

XX Genetic marker selection; multiplex PCR amplification;
KW prenatal diagnostic testing; foetal sex determination;
KW genetic identification; DNA profiling; DNA fingerprinting;
KW forensic analysis; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX MO2003031646-A1.
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX 14-OCT-2002; 2002WO-AU001388.
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008234.
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008235.
XX (UYOU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX Findlay I, Matthews PL, Mulcahy BK;
PI WPI; 2003-381725/36.
XX Selecting genetic markers as targets for nucleic acid sequence
PT amplification, useful for improving genetic testing, e.g. fetal sex
PT determination, comprises selecting each of the genetic markers according
PT to a heterozygosity index.
XX Claim 36; Page 39; 64pp; English.
XX The invention describes a method of selecting genetic markers as targets
CC for nucleic acid sequence amplification comprising selecting each of the
CC genetic markers according to a heterozygosity index of 0.5 or greater.
CC Selecting and amplification of genetic markers are useful as targets for
CC nucleic acid sequence amplification, for genetic testing or facilitating
CC multiplex PCR amplification from limiting amounts of target nucleic acid.
CC The methods are also useful for improving genetic testing, foetal sex
CC screening methods, such as prenatal diagnostic testing, foetal sex
CC determination or genetic identification, e.g. DNA profiling or DNA
CC fingerprinting. The nucleic acid sequence amplification is also useful in
CC forensic analysis of degraded, old, ancient and difficult samples that
CC are difficult to amplify and identify. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the selection and amplification of genetic markers
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1004 GCGATTCTCTGTCAGCC 1023
DB 20 GTGATTCCTCTGTCAGCC 1
RESULT 793
ADA26875/C
ID ADA26875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADA26875;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human PRL-3 forward PCR primer #159, used in gene mapping.
XX Metastasis; neoplastic growth; detection; prediction;
KW neoplastic growth marker; drug screening; cancer; tumour;
KW gastrointestinal; prostate; breast; colorectal; diagnostic imaging;
KW drug targeting; chromosome 8q24.3; human;
KW protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3; PRL-3; gene mapping;
KW cytosolic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

XX MO2003031930-A2.
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031247.
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327332P.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Saha S, Bardelli A;
PI WPI; 2003-393457/37.
XX Identifying regions of neoplastic growth in a human body, useful for
PT detecting or predicting metastasis, comprises administering to the human
PT body an antibody or peptide that specifically binds to a protein marker
PT of neoplastic growth.
XX Disclosure; Page 23; 42pp; English.
XX The invention relates to methods for identifying regions of neoplastic
CC growth in a human patient, especially for detecting or predicting
CC metastasis. The methods involve determining whether a neoplastic growth
CC marker protein is overexpressed, either by the use of an antibody
CC specific for the protein, or by the use of PCR or hybridisation to detect
CC nucleic acids encoding the marker proteins. A set of neoplastic growth
CC markers are disclosed (SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags for
CC these are given in ADA26759-ADA26796), with protein tyrosine phosphatase
CC type IVA member 3 (also known as PRL-3) being a preferred neoplastic
CC growth marker. The neoplastic growth markers are specifically expressed
CC at a higher level in metastatic cancers, compared with advanced and early
CC stage cancers and normal cells from which the cancer is derived.
CC Overexpression of the neoplastic growth markers is taken as an indication
CC that the tissue has a propensity to metastasise. The invention also
CC encompasses methods for treating a patient with an advanced or metastatic
CC cancer, and for identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
CC metastatic cancers. The methods of the invention are useful for
CC identifying regions of neoplastic growth, for detecting or predicting
CC metastasis, or identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
CC metastatic cancers. The invention is particularly applicable to
CC gastrointestinal, prostate, breast or colorectal cancers. Antibodies
CC useful for diagnostic imaging and for targeting cytotoxic or
CC chemotherapeutic drugs. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC to map the PRL-3 gene to chromosome 8q24.3.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 374 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGT 393
DB 20 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGT 1
RESULT 794
ADL24948
ID ADL24948 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADL24948;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #93.
XX Intestinal epithelium cell development; peyer's patch M cell development;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease;
KW autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;
KW Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;
XX

KW immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;
KM blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200280852-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.
XX
PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.
XX
PS (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;
XX WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
PT Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with
PT intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,
PT useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 458; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with
CC intestinal epithelium and peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating
CC intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel
CC disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases
CC (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),
CC diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,
CC anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal
CC epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1003 AGCGATTCTCTGCTCAGC 1022
DB 1 AGCGATCCTCTGCTCAGC 20
XX
RESULT 795
ADL25083
ID ADL25083 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL25083;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #228.
XX
KW intestinal epithelium cell development; peyer's patch M cell development;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease;
KW autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;
KW Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;
KW immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;
KW blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200280852-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.

XX
PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.
XX
PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;
XX WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-075470/07.
XX
PT Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with
PT intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,
PT useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 593; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with
CC intestinal epithelium and peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating
CC intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel
CC disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases
CC (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),
CC diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,
CC anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal
CC epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1003 AGCGATTCTCTGCTCAGC 1022
DB 1 AGCGATCCTCTGCTCAGC 20
XX
RESULT 796
ABD30939
ID ABD30939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30939;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13150.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasocostriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraaagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13150; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCCACTAGTCTG 561
DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCCACTAGTCTG 20

RESULT 797
ABD31043
ID ABD31043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD31043;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13254.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
XX
PN W0200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegara A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13254; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 655
DB 1 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 20

RESULT 798

ABD32136
ID ABD32136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD32136;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14347.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S; WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14347; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:

XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1115 CTGGTCTCAACTCTGACC 1134

XX CTGGTCTCAAACTCTGAGC 20

RESULT 799

ABD31044

ID ABD31044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD31044;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13255.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S; WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13255; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 641 CACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
Db 1 CGCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 20
RESULT 800
ABD28966
ID ABD28966 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD28966;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7978.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7978; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating allergies and
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC surfactant adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 367 AGTCACCTGCTCAGCTTC 386
Db 1 AATTCACCTGCTCAGCTTC 20
RESULT 801
ABD30933
ID ABD30933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30933;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13144.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13144; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 868 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 20

RESULT 802
ABD26091/c
ID ABD26091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD26091;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5103.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US011143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5103; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 970 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCTCG 989
DB 20 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCTCG 1

RESULT 803
ABD26094/c
ID ABD26094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD26094;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5106.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN

PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5106; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 478 AAGTGCAGTGTGATGATC 497
DB 20 AAGTGCAGTGTGATGATC 1
RESULT 804
ABD30934
ID ABD30934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD30934;
AC
XX 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13145.
DB
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13145; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 ACAGCGGTGAGCCACACGC 892
DB 1 ACAGCGGTGAGCCACACGC 20

RESULT 805
ABD31046
ID ABD31046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABD31046;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13257.
XX
KW Human, antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13257; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating, allergies and
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 651 GGAGTGCAGTGCAGCCGATCT 670
DB 1 GGAGTGCAGTGCAGCCGATCT 20
XX
RESULT 806
ABD32108
ID ABD32108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD32108;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14319.
XX
KW Human, antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14319; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 389 AAAGTCTGGATTACAGGC 408
|||||
Db 1 AAAGTCTGGATTATAGGC 20

RESULT 807
ABD32093

ID ABD32093 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD32093;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14304.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolastic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14304; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer.
CC Transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 538 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 557
|||||
Db 1 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 20

ABD26074/c

ID ABD26074 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD26074;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5086.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolastic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5086; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

766 ATTTTGTATTTTATGTA 785
20 AATTTTGTATTTTATGTA 1

RESULT 809
ABD30995
ID ABD30995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABD30995;
29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13206.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.
WO200285309-A2.
31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D, Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13206; 763bp; English..

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

532 ATCTCTGCTCCTCAGCTCC 551
1 ATCTCTGCTCCTCAGCTCC 20

RESULT 810
ABD31034
ID ABD31034 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABD31034;
29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13245.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13245; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 642 ACCGAGCTGGAGTGCAGTG 661
|||||
Db 1 ACCGAGCTGGAGTGCAGTG 20

RESULT 811
ABD30940
ID ABD30940 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD30940;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13151.
XX
XX DE
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13151; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 722 CCTCCTGAGTACTGGAGT 741
1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGAGT 20
Db 1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGAGT 20
RESULT 812
ABD30996
ID ABD30996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30996;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13207.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13207; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 537 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCAGT 556
1 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCAGT 20
Db 1 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCAGT 20
RESULT 813
ABD28954
ID ABD28954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD28954;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7966.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7966; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

768 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTGA 787
|||||
1 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTGA 20

RESULT 814

ABD32102

ID ABD32102 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD32102;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14313.

Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,

XX DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and PT bronchoalacting agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14313; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 199 ATGTTGTCAGGCTGCTTC 218

DB 1 ATGTTGTCAGGCTGCTTC 20

RESULT 815

ADH70951/C

ID ADH70951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH70951;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human Vbeta PCR primer #95.

human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease; degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease; hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease; Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis; degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity; allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome; HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosom; filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease; lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer; ss; primer; PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX 09-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00077724.
PR 08-APR-2003; 2003EP-00076033.
XX
PA (VLAAS) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOC.
PI Van Broeckhoven C, De Jonghe P, Timmerman V, Verhoeven K;
XX WPI; 2004-091384/09.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid coding for a dominant negative, mutant RAB7
PT polypeptide and/or a dominant negative, mutant ARHGFR10 polypeptide,
XX useful for detecting the presence of peripheral neuropathy in a human.
XX
XX Example; Page 22; 38pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (1) coding for a
CC dominant negative, mutant RAB7 polypeptide and/or a dominant negative,
CC mutant ARHGFR10 polypeptide. (1) contains in comparison to the wild type
CC RAB7 encoding sequence comprising 624 bp (SEQ ID NO: 1, AD125025) and/or
CC to the wild type ARHGFR10 encoding sequence comprising 3366 bp (SEQ ID
CC NO: 3, AD125027), one or more mutations, where the presence of the
CC nucleic acids is indicative for a predisposition or presence of a
CC peripheral neuropathy. Also described: (1) a nucleic acid probe which is
CC a fragment of (1); (2) a recombinant vector comprising (1); (3) a host
CC cell comprising a recombinant vector of (2); (4) a method for the
CC preparation of a diagnostic assay to detect the presence of a peripheral
CC neuropathy in a human; and (5) a transgenic non-human animal comprising
CC the vector of (2). (1) is useful for isolating and detecting human
CC peripheral neuropathy causing or predisposing genes. The diagnostic assay
CC is useful for detecting the presence of peripheral neuropathy in a human.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human ZNF9, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 869 GATTACAGGCGGTAGCCACC 888
DB 1 GATTACTGCGGTAGCCACC 20
RESULT 818
ADH76733/C
ID ADH76733 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH76733;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX MCHR1 genomic sequence analysis primer #42.
XX
XX melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHR1; anorectic; gene therapy;
KM obesity; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO2003104489-A2.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
XX (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
XX Platzzer M, Platzzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
PI Reichwald K;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
XX New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 43; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHR1) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHR1 polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHR1 gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHR1 protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHR1 primer of the invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 541 CCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACT 560
DB 20 CCTCAGACTCCCAAGTACT 1
RESULT 819
ADH7678
ID ADH7678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH7678;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX MCHR1 locus SNP primer #25.
XX
XX melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHR1; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; anorectic; gene therapy; obesity; primer;
KM ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO2003104489-A2.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
XX (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
XX Platzzer M, Platzzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
PI Reichwald K;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
XX New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 28; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
XX

CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHRI locus SNP primer of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 352 CTCCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTCC 371
DB 1 CTCCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTCC 20

RESULT 820
ADH76813
ID ADH76813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH76813;
XX
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE MCHRI locus SNP primer #41.

XX melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRI; SNP;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; anorectic; gene therapy; obesity; primer;
XX ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003104489-A2.

XX 18-DEC-2003.

PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.

XX
XX
XX 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.

PA (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.

PI Platzner M, Platzner C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
PI Reichwald K;

DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.

PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.

PS Example 2; Page 45; 76pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.

CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1

CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given

CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the

CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to

CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHRI SNP primer of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 352 CTCCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTCC 371
DB 1 CTCCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTCC 20

RESULT 821
ADJ46656/C
ID ADJ46656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ46656;

XX
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human requiem target sequence ISIS #122508.

XX human; requiem; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2004023385-A1.

XX 05-FEB-2004.

PF 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.

XX
XX
XX 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-142666/14.

PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT requiem, useful for modulating expression of requiem or for treating
PT cancer or developmental disorders.

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 131; 66pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding requiem which specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding requiem and inhibits the expression of requiem. The

CC compound, particularly the antisense oligonucleotide is useful in
CC modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding requiem. The

CC antisense compound can also be used as research tools and diagnostics. It
CC can also be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses
CC to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of

CC genes expressed within cells and tissues. The compound can also be used
CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with requiem, preferably
CC hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a developmental disorder. The

CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC represents the human requiem target sequence.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 545 AGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 564
 DB 20 AGCCTCTCAAGTAGCTGGGA 1

RESULT 822
 ADJ46607
 ID ADJ46607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADJ46607;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human regulum antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #204814.
 XX
 KW human; regulum; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss;
 KW antisense.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2004023385-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.
 XX
 PR 05-AUG-2002; 2002US-00212993.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-142666/14.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT regulum, useful for modulating expression of regulum or for treating
 PT cancer or developmental disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 82; 66pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding regulum which specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding regulum and inhibits the expression of regulum. The
 CC compound, particularly the antisense oligonucleotide is useful in
 CC modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding regulum. The
 CC antisense compound can also be used as research tools and diagnostics. It
 CC can also be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses
 CC to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of
 CC genes expressed within cells and tissues. The compound can also be used
 CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with regulum, preferably
 CC hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a developmental disorder. The
 CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
 CC represents the human regulum antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 545 AGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 564
 DB 1 AGCCTCTCAAGTAGCTGGGA 20

RESULT 823
 ADJ59878
 ID ADJ59878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ59878;

XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #127.
 XX
 KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004011613-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 734; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 641 CAGCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
 DB 1 CAGCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 20

RESULT 824
 ADJ59868
 ID ADJ59868 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ59868;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #117.
 XX

KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyece JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 724; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 642 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGAGTG 661
DB 1 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGAGTG 20
XX
RESULT 825
ADJ59877
ID ADJ59877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59877;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #126.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyece JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 733; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 655
DB 1 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 20
XX
RESULT 826
ADJ60947
ID ADJ60947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60947;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDBAC #13.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX

PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S,
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H,
XX MPI, 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRL, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1803; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 538 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 557
DB 1 CTGCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 20
RESULT 827
ADJ59768
ID ADJ59768 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ59768;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #17.
DE
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PP
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR

XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI, 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRL, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 624; 85bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 ACAGGCGTGAGCCACGCG 892
DB 1 ACAGGCGTGAGCCACGCG 20
RESULT 828
ADJ60990
ID ADJ60990 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ60990;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #56.
DE
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PP
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1846; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1115 CTGGTCTCAAACTCTGAGC 1134
DB 1 CTGGTCTCAAACTCTGAGC 20
RESULT 829
ADJ59767
ID ADJ59767 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59767;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #16.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shababuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT WPI; 2004-203534/19.

PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 623; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GGATTACAGCGGTGAGCCAC 20
RESULT 830
ADJ59830
ID ADJ59830 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59830;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #79.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shababuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 666; 85bp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 537 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCAGT 556
DB 1 CCTGCTCAGCCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 831
ADJ59829
ID ADJ59829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59829;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #78.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JM, Tang L, Sandraagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 685; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 532 ATCTCTGCTCAGCTCC 551
DB 1 ATCTCTGCTCAGCTCC 20

RESULT 832
ADJ60962
ID ADJ60962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ60962;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #28.
XX
XX KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI NYCE JM, Tang L, Sandraagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1818; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 389 AAAGTCCTGGATTACAGGC 408
DB 1 AAAGTCCTGGATTACAGGC 20
RESULT 833
ADJ59773
ID ADJ59773 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADJ59773;
XX
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #22.
XX
XX Interleukin, IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX 58.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 629; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCGAGTAGCTG 561
DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCGAGTAGCTG 20
RESULT 834
ADJ59774
ID ADJ59774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADJ59774;
XX
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #23.
XX
XX Interleukin, IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX 58.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 630; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 CCTCGAGTACTGGACT 741
DB 1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGACT 20

RESULT 835

ADJ59880
ID ADJ59880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADJ59880;
AC ADJ59880;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #129.

XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;

KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;

XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO2004011613-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.

XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 736; 85bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,

CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the

CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the

CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways

CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment

CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded

CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases

CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway

CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATCT 670

DB 1 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATCT 20

RESULT 836

ADJ60956
ID ADJ60956 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADJ60956;
AC ADJ60956;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #22.

XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;

KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;

XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO2004011613-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.

XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1812; 85bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,

CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the

CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the

CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways

CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment

CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded

CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases

CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway

CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 199 ATGTTGTCAGGCTGCTC 218

DB 1 ATGTTGTCAGGCTGCTC 20

RESULT 837

ADJ96297

```
ID ADJ96297 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ96297;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #15.
XX
XX KW Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN US2004014051-A1.
XX
XX PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KW;
XX
XX DR MPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
XX preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
XX cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 38; 175pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
XX to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
XX invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
XX of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
XX breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
XX associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
XX sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
XX specification.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 635 CTCTGTACCCAGCGCTGGAG 654
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CTCTGTGCCCGAGGCTGGAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 838
XX ADJ96333/c
XX ID ADJ96333 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ96333;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #51.
XX
XX KW Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN US2004014051-A1.
```

```
XX
XX PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KW;
XX
XX DR MPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
XX preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
XX cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 74; 175pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
XX to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
XX invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
XX of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
XX breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
XX associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
XX sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
XX specification.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 635 CTCTGTACCCAGCGCTGGAG 654
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTCTGTGCCCGAGGCTGGAG 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 839
XX ADJ96393
XX ID ADJ96393 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ96393;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human breast cancer-1 antisense oligonucleotide #197042.
XX
XX KW Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX antisense therapy; human; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Key
XX FH Location/Qualifiers
XX
XX FT 1. .20
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidines are
XX 5'- methylcytidines"
XX FT 1. .5
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'- methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT 16. .20
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'- methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX PN US2004014051-A1.
```

```

XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
CC 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 31; 175pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in example 15 of the
CC specification differs from that given in the sequence listing.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
QY Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
QY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Db 635 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 654
1 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 20
XX
RESULT 840
ADJ96457/c
ID ADJ96457 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ96457;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human breast cancer-1 target oligonucleotide #42.
XX
DE Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX
KW antisense therapy; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS US2004014051-A1.
XX
PN 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PD 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX

```

```

PS Example 15; Page 32; 175pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC target oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
QY Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
QY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 635 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 654
Db 20 CTCTGTGACCCAGGCTGGAG 1
XX
RESULT 841
ADJ32334/c
ID ADJ32334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ32334;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA seqid 4367.
XX
DE human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
XX
KW oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS EP1396543-A2.
XX
PN 10-MAR-2004.
XX
PD 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
XX
PF 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
XX
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
XX
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
XX
PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-204755/20.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 cDNAs) useful for synthesizing full
XX length human cDNAs.
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4367; 1340pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
XX length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers
XX to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
XX target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
XX encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
XX glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
XX for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
XX ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

```

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Human endocannabinoid agonist TD NO:350

CC ophtalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
YY

Query Match	Score	DB	Length
1.9%	18.4	1	20

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03

CC	mpGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mpGES-1. mpGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antiidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antihypertensive, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mpGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mpGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
Dn	727 TGAGTACTGGGACTACAGG 746 20 TGAGTACTGGGATTACAGG 1
RESULT 847	
ID	ADML4236/C
AC	ADML4236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AD	ADML4236;
D7	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human mpGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:423.
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase; mpGES-1; mpGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; cardioprotective; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	modified_base
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	MO2004028458-A2.
PD	08-APR-2004.
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
GI	Gierse JK;

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DR      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT      ischemia.
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 423; 132pp; English.
XX
CC      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC      antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
SQ
Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      386 CCCAAGTCTGGGATTACA 405
DB      20 CCCAAGTCTGGGATTACA 1
RESULT 848
ADM14395/C
ID      ADM14395 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      ADM14395;
XX
DT      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:582.
XX
KW      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW      immunoprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
Key      location/Qualifiers
FT      1..20
FT      modified_base
FT      1..20
FT      /tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT      1..5
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      16..20
FT      modified_base

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FT      /*tag= C
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX      (PHMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX      Gierse JK;
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT      ischemia.
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 582; 132pp; English.
XX
CC      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC      antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
SQ
Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      384 CTCCTCAAGTCTGGGATTGA 403
DB      20 CTCCTCAAGTCTGGGATTGA 1
RESULT 849
ADM15363/C
ID      ADM15363 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      ADM15363;
XX
DT      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1550.
XX
KW      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW      immunoprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;

```


CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 715 GCCCGAGCCTCCGAGTACG 734
DB 20 GCCTCAGCCTCCTGAGTACG 1
RESULT 851
ADM15038/c
ID ADM15038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15038;
DT
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1225.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX (PMDA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX Gierse JK;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX DR
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1225; 132bp; English.
XX PS
XX

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 844 CTGCTCGGCTCCCAAGT 863
DB 20 CGGCTCGGCTCCCAAGT 1
RESULT 852
ADM15183/c
ID ADM15183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15183;
AC
DT
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1370.
XX
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PD
XX
XX

PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA	Glerse JK;
P1	WPI: 2004-305094/28.
DR	
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1370; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiact, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Dn	725 CCTGAGTAGCTGGAGTACA 744 20 CCTGAGTAGCTGGAGATTACA 1
RESULT 83	
ADMI5204/C	
ID	ADMI5204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADMI5204;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1391.
XX	
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER

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FT      PT      modified_base      /note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT      PT      1..5
FT      PT      /*tag= a
FT      PT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      PT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      PT      15..20
FT      PT      /*tag= C
FT      PT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      PT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FX      PD      WO2004028458-A2.
FX      PD      08-APR-2004.
FX      PD      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
FX      PD      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
FX      PD      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
FX      PD      Gliese JK;
FX      PD      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
FX      PD      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
FX      PT      encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FX      PT      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
FX      PT      ischemia.
FX      PS      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1391; 132pp; English.
FX      CC      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
FX      CC      targeted to human microsomal proglutandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
FX      CC      human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
FX      CC      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
FX      CC      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
FX      CC      mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
FX      CC      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
FX      CC      mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
FX      CC      having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
FX      CC      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoslatic,
FX      CC      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
FX      CC      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
FX      CC      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
FX      CC      be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
FX      CC      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
FX      CC      condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
FX      CC      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
FX      CC      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
FX      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
FX      DB      Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
FX      DB      Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No.1.3e+03;
FX      DB      Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
FX      QY      843 CCTGCCTCGGCTCCCAAG 862
FX      DB      |||||||
FX      DB      20 CCGGCTCTGGGCTCCCAAG 1
FX      RESULT 854
FX      ADM15266/c
FX      ID ADM15266 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
FX      AC ADM15266;
FX      XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
FX      DT Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1453.
FX      KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

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KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase, mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1453; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 CCCGAGCCTCGAGAGACT 735
Db 20 CCTGAGCCTCGAGAGACT 1
RESULT 855
ADM13950/C
ID ADM13950 standard, DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM13950;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:137.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
OS
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 137; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric

PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 231, 132bp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding,
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	990 CTTCCCGGCTCAAGCGATT 1009
Db	20 CTTCCCGGCTCAAGCGATT 1
RESULT 857	
ADMI4120/C	
ID	ADMI4120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADMI4120;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:307.
XX	
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	Synthetic.
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= C
FT	/mod_base= OTHER


```

FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gliese JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 307; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX      Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      991 CTCGGGCTCAAGCATTC 1010
XX      20 CTCGGGCTCAAGCATTC 1
XX
XX      RESULT 858
XX      ADM14121/c
XX      ID      ADM14121 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADM14121;
XX
XX      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:308.
XX
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorochiarte; human;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

```

```

OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      modified_base      1..20
XX      FT      /tag= b
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "phosphorochiarte linkages and all cytidine
XX      FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX      modified_base      1..5
XX      FT      /tag= a
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      FT      /tag= c
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gliese JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 308; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX      Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      992 TTCGGGCTCAAGCATTC 1011
XX      20 TTCGGGCTCAAGCATTC 1
XX
XX      RESULT 859
XX      ADM15337/c
XX      ID      ADM15337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

AC ADM15337;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1524.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1524; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 724 TCTGAGTAGCTGGGACTAC 743
DB 20 TCTGAGTAGCTGGGACTAC 1
RESULT 860
ADM15320/c
ID ADM15320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15320;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1507.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (EHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1507; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The

XX	(PAAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	Gierse JK;
PI	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
PT	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 82; 132pp; English.
PS	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective, anti-inflammatoy, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	684 CCTCTGCTCCCGGGTTCAA 703 20 CTCCTCCGCTCCCGGGTTCAA 1
DB	
RESULT 862	
ADMI4082/c	
ID	ADMI4082 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADMI4082;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:269.
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenic; antidiabetic
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
PT	

```
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 269; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 993 CCCGGGCTCAAGGATTC 1012
XX |||||
XX 20 CCCGGTTCAGGATTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 863
XX ADM14445/c
XX ID ADM14445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14445;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:632.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; anti-diabetic;
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```
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 632; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 387 CCAAGTCTGGGATTCAG 406
XX |||||
```

CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmic, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
XX	Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX	
OY	1062 CCCGCTAATTTTGTATTTT 1081
DB	20 CCAGCTAATTTTGTATTTT 1
DB	
DB	RESULT 865
DB	ADMI5095/C
DB	ADMI5095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
XX	ADMI5095;
XX	
XX	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1282.
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
XX	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
XX	modified_base
XX	
XX	modified_base
XX	
XX	16..20
XX	/*tag= c
XX	/mod_base= OTHER
XX	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
XX	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
XX	08-APR-2004.
XX	
XX	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
XX	(PMAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
XX	Gierse JK;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX	encoding mPES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1282; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiact, neuroprotective,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 OY
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 726 CTGAGTAGCTGGAGACTACAG 745
 20 CTGAGTAGCTGGAGATTACAG 1
 AC
 ADAM5230;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1417.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Giese JK;
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 PS
 Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1417; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiact, neuroprotective,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 OY
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 773 TGTATTTTACTAGAGATCG 792
 20 TGTATTTTACTAGAGACGG 1
 AC
 ADAM4471;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:658.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS

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XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 656; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGES-1). The
XX human mpGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1060 ACCCGCTAATTGTTT 1079
XX |||||
XX Db 20 ACCCAAGCTAATTGTTT 1
XX
XX RESULT 868
XX ADM15203/c
XX ID ADM15203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15203;
XX
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DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1390.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mpGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1390; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGES-1). The
XX human mpGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
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Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 729 ACTAGCTGGAGTACAGCGC 748
|||||
DB 20 ACTAGCTGGAGTACAGCGC 1

RESULT 869
ADM15442/C
ID ADM15442 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15442;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1629.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH
FT modified_base 1.20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PP 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1629; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,

CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 CCTCCTGAGTACGCGGACT 741
|||||
DB 20 CCTCCTGAGTACGCGGACT 1

RESULT 870
ADM14079/C
ID ADM14079 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14079;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:266.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH
FT modified_base 1.20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PP 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

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XX  Gierse JK;
PI  MPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX  New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT  encoding mPES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT  inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT  ischemia.
XX
XX  Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 266; 132pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC  targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPES-1). The
CC  human mPES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC  9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC  having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC  mPES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPES-1 and
CC  inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC  mPES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC  having a disease or condition associated with mPES-1. mPES-1 chimeric
CC  antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC  anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC  anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC  ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC  be used as mPES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC  can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC  condition associated with mPES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC  disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC  ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy      388 CAAGTCTGGATTACAGC 407
      20 CAAGTCTGGATTACAGC 1
Db
RESULT 871
ADM15245/c
ID  ADM15245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  ADM15245;
AC
XX
XX  01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1432.
DE
XX
XX  chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;
KW  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; anti-diabetic;
KW  immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
KW  neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW  immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW  Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW  reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW  cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; 88.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX  Synthetic.
XX
XX  Key
FH  Location/Qualifiers
FH  modified_base
FT  1..20
FT  /*tag= b
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT  residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT  1..5
FT  modified_base
FT  /*tag= a

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FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT  modified_base
FT  16..20
FT  /*tag= c
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX  WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX  08-APR-2004.
XX
XX  25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX  25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX  (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX  Gierse JK;
XX
XX  MPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX  New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT  encoding mPES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT  inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT  ischemia.
XX
XX  Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1432; 132pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC  targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPES-1). The
CC  human mPES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC  9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC  having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC  mPES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPES-1 and
CC  inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC  mPES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC  having a disease or condition associated with mPES-1. mPES-1 chimeric
CC  antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC  anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC  anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC  ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC  be used as mPES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC  can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC  condition associated with mPES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC  disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC  ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy      772 TTGTATTTTATGAGATG 791
      20 TTGTATTTTATGAGATG 1
Db
RESULT 872
ADM15422/c
ID  ADM15422 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  ADM15422;
AC
XX
XX  01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1609.
DE
XX
XX  chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;
KW  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; anti-diabetic;
KW  immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
KW  neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

```

KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base 1..20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1609; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 723 CTCCTGAGTACTGGGACTA 742
XX |||||
XX 20 CTCCTGAGTACTGGGACTA 1

RESULT 873
ADMI4686/c
ID ADMI4686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADMI4686;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:873.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
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XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 873; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can

CC can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1061 CCCCGCTAATTTTGTATTT 1080

ADMI5137/c

ADMI5137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADMI5137;

01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1324.

chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

Location/Qualifiers

modified_base

1. .20
/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
residues are 5-methylcytidines"

modified_base

1. .5
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

modified_base

16. .20
/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

WO2004028458-A2.

08-APR-2004.

25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

Gierse JK;

WPI; 2004-305094/28.

New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
ischemia.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1324; 132pp; English.

PS The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 3q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 728 GAGTACTGGGACTACAGGC 747

20 GAGTACTGGGACTACAGGC 1

ADMI5251/c

ADMI5251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADMI5251;

01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1438.

chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

Location/Qualifiers

modified_base

1. .20
/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
residues are 5-methylcytidines"

modified_base

1. .5
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

modified_base

16. .20
/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

WO2004028458-A2.

PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX Gierse JK;
 PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1438, 132pp, English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 730 GTAGCTGGAGTACAGCGC 749
 20 GTAGCTGGAGTACAGCGC 1
 RESULT 876
 ADM13907/C
 ID ADM13907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM13907;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:94.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT 1..5
 FT modified_base
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT 16..20
 FT modified_base
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT
 FT WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 94; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 685 CTCCTGCTCCCGGGTTCAAG 704
 20 CTCCTGCTCCCGGGTTCAAG 1
 RESULT 877
 ADM13925/C
 ID ADM13925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM13925;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:112.
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 112; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, vasotropic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 389 AAAGTCTGGATTACAGGC 408
Db 20 AAAGTCTGGATTACAGGC 1
RESULT 878
ID ADM14074/c
ID ADM14074 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14074;
XX
XX 01-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:261.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 261; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and

CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 994 CCGGCTCAGCGATTCTCC 1013
DB 20 CCGGCTCAGCGATTCTCC 1
RESULT 879
ADO45368
ID ADO45368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADO45368;
XX
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #734.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX

XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 734; 174bp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 641 CACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
DB 1 CGCCGAGCTGAGTGCAGT 20
RESULT 880
ADO46436
ID ADO46436 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADO46436;
XX
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1802.
XX
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX
XX

PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI: 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.9.
 PT Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.9. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.9.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1803; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 538 CTGCGCTCAGCCTCCAGTGA 557
 Db 1 CTGCGCTCAGCCTCCAGTGA 20
 XX
 RESULT 881
 ADO45263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45263;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #629.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 EF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI: 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.9.
 PT Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.9. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.9.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 629; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 542 CTGAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561
 Db 1 CTGAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 20
 XX
 RESULT 882
 ADO45370 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 ID ADO45370
 XX

AC ADO45370;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #736.
XX
KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR3; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PP 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 736; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY .. 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATCT 670
DB 1 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATCT 20
RESULT 883
ADO45257
ID ADO45257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45257;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #623.
XX
KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PP 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
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PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 623; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC

CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 868 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 887
 1 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 20

Db

RESULT 884
 ADO45258
 ADO45258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADO45258;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human oligonucleotide #624.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
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 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.

PI NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilard D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,

PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 624; 174pp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 873 ACAGGCGTGTGACCAACGC 892
 1 ACAGGCGTGTGACCAACGC 20

Db

RESULT 885
 ADO46451
 ADO46451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADO46451;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human oligonucleotide #1817.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1818; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
 CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from an inflammatory disease, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 389 AAGAGCTGGGATTACAGGC 408
 Db 1 AAGAGCTGGGATTACAGGC 20
 RESULT 886
 ADO46479
 ID ADO46479 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46479;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1845.
 XX
 KM Human; se; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCRI; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; triptase a;
 KM triptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
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 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1846; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC triptase a, triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
 CC triptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from an inflammatory disease, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1115 CTGGTCTCAACTCTGACC 1134
 Db 1 CTGGTCTCAACTCTGACC 20
 RESULT 887
 ADO45320

ID ADO45320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45320;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #686.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR3; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
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PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
DR Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 686; 174bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 537 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCACT 556
Db 1 CCTGCCTCAGCTCCCACT 20
RESULT 888
ID ADO45358 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45358;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #724.
XX
KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
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PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
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PA (CONG/) CONG H.
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
DR Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 724; 174bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the

CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 642 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCATG 661
|||||
1 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCATG 20

Db 1 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCATG 20

RESULT 889
ADO46445
ID ADO46445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO46445;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1811.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1812; 174bp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 199 ATGTTGCTCAGGCTGCTC 218
|||||
1 ATGTTGCTCAGGCTGCTC 20

Db 1 ATGTTGCTCAGGCTGCTC 20

RESULT 890
ADO45319
ID ADO45319 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45319;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #685.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 685; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC allergic rhinitis (CR), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 532 ATCTCTGCTGCTGAGCTCC 551
 |||
 1 ATTCTCTGCTGCTGAGCTCC 20
 XX
 RESULT 891
 ADO45264
 ID ADO45264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45264;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #630.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 630; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC allergic rhinitis (CR), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 722 CCTCTGAGTAGCTGGAGCT 741
 |||
 1 CCTCCGAGTAGCTGGAGCT 20
 XX

RESULT 892
AD045367
ID AD045367 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AD045367;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #733.
DE
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 733; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary

CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 655
XX
XX Db 1 TCTGTCCGCGAGCTGAGT 20
XX
XX RESULT 893
XX ID AD013029
XX AD013029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AD013029;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Single multiplex PCR primer #2401.
XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
XX genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX gene expression profiling.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO2004033649-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US011874.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
XX (UNNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
XX Li H, Li J;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
XX in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 44; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
XX comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
XX selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
XX contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
XX sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
XX 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
XX except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
XX second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
XX more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
XX first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
XX does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
XX one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
XX primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
XX related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
XX alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
XX genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
XX profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.

CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 484 AGTGTGTGATCAGACTCA 503
|||
DB 1 AGTGTGTGATCAGACTCA 20

RESULT 894
ADN58838/c
ID ADN58838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADN58838;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human B7H antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 205949.
XX
XX B7H; autoimmune disease; ss; antisense; human.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PN US2004102398-A1.

PD 27-MAY-2004.

PF 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.

PR 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Monia BP, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-399728/37.

XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding B7H and
PT inhibits expression of B7H, useful for modulating the expression of B7H
PT or for diagnosing or treating, e.g. autoimmune disease.

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 89; 97pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding B7H, where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding B7H and inhibits the expression of B7H. The
CC compound is useful for modulating the expression of B7H. It is also
CC useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with expression of
CC B7H, e.g. an autoimmune disease. The present sequence represents a human
CC B7H antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 870 ATTACAGCGTGCACCA 889
|||
DB 20 ATTACAGCGTGCACCA 1

RESULT 895

ADP70377

XX ADP70377 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP70377;

XX

DE 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 4 used to analyse human testin-related gene (TRG) expression.

XX human leukocyte antigen; HLA-B52; HLA-B62; cytotoxic T-cell; CTL;
XX TRG2-41; TRG1-20; cytotoxic; epithelial cancer; lung; stomach; colon;
XX prostate; melanoma; vaccine; human; testin-related gene; ss; PCR; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN JP200411154-A.

PD 20-MAY-2004.

PF 29-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00338402.

PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00286676.

PA (ITOY/) ITO Y.

DR WPI; 2004-382710/36.

XX Novel tumor antigens TRG1-20 and TRG2-41 capable of recognizing and
PT inducing human leukocyte antigen B52 or B62 constraint property of
PT cytotoxic T lymphocyte, useful for treating cancer e.g., colon cancer,
PT prostatic cancer, melanoma.

PS Claim 21; SEQ ID NO 8; 34pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel peptide comprising a TRG1-20 sequence
CC capable of recognizing and inducing the human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-B52
CC or HLA-B62 constraint property of a cytotoxic T-cell (CTL) or a peptide
CC comprising a TRG2-41 sequence capable of recognizing and inducing the HLA
CC -B52 of a CTL. The peptide of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for inducing a cytotoxic T-cell in order to
CC treat cancer, preferably epithelial cancer, more preferably lung cancer,
CC stomach cancer, colon cancer, prostatic cancer and/or melanoma. The
CC treatment may comprise the use of a vaccine. The current sequence is that
CC of the PCR primer 4 of the invention which was used to analyse human
XX testin-related gene (TRG) expression.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 536 TCCTGCTCAGCTCCAG 555
|||
DB 1 TCCTGCTCAGCTCCAG 20

RESULT 896

ADP26815
ID ADP26815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP26815;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #52.

XX Human; Ephrin-B2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;
XX 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004110150-A1.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.

```
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX koller E, Dobie KW;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-440339/41.
DR
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,
PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 64; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
XX inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
XX comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
XX phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
XX comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
XX modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in
XX preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
XX e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to DNA encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
XX |||||
XX 1 GCTAGATTACAGCGCTGAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 897
XX ADP26872/C
XX ID ADP26872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP26872;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #37.
XX
XX Human, Ephrin-B2; ss, antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;
XX 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004110150-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX koller E, Dobie KW;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-440339/41.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,
XX useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder, e.g. cancer.
```

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XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 121; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
XX inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
XX comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
XX phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
XX comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
XX modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in
XX preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
XX e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense
XX oligonucleotide target region of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
XX |||||
XX 20 GCTAGATTACAGCGCTGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 898
XX AD071539/C
XX ID AD071539 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD071539;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward primer for SNPs in exon 15 of the Cln7 gene.
XX
XX bone mineral density; BMD; chloride channel 7 gene; Cln7;
XX chromosome 16p13; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoporosis;
XX lumbar spine; femoral neck; osteoporotic fracture; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004046381-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003; 2003WO-GB005055.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00027243.
XX
XX (UVAB-) UNIV ABERDEEN.
XX
XX Ralston S;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-420640/39.
XX
XX Assessing bone mineral density (BMD) in an individual, useful for
XX treating the individual to prevent or reduce the onset of osteoporosis,
XX comprises using a chloride channel 7 (Cln7) gene marker.
XX
XX Claim 24; Page 25; 51pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for assessing bone mineral density
XX (BMD) in an individual. The method comprises using a chloride channel 7
XX (Cln7) gene marker. The Cln7 gene maps to chromosome 16p13 and
XX comprises 25 exons. This polymorphic marker is a single nucleotide
XX polymorphism (SNP) in position 14476 situated in intron 8, position 19233
XX situated in exon 15, position 19240 situated in exon 15, position 39699
XX situated in exon 1, or position 39705 situated in exon 1. The polymorphic
XX marker may also be a tandem repeat marker which is the 50 bp repeat
XX polymorphism at position 14476 situated in intron 8 or a polymorphic
XX marker which is in linkage disequilibrium with it. The method of the
```

CC invention is useful as osteoporosis therapy or for treating that
CC individual to prevent or reduce the onset of osteoporosis where such
CC treatment comprises hormone replacement therapy. The method is useful for
CC assessing BMD, preferably lumbar spine BMD or femoral neck BMD. The
CC method is useful for establishing a risk of (developing an) osteoporotic
CC fracture. The method is also useful for manufacturing a means for
CC assessing whether an individual has a predisposition to osteoporosis.
CC Primers ADO71539-ADO71540 were used for mutation analysis and genotyping
CC of SNPs in exon 15 of the Cln7 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 GCATCTTGCTACTGCAC 683
DB 20 GCGATCTTGCTACTGCAC 1

RESULT 899
ID ADP08701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP08701;
XX
DT 26-ANG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 38 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
KM breast cancer; cytosstatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPVI; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200404767-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003MO-US037966.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roch RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
DR
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 82; 286pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytosstatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPVI/GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 994 CCGGCTCAAGGATTTCC 1013
DB 1 CAGGCTCAAGGATTTCC 20

RESULT 900
ID AAT62349/c
ID AAT62349 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT62349;
XX
DT 11-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer Alu-J binds Alu repeat sequence.
XX
KM Bubble; interspersed repetitive element; ligation; annealing; primer;
KM PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; chromosomal aberration;
KM genetic disorder; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5597694-A.
XX
PD 28-JAN-1997.
XX
PF 07-OCT-1993; 93US-00133629.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1993; 93US-00133629.
XX
PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Munroe DJ, Housman DE;
PI WPI; 1997-108321/10.
DR
XX
PT Amplification of nucleic acid having interspersed repetitive element -
PT using bubble oligo:nucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 17; 16pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the amplification of region of DNA containing
CC interspersed repetitive elements (IRE) such as the Alu repeat sequence
CC (AAT62346). The method involves ligating a double stranded DNA structure
CC with a non-complementary region, a 'bubble', in the centre (e.g. see
CC AAT62343-4). to restriction digested fragments of regions containing
CC IRBs. The ligation results in a double stranded DNA molecule containing
CC at least one 'bubble' at either end. After denaturing the structure,
CC amplification of the IRE-containing region proceeds by PCR using primers
CC targeted to the IRE sequence (e.g. AAT62347-50) and to the sequence in
CC the 'bubble' region (e.g. see AAT62345). The primer presented here binds
CC to nucleotides 216-236 of the Alu-J polymorphic repeat sequence. The
CC method can be used to detect the presence or absence of a chromosomal
CC aberration e.g. in a genetic disorder, in a test organism
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 493 ATCAGAGCTCAGTCAAGCT 512
DB 21 ATCAGAGCTCAGTCAAGCT 2

RESULT 901
ID ADG70429 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG70429;
XX

DT	11-MAR-2004	(first entry)
XX	REN-34	SNP binding area oligo #3.
XX	ANGS; CLLD8; CLLD7; ANGE-CLLD8; ANGE-CLLD7; CLLD7-CLLD8;	
XX	ANGS-CLLD8-CLLD7; anti-allergic; antiasthmatic; dermatological;	
KW	antipyretic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; IGE-mediated disease;	
KM	REN-34; 88.	
XX	Unidentified.	
OS		
XX	WO200300727-A2.	
PM		
XX	03-JAN-2003.	
PD		
XX		
PF	21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-GB002859.	
PR	21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015211.	
PR	21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015212.	
PR	21-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00015213.	
XX		
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATIONS LTD.	
PI	Zhang Y, Moffatt M, Cookson W, Tinsley J;	
XX	WPI: 2003-201405/19.	
DR		
XX	New nucleic acid sequence comprising an ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 mRNA, or	
PT	their hybrid, useful for screening agents for treating IGE-mediated	
PT	diseases, e.g. asthma, atopy, hay fever, eczema, atopic dermatitis, or	
PT	allergic rhinitis.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; Page 429; 429pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a novel isolated or recombinant nucleic acid	
CC	sequence comprising an ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 mRNA, or ANGE-CLLD8, ANGE-	
CC	CLLD7, CLLD7-CLLD8, or ANGE-CLLD8-CLLD7 hybrid mRNA sequence, its	
CC	complement, homologue or fragment. The novel nucleic acid sequences have	
CC	the following activities: anti-allergic, antiasthmatic, dermatological,	
CC	antipyretic, and antiinflammatory. The nucleic acids of the invention may	
CC	be used in gene therapy to treat disorders. The nucleic acid sequences	
CC	are useful for screening agents that inhibit or enhance activity of an	
CC	ANGE, CLLD8 or CLLD7 gene. The agent or antibody is useful for treating	
CC	IGE-mediated diseases, such as asthma, atopy, hay fever, eczema, atopic	
CC	dermatitis, allergic rhinitis or non-atopic asthma. The antibody is	
CC	useful in an assay detecting or measuring the polypeptide in the sample.	
CC	The host cell is useful for producing, regulating and analyzing the	
CC	polypeptide. The splice variant of ANGE, CLLD8, or CLLD7 is useful for	
CC	diagnosing an IGE-mediated disease, atopy, a form of atopic disease or	
CC	non-atopic asthma, or predicting the severity, or predisposition to a	
CC	disease. This polynucleotide sequence represents an REN-34 SNP binding	
CC	oligo relating to the invention.	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY		
Query Match	1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;	
Matches	19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Db		
685	CTCTGCGCTCCCGGTTCAAG 704	
1	CTCTGCGCTCTGGTTCAAG 20	
RESULT 902		
ADG70430/c		
ID	ADG70430 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	
XX		
AC	ADG70430;	
XX		
XX	11-MAR-2004 (first entry)	
DE	REN-34 SNP binding area oligo #4.	

[illegible]

KW genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
 KW gene expression profiling.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO2004033649-A2.
 FN
 XX 22-APR-2004.
 PD
 XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
 PF
 XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
 PR
 XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
 XX
 XX LI H, LI J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
 PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
 PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
 PS Disclosure; Page 44; 120pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
 CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
 CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
 CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
 CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
 CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
 CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
 CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
 CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
 CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
 CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
 CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
 CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
 CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
 CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
 CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
 CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
 CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 188 GGAATTCTCCAGTGTGTC 207
 |||||
 Db 2 GGGCTTCTCCATGTTGTC 21
 RESULT 904
 AAF84350/c
 ID AAF84350 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF84350;
 XX
 XX 20-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human CYP2C181 PCR primer #6.
 XX
 KW Gene polymorphism; drug-metabolizing enzyme; PCR primer; CYP2C181; ss.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN JP2001017185-A.
 XX 23-JAN-2001.
 PD
 XX 10-DEC-1999; 99JP-00351610.
 PF
 XX 19-MAR-1999; 99JP-00076592.
 PR 06-MAY-1999; 99JP-00125918.
 XX
 XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
 PA
 DR WPI; 2001-285409/30.
 XX
 XX
 PT Detection of gene polymorphism of drug-metabolizing enzymes useful for
 PT diagnosis and testing comprises carrying out polymerase chain reaction.
 PT
 PS Example 1; Page 13; 27pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a kit and method for the detection of
 CC gene polymorphisms of drug-metabolizing enzyme genes. The kit contains a
 CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) buffer solution containing DNA polymerase
 CC and NTP, a normal forward primer, a mutated forward primer, a reverse
 CC primer and a fluorescence-labelling probe. The method involves carrying
 CC out PCR on sample DNA, containing a drug-metabolizing enzyme gene,
 CC together with PCR buffer, the normal forward primer, the reverse primer
 CC and the fluorescence-labelling probe (step A); and carrying out PCR on
 CC the sample DNA together with PCR buffer, the mutated forward primer, the
 CC reverse primer and the fluorescence-labelling probe (step B), and a step
 CC of comparing the result of step a with that of step b. The present
 CC sequence is a primer for human CYP2C181, which was used to illustrate the
 CC present invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 863 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTGA 882
 |||||
 Db 20 TGCTGGATTACAGCGATGA 1
 RESULT 905
 AAV06198/c
 ID AAV06198 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV06198;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Primer used when one of the loci in the MAR set is D22S683.
 XX
 XX Short tandem repeat loci; D3S1539; D4S3368; D5S818; D7S820; D9S930;
 KW D10S1339; D13S317; D14S118; D14S548; D14S562; D16S490; D16S539; D16S753;
 KW D17S1298; D17S1299; D19S253; D20S481; D22S683; HUMCSF1P0; HUMFOX;
 KW HUMT701; HUMFESFPS; HUMF1A01; HUMBFX11; HUMLIP0L; HUMVWF31;
 KW multiplex amplification reaction; MAR; allele; detection; genetic marker;
 KW linkage map; identification; disease gene; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO939138-A1.
 FN
 XX 23-OCT-1997.
 PD
 XX 15-APR-1997; 97WO-US006293.
 PF
 XX 15-APR-1996; 96US-00632575.
 PR
 XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
 PA

PI Schumm JW, Micka KA, Rabbach DR;
XX WPI; 1997-526472/48.
XX
XX
PT Simultaneous amplification of short tandem repeats - used to provide
PT genetic markers for linkage maps, for identifying and characterizing
PT diseases genes and for DNA typing.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 77; 122pp; English.
XX
CC Primers AAV06168-228 are used in a novel method for simultaneously
CC determining the alleles present in short tandem repeat loci from one or
CC more DNA samples. The DNA sample to be analysed has a set of at least
CC four loci which can be amplified together. The set is selected from loci
CC consisting of D3S1539, D4S3568, D5S818, D7S820, D9S930, D10S1239,
CC D13S317, D14S318, D14S548, D14S562, D16S490, D16S539, D16S753, D17S1298,
CC D17S1299, D19S253, D20S481, D22S683, HUMCSF1PO, HUMTPOX, HUMTH01,
CC HUMESPFS, HUMF13A01, HUMBFY11, HUML1POL and HUMWFA31. Alternatively,
CC the DNA sample to be analysed has a set of three short tandem repeat loci
CC which can be amplified together, where the set of loci is selected from
CC the following group of sets: (1) D3S1539, D19S253, D13S317; (2) D10S1239,
CC D9S930, D20S481; (3) D10S1239, D4S3568, D20S481, D10S1239, D9S930,
CC D4S3568; (4) D16S539, D7S820, D13S317, and D10S1239, D9S930, D13S317. The
CC loci are co-amplified in a multiplex amplification reaction (MAR), where
CC the product of the reaction is a mixture of amplified alleles from each
CC of the co-amplified loci in the set. The amplified alleles in the mixture
CC are evaluated to determine the alleles present at each of the loci
CC analysed in the set within the DNA sample. The methods are used for the
CC detection of short tandem repeats as genetic markers for the development
CC of linkage maps, the identification and characterization of disease
CC genes, and the simplification and precision of DNA typing
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 667 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 686
DB 23 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 4
RESULT 906
AAQ25869/C
ID AAQ25869 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAA47246;
AC
XX
XX
DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Primer 1 for human genomic DNA polymorphic STR locus D22S683.
XX
XX Primer; short tandem repeat; STR; multiplex amplification reaction;
XX Combined DNA Index System; CODIS; paternity test; breeding; forensic;
XX profile; D22S683; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200031306-A2.
PN
XX
XX 02-JUN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 24-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027876.
PF
XX
XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00199542.
PR
XX
XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Schumm JW, Sprecher CJ;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-400106/34.
DR
XX

PT New method for analyzing e.g. human tissue DNA samples comprises co-
PT amplification of at least 13 short tandem repeat loci, useful in e.g.
PT determining the parentage of a child.
XX
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 78; 90pp; English.
XX
XX AAA47201-307 are oligonucleotide primers used to amplify human genomic
CC DNA short tandem repeat (STR) loci. The claimed method comprises
CC simultaneous determination of the alleles present in a set of loci from
CC one or more DNA samples. In particular, at least thirteen loci of genomic
CC DNA are amplified in a single multiplex reaction. At least one of the
CC loci is preferably a STR locus with a repeat unit of five to seven bases
CC or base pairs in length. Preferred loci are thirteen human STR loci
CC chosen by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation as core loci
CC for use in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database. These loci are
CC D3S1538, HUMTH01, D21S11, D18S51, HUMWFA31, D8S1179, HUMTPOX, HUMF1BBA,
CC D5S818, D13S317, D7S820, D16S539 and HUMCSF1PO. Some sets of loci co-
CC amplified include pentanucleotide STR loci G475, C221 and S159 (see
CC AAA47308-10). Loci with intermediate length repeats can be amplified with
CC minimal incidence of artifacts, e.g. due to repeat slippage. The method
CC comprises: (a) obtaining at least one DNA sample; (b) selecting a set of
CC loci of the DNA sample comprising at least 13 short tandem repeats loci
CC which can be co-amplified; (c) co-amplifying the loci in the set in a
CC multiplex amplification reaction, the product of the reaction comprising
CC a mixture of amplified alleles from each of the co-amplified loci in the
CC set; and (d) evaluating the amplified alleles to determine the alleles
CC present at each loci. The method can be used to determine the parentage
CC of children, confirm the lineage of animals and agricultural crops. It is
CC also of use in determining a genetic profile of DNA in human tissue
CC samples found at a crime scene
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.9%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 667 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 686
DB 23 ATCTTGCTCACTGCAACCT 4
RESULT 907
AAQ25869/C
ID AAQ25869 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ25869;
AC
XX
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE 3' Alu primer.
XX
XX PCR; sequence conservation; DNA synthesis; amplification; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9210566-A1.
PN
XX
XX 25-JUN-1992.
PD
XX
XX 21-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008739.
PF
XX
XX 13-DEC-1990; 90US-00627945.
PR
XX
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
PA
XX
XX Siciliano MJ, Liu P;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1992-234623/28.
DR
XX
XX Chromosome-specific DNA probes free of species-specific repeat DNA - used
PT for identification and banding of human chromosomes.
PT

XX Claim 65; Page 63; 73pp; English.
 PS The sequences given in AAQ25868-9 are nucleotide primers which are
 CC characterised by binding to a 5' and a 3' Alu terminus, respectively.
 CC These Alu primers were based on a current revision of consensus sequence
 CC of Alu repeats. This revision is based on nucleotide sequences of 50
 CC different, cloned and sequenced human Alu segments. Two regions on the
 CC sequence showed a high degree of conservation and these were used as
 CC candidate regions for the primer locations. In order to minimize the
 CC incorporation of Alu sequence itself in the inter-Alu-PCR, the 5' primer
 CC was designed to recognise a specific region and to direct DNA synthesis
 CC off the 5' end and away from the middle of the Alu segment to which it is
 CC bound. The converse is true for the 3' primer. Amplification using these
 CC two primers yields products ranging from a few hundred to several
 CC thousand base pairs. The primer design maximizes both the number of Alu
 CC segments recruited and the number of inter-Alu unique sequences
 CC amplified. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 663
 Db 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCARTG 1
 RESULT 908
 AAQ25868
 ID AAQ25868 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAQ25868;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 5' Alu primer.
 XX
 KW PCR; sequence conservation; DNA synthesis; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9210566-Al.
 XX
 PD 25-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008739.
 XX
 PR 13-DEC-1990; 90US-00627945.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI Siciliano MJ, Liu P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-234623/28.
 XX
 PT Chromosome-specific DNA probes free of species-specific repeat DNA - used
 PT for identification and banding of human chromosomes.
 XX
 PS Claim 64; Page 63; 73pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ25868-9 are nucleotide primers which are
 CC characterised by binding to a 5' and a 3' Alu terminus, respectively.
 CC These Alu primers were based on a current revision of consensus sequence
 CC of Alu repeats. This revision is based on nucleotide sequences of 50
 CC different, cloned and sequenced human Alu segments. Two regions on the
 CC sequence showed a high degree of conservation and these were used as
 CC candidate regions for the primer locations. In order to minimize the
 CC incorporation of Alu sequence itself in the inter-Alu-PCR, the 5' primer
 CC was designed to recognise a specific region and to direct DNA synthesis

CC off the 5' end and away from the middle of the Alu segment to which it is
 CC bound. The converse is true for the 3' primer. Amplification using these
 CC two primers yields products ranging from a few hundred to several
 CC thousand base pairs. The primer design maximizes both the number of Alu
 CC segments recruited and the number of inter-Alu unique sequences
 CC amplified. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 868 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCA 886
 Db 1 GGATTACAGGYRTGAGCCA 19
 RESULT 909
 AAQ48682
 ID AAQ48682 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAQ48682;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-FEB-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Alu segment consensus sequence PCR primer Alu-1.
 XX
 KW Abnormality; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9317104-Al.
 XX
 PD 02-SEP-1993.
 XX
 PF 19-FEB-1993; 93WO-US001545.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00839255.
 XX
 PA (MASS) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Brook JD, Housman DE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-288410/36.
 XX
 PT DNA sequence of myotonic dystrophy gene - used to produce probes and
 PT identify CHR 19 abnormality and protein kinase responsible.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 32; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a PCR primer Alu-1 which specifically recognises
 CC human consensus sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of Alu segments.
 CC It was used with 2F5 template to amplify human unique sequences. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 868 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCA 886
 Db 1 GGATTACAGGYRTGAGCCA 19
 RESULT 910
 AAQ48683/c
 ID AAQ48683 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ48683;

```

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-FEB-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Alu segment consensus sequence PCR primer Alu-2.
XX
XX Abnormality; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9317104-A1.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1993.
XX
XX 19-FEB-1993; 93WO-US001545.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00839255.
XX
XX (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Brook JD, Housman DE;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-288410/36.
XX
XX DNA sequence of myotonic dystrophy gene - used to produce probes and
XX identify CHR 19 abnormality and protein kinase responsible.
XX
XX Example; Page 32; 64pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of a PCR primer Alu-2 which specifically recognises
XX human consensus sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of Alu segments.
XX It was used with 2F5 template to amplify human unique sequences. (Updated
XX on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGY 1

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PA (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
PA (GCHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-115430/15.
XX
XX Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes, vectors, etc.,
XX useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's disease.
XX
XX Example; Page 30; 175pp; English.
XX
XX In order to physically map and clone the region of the Wilson's disease
XX (WD) gene, a 4.3kb insert from the WD flanking marker D13S31 (probe
XX PCR1324) was used to screen a large insert, CEPH II YAC sublibrary. A
XX higher resolution YAC map was constructed using inter-Alu PCR product
XX from 4 large YAC clones to screen the 1431 colony CEPH I YAC sublibrary.
XX A total of 16 mid-size YACs were identified. The pattern of mid-size YACs
XX detected by each large YAC clone was used to order the smaller YAC clones
XX relative to one another. Inter-Alu PCR "fingerprinting" of YAC clones
XX further assisted the ordering process. The data for this are not given in
XX the publication. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGY 1

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RESULT 911
AA085677/c
ID AA085677 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AA085677;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer alu 2 for inter-Alu region of Wilson's disease gene.
XX
XX Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; Alu; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_difference 1..19
XX /*tag= a
XX /*note= "Std IUPAC codes used"
XX
XX WO9506714-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAR-1995.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US009851.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1993; 93US-00118441.
XX

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```

RESULT 912
AA085676
ID AA085676 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AA085676;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer alu 1 for inter-Alu region of Wilson's disease gene.
XX
XX Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; Alu; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_difference 1..19
XX /*tag= a
XX /*note= "Std IUPAC codes used"
XX
XX WO9506714-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAR-1995.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US009851.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1993; 93US-00118441.
XX
XX (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX (GCHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-115430/15.
XX
XX Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes, vectors, etc.,
XX useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's disease.
XX
XX Example; Page 30; 175pp; English.
XX

```

XX In order to physically map and clone the region of the Wilson's disease
 CC (WD) gene, a 4.3kb insert from the WD flanking marker D13S31 (probe
 CC PCR1324) was used to screen a large insert, CEPH II YAC sublibrary. A
 CC higher resolution YAC map was constructed using inter-Alu PCR product
 CC from 4 large YAC clones to screen the 1431 colony CEPH I YAC sublibrary.
 CC A total of 16 mid-size YACs were identified. The pattern of mid-size YACs
 CC detected by each large YAC clone was used to order the smaller YAC clones
 CC relative to one another. Inter-Alu PCR "fingerprinting" of YAC clones
 CC further assisted the ordering process. The data for this are not given in
 CC the publication. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGACCA 886
 1 GGATTACAGGYRTGACCA 19

RESULT 913
 AAQ76249/c
 ID AAQ76249 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAQ76249;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 10-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX Generic Alu consensus sequence used to generate Alu-1 primer set.

XX Primer; PCR; amplification; primer set; probe; Alu sequence; Alu repeat;
 KM Alu consensus sequence; chromosome; breakpoint; rearrangement;
 KM chronic myelogenous leukemia; Philadelphia chromosome; translocation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

XX WO9428178-A1.

XX 08-DEC-1994.

XX 01-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006194.

XX 01-JUN-1993; 93US-00070517.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX Siciliano MJ, Liu P;

XX WPI; 1995-022844/03.

XX DNA probe specific for Human chromosome region 9q34 - allows detection of
 PT bcr/abl rearrangement in interphase nuclei.

XX Disclosure; Page 22; 81pp; English.

XX The consensus sequence, from bases 13-31, of the 5' end of a 300 bp Alu
 CC segment. The sequence was used to generate a set of primers, designated
 CC Alu-1 primer set (AAQ76247). The primers of the set have a reverse
 CC complementary sequence to the Alu consensus sequence. Thus priming with
 CC the Alu-1 set directs synthesis towards the 5' end (i.e. away from the
 CC middle) of the Alu segment. Since the primer set is designed to bind
 CC close to the edge of an Alu segment, amplification with these primers
 CC will reduce the amount of Alu segment sequence and increase the amount of
 CC specific chromosomal DNA present required for probe production. The
 CC primer set is useful in the production of chromosomal specific probes e.g
 CC for the detection of chromosomal breakpoints and rearrangements such as a
 CC Philadelphia chromosome, arising from a reciprocal translocation t(9;22)
 CC (q34;q11). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGACCA 886
 19 GGATTACAGGYRTGACCA 1

RESULT 914
 AAQ76247
 ID AAQ76247 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAQ76247;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 10-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX Generic primer from Alu-1 primer set.

XX Primer; PCR; amplification; primer set; probe; Alu sequence; Alu repeat;
 KM Alu consensus sequence; chromosome; breakpoint; rearrangement;
 KM chronic myelogenous leukemia; Philadelphia chromosome; translocation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

XX WO9428178-A1.

XX 08-DEC-1994.

XX 01-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006194.

XX 01-JUN-1993; 93US-00070517.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX Siciliano MJ, Liu P;

XX WPI; 1995-022844/03.

XX DNA probe specific for Human chromosome region 9q34 - allows detection of
 PT bcr/abl rearrangement in interphase nuclei.

XX Disclosure; Page 11; 81pp; English.

XX The generic sequence of a primer set designated Alu-1. The primer set was
 CC based on bases 13-31 of the 5' end of a 300 bp Alu segment (AAQ76249).
 CC The primers of the set have a reverse complementary sequence to the Alu
 CC consensus sequence. Thus priming with the Alu-1 set directs synthesis
 CC towards the 5' end (i.e. away from the middle) of the Alu segment. Since
 CC the primer set is designed to bind close to the edge of an Alu segment,
 CC amplification with these primers will reduce the amount of Alu segment
 CC sequence and increase the amount of specific chromosomal DNA present
 CC required for probe production. The primer set is useful in the production
 CC of chromosomal specific probes e.g for the detection of chromosomal
 CC breakpoints and rearrangements such as a probe to detect chronic
 CC myelogenous leukemia characterised by the Philadelphia chromosome,
 CC arising from a reciprocal translocation t(9;22) (q34;q11). (Updated on 25
 CC -MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 868 GGATTACAGCGGTGACCA 886
 1 GGATTACAGGYRTGACCA 19

```
RESULT 915
AAV83937
ID AAV83937 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAV83937;
XX
XX 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to produce a YAC probe.
XX
XX Yeast artificial chromosome; YAC; probe; eukaryotic chromosome;
XX neocentromere; replication; extra-chromosomal element; segregation;
XX cell division; artificial chromosome; gene therapy;
XX human artificial chromosome; transgenic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9851790-A1.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1998; 98WO-AU000352.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1997; 97AU-00006784.
XX
XX 26-AUG-1997; 97AU-00008791.
XX
XX (AMRA-) AMRAD OPERATIONS PTY LTD.
XX
XX Choo K, Du Sart D, Cancilla MR;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-009773/01.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid comprising neocentromere sequences from
XX eukaryotic chromosome - used to produce replicable, segregating
XX artificial chromosomes that can carry large amounts of DNA for gene
XX therapy.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 24; 540pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAV83937-38 were used to amplify total yeast genomic DNA to
XX produce yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) probes. The YAC probes are used
XX to isolate the nucleic acid sequences of the invention. The specification
XX describes nucleic acid sequences derived from a eukaryotic chromosome,
XX including a neocentromere or its functional derivative or hybrid, that
XX are able, in a compatible cell, of replicating, acting as extra-
XX chromosomal element and segregating during cell division. The sequences
XX can be used to construct artificial chromosomes for use in gene therapy.
XX comprising a replicable, segregating nucleic acid that confers a specific
XX phenotype on cells. Human artificial chromosomes can propagate in human
XX cells and carry large amounts of DNA (e.g. therapeutic genes), and, being
XX extra-chromosomal, they are not mutagenic. The artificial chromosomes are
XX also useful for generation of transgenic plants and animals, in
XX production of proteins and to make diagnostic reagents, e.g. for
XX expression of cytokines, receptors and growth factors, or to increase the
XX copy number of a gene in a cell. The constructs may also be used for
XX functional and structural analysis of chromosomes
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 868 GGATTACAGCGGTAGCCA 886
XX |||||
XX 1 GGATTACAGGVRGTAGCCA 19
XX
XX RESULT 916
XX AAV83936
XX ID AAV83936 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
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```
AC AAV83936;
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #216.
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
XX detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
XX autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;
XX treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9820165-A2.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1998.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX
XX (WHEHD ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
XX determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
XX testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 73; 310pp; English.
XX
XX AAV9121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
XX isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
XX genome (represented in AAV10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
XX method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
XX forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
XX as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX dystrophy, McKusick-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
XX hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
XX spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
XX haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
XX syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
XX autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
XX system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
XX as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
XX endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
XX drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
XX segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
XX prophylaxis of such diseases
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 547 CCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 564
XX |||||
XX 1 CCTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 18
XX
XX RESULT 917
XX AAV74139
XX ID AAV74139 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV74139;
XX
XX 12-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human FLAME-1 PCR primer Mchx-p11.
XX
```


CC 3'UTR or 5'UTR of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human CREL
CC (transcriptional activator). The antisense compounds are useful as
CC research agents and diagnostics such as in the elucidation of the
CC function of a particular gene. The antisense compounds can be useful as
CC therapeutic modalities that can be configured to be useful in treatment
CC regimens for treatment of cells, tissues and animals, especially humans.
CC In the prior art, there are no known therapeutic agents which effectively
CC inhibit the synthesis of CREL and additional agents capable of inhibiting
CC CREL function are still required. Sequences AA239588-627 represent
CC antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotides inhibiting human CREL
CC mRNA
CC
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 388 CAAAGTGTGGATTACA 405
DB 18 CAAAGTGTGGATTACA 1
RESULT 920
AAH38730/C
ID AAH38730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH38730;
AC
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1526.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 57; 83pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of

CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC disease, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
CC
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No.1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 648 GCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 665
DB 18 GCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 1
RESULT 921
AAH38990/C
ID AAH38990 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH38990;
AC
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1786.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 59; 83pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to

assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g. agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 868 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCC 865
18 GGATTACAGCGCTGAGCC 1

RESULT 922

AAD43207
ID AAD43207 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAD43207;

DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, Mchx-pr2.

XX Human; FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic protein; Alzheimer's disease;
KM gene therapy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV infection; apoptosis;
KW FLAME-1; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002086983-A1.

PD 04-JUL-2002.

PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935223.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-00959167.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00276993.

PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723450.

XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

PI Alnemri ES;

DR WPI; 2002-642259/69.

XX Novel FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins useful for inhibiting
PT apoptosis, treating diseases characterized by apoptosis e.g. HIV
PT infection and Alzheimer's disease, and for identifying modulators of the
PT protein.

PS Example; Page 20; 35pp; English.

XX The invention relates to FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins
CC (FLAME 1 or 2) and nucleic acid molecules encoding such proteins. FLAME
CC sequences are useful for inhibiting apoptosis and for gene therapy of
CC diseases characterised by apoptosis including HIV infection and
CC Alzheimer's disease. FLAME inhibitors are useful as apoptotic agents and
CC activators are useful as anti-apoptotic agents. FLAME-1 is useful as a
CC substrate for caspase in assays to identify caspase inhibitors. The
CC present sequence is human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, used in the
CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 GGCTTCCCAAGTGTCTGG 868
1 GGCTTCCCAAGTGTCTGG 18

RESULT 923

AAD43205
ID AAD43205 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAD43205;

DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, Mchx-pr1.

XX Human; FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic protein; Alzheimer's disease;
KM gene therapy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV infection; apoptosis;
KW FLAME-1; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002086983-A1.

PD 04-JUL-2002.

PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935223.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-00959167.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00276993.

PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723450.

XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

PI Alnemri ES;

DR WPI; 2002-642259/69.

XX Novel FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins useful for inhibiting
PT apoptosis, treating diseases characterized by apoptosis e.g. HIV
PT infection and Alzheimer's disease, and for identifying modulators of the
PT protein.

PS Example; Page 20; 35pp; English.

XX The invention relates to FADD-like apoptotic/anti-apoptotic proteins
CC (FLAME 1 or 2) and nucleic acid molecules encoding such proteins. FLAME
CC sequences are useful for inhibiting apoptosis and for gene therapy of
CC diseases characterised by apoptosis including HIV infection and
CC Alzheimer's disease. FLAME inhibitors are useful as apoptotic agents and
CC activators are useful as anti-apoptotic agents. FLAME-1 is useful as a
CC substrate for caspase in assays to identify caspase inhibitors. The
CC present sequence is human FLAME-1 specific PCR primer, used in the
CC exemplification of the invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 208 AGGCTGCTTGAAGTCTC 225
1 AGGCTGCTTGAAGTCTC 18

RESULT 924

ADG32591/C
 ID ADG32591 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG32591;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine TRPV transcript PCR primer Segid 46.
 XX
 XX mouse; murine; PCR; ss; vanilloid receptor; VR; pain perception; TRPV3;
 KM VRLX; VRLX; VR4; TRPV7; TRPV4; VRL3; OTRPC4; TRPM8; TRPX; CTRAA+;
 KM inflammation; skin disorder; cancer; analgesic; antiinflammatory;
 KM dermatological; cytoskeletal; primer.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2002101045-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006520.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297835P.
 PR 22-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351238P.
 PR 29-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352914P.
 PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357161P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381086P.
 PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381739P.
 XX
 PA (NOVA) NOVARTIS AG.
 PA (IRMI-) IRM LLC.
 XX
 PI Patapoutian A, Song C, Ganju P, Peter A, McIntyre P, Bevan S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-156962/15.
 XX
 PT New isolated TRPV3, TRPV4 or TRPM8 vanilloid receptor nucleic acid
 PT molecule and polypeptides, useful for the diagnosis and treatment of
 PT disorders such as pain, inflammation, skin diseases and cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 46; 197bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel vanilloid receptor (VR) related nucleic
 CC acids and encoded proteins thereof. Specifically, it refers to certain
 CC members of the VR family that are involved in pain perception, in
 CC particular, TRPV3 (previously known as VRLS, VRLX, VR4 & TRPV7), TRPV4
 CC (previously known as VRL3 & OTRPC4) and TRPM8 (previously known as TRPX).
 CC Furthermore, this invention includes trka+ pain specific genes expressed
 CC in the sensory neurons of the dorsal root ganglia. Accordingly, such
 CC compositions can be useful for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
 CC pain, inflammation, skin disorders and cancer, and so exhibit analgesic,
 CC antiinflammatory, dermatological and cytoskeletal activities. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the murine TRPV3
 CC DNA of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 638 TGTCAACCCAGGCTGAGT 655
 DB 18 TGTCAACCCAGGCTGAGT 1
 RESULT 925
 ADH59598
 ID ADH59598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH59598;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX
 DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #2.
 XX
 KM non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;
 KM probe.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003027328-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.
 XX
 PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
 PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.
 XX
 PI Kirksen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen J, Williams BF;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.
 XX
 PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
 PT acid.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 4; 103bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGGTG 411

Db 1 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 18

RESULT 926

ID ADH59610/c

ADH59610 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADH59610;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #14.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

KM probe.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO2003027328-A2.

XX 03-APR-2003.

PD 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;

DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.

XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid

PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence

PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic

PS acid.

Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 16; 103pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is

CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid

CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived

CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay

CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method

CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably

CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more

CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the hybridization of the one or

CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or

CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of a

CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic

CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The

CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with

CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.

CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and

CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the

CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array

CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,

CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic

CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the

CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to

CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus

CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the

CC sample as compared with the control. The hybridization of the genomic

CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic

CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,

CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.

CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of

CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization

CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,

CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic

CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from

CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence

CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411

Db 18 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 1

RESULT 927

ID ACC84469

ACC84469 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACC84469;

DT 28-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE NTP peptide encoding sequence #16.

XX Cytostatic; Antibacterial; Immunosuppressive; Antiinflammatory;

KM neural thread protein; NTP; tumour; ds.

XX Unidentified.

PN WO2003008443-A2.

XX 30-JAN-2003.

PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-CA001105.

PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306150P.

PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306161P.

PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331477P.

XX (NYMO-) NYMOX CORP.

PA Averback PA;

PI WPI; 2003-247999/24.

DR P-PSDB; ABR63264.

XX Novel neural thread protein peptide, referred as cell death peptide,

PT useful for creating prostatic hyperplasia, psoriasis, eczema, dermatosis,

PT atherosclerosis, cosmetic modification to skin, throat, mouth, muscle.

XX Disclosure; Page 19; 77pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a neural thread protein (NTP) peptide

CC referred to as cell death peptide. Thought to be cyrostatic, it is useful for

CC antibacterial, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory. It is useful for

CC treating a condition in a patient requiring removal or destruction of

CC cells, for treating a condition such as benign or malignant tumor,

CC inflammatory disease, autoimmune disease and infectious disease. The

CC peptide useful for treatment is derived from the amino acid sequence for

CC a pancreatic thread protein. The peptide is conjugated, linked or bound

CC to a molecule chosen from antibody or its fragment, antibody-like binding

CC molecule, where the molecule has a higher affinity for binding to a tumor

CC or other target than binding to other cells. Treatment using NTP peptides

CC can remove benign tumors with less risk and fewer of the undesirable side

CC effects of surgery. The present sequence is an NTP encoding sequence

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 603 TTTATTTTAAATTTTGG 620
|||
XX 1 TTTATTTTAAATTTTGG 18

RESULT 928
ACC84468
ID ACC84468 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACC84468;
XX
DT 28-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NTP peptide encoding sequence #15.
XX
KM Cytostatic; Antibacterial; Immunosuppressive; Antiinflammatory;
KM neural thread protein; NTP; tumour; dg.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003008443-A2.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-CA001105.
XX
PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306150P.
PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306161P.
PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331477P.
XX
PA (NYMO-) NYMOX CORP.
XX
PI
XX
PS Averback PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-247999/24.
DR P-PSDB; ABR63263.
XX
PT Novel neural thread protein peptide, referred as cell death peptide,
PT useful for treating prostatic hyperplasia, psoriasis, eczema, dermatosis,
PT atherosclerosis, cosmetic modification to skin, throat, mouth, muscle.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 18; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a neural thread protein (NTP) peptide
CC referred to as cell death peptide. Thought to be cytostatic,
CC antibacterial, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory. It is useful for
CC creating a condition in a patient requiring removal or destruction of
CC cells, for treating a condition such as benign or malignant tumor,
CC inflammatory disease, autoimmune disease and infectious disease. The
CC peptide useful for treatment is derived from the amino acid sequence for
CC a pancreatic thread protein. The peptide is conjugated, linked or bound
CC to a molecule chosen from antibody or its fragment, antibody-like binding
CC molecule, where the molecule has a higher affinity for binding to a tumor
CC or other target than binding to other cells. Treatment using NTP peptides
CC can remove benign tumors with less risk and fewer of the undesirable side
CC effects of surgery. The present sequence is an NTP encoding sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 903 TTTATTTTGTGTTTGT 920
|||
DB 1 TTTATTTTGTGTTTGT 18

RESULT 929
AAH37310/c
ID AAH37310 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH37310;

XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 106.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-016096P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 50; 83pp; English.

XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leisch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCACTGG 662
|||
DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCACTGG 2

RESULT 930
AAH91092/c
ID AAH91092 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX

```
AC AAH91092;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #167.
DE
XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 10
FT misc_feature /tag= a
FT /note= "SNP, optionally A or G at this position"
FT
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (ELI-) ELIIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 46; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
XX disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
XX used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
XX testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
XX polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 769 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 787
XX |||||||
XX 19 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 1
XX
XX RESULT 931
XX AAH91352/c
XX ID AAH91352 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH91352;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #427.
XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS
```

```
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 14
FT misc_feature /tag= a
FT /note= "SNP, optionally T or A at this position"
FT
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (ELI-) ELIIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 56; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
XX disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
XX used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
XX testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
XX polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 614 TTTTGCACACAGAGCTC 632
XX |||||||
XX 19 TTTTGCACACAGAGCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 932
XX AAS01233
XX ID AAS01233 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAS01233;
XX
XX 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward PCR primer, used in expression analysis of POLY5.
XX
XX Human secreted protein; therapeutic; diagnostic; human; cancer;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200119856-A2.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025106.
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153629P.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154520P.
XX
XX 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154762P.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659634.
XX
PR
```

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX Shinkes RA, Fernandes E, Herrmann JL, Liu X, Yang M, Boldog FL;
XX WPI, 2001-244781/25.
XX
XX New POLYX polypeptide useful for treating or preventing a POLYX
XX associated disorder, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 111; 152pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents the Forward PCR primer, used in expression
XX analysis of human secreted protein, POLYX. POLYX nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides and antibodies to POLYX can be used for treating or
XX preventing a POLYX associated disorder in a subject, preferably a human.
XX These can be used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a
XX syndrome associated with a human disease selected from a POLYX-associated
XX disorder, where the therapeutic is a POLYX polypeptide, a POLYX
XX nucleotide or a POLYX antibody. They may also be used to screen for a
XX modulator of activity, or latency, or predisposition to a POLYX-
XX associated disorder, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 644 CCAGGCTGAGTGCAGTG 661
XX 2 CCAGGCTGAGTGCAGTG 19
XX
XX
XX RESULT 933
XX ACAS8212/C
XX ID ACAS8212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ACAS8212;
XX
XX 09-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human familial bipolar affective disorder chromosome marker #160.
XX
XX Human: genotype determination; familial bipolar affective disorder;
XX chromosome region linked; locus associated with resistance; D4S402;
XX D4S424; D4S431; D4S404; D11S394; D11S29; chromosome marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002192655-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00881012.
XX
XX 29-MAR-1996; 96US-0014334P.
XX PR 20-OCT-1997; 97US-0062824P.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-00175158.
XX
XX (GINN/) GINNS E I.
XX PA (EGEL/) EGELAND J A.
XX PA (PAUL/) PAUL S M.
XX
XX Ginn E I, Egeland JA, Paul SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-352708/33.
XX
XX Determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased resistance
XX to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family comprises determining
XX the genotype of e.g., chromosomal regions D4S402 and D4S424.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 79pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of determining a genotype
XX associated with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar
XX affective disorder. The method comprises determining the genotype with at
XX least one marker of at least one chromosomal region linked to a locus
XX associated with resistance to bipolar affective disorder, where the
XX chromosomal regions are included of and localised between D4S402 and
XX D4S424, D4S431 and D4S404, or D11S394 and D11S29. The invention also
XX discloses a kit for determining a genotype associated with increased or
XX decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder, where the
XX kit comprises markers for two or more of the chromosomal regions cited.
XX The method and kit are useful for determining a genotype associated with
XX increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder
XX in a family affected by bipolar affective disorder, for determining the
XX contribution of these chromosomal regions to bipolar affective disorder
XX in an affected family member, and for assessing an increased or
XX decreased risk of developing bipolar illness for a tested individual from
XX an affected family. ACAS8053-ACAS8292 represent primers used in the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 639 GTCAACCCAGGCTGAGTG 656
XX 19 GTCAACCCAGGCTGAGTG 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 934
XX ADK67266
XX ID ADK67266 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADK67266;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cancer suppressing protein associated PCR primer #3.
XX
XX ss; PCR; primer; human; cancer suppression; cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1403475-A.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001CN-00126723.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001CN-00126723.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI XINSHIJI GENE TECHN DEV CO LTD.
XX
XX Gu J, Yang S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-483191/46.
XX
XX Human protein with cancer suppressing function and its coding sequence.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 13; 43pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a human protein with cancer suppressing
XX function. Also included are claims for: polynucleotides encoding the
XX polypeptide, the recombinant process of producing the polypeptide, using
XX the polypeptide in treating various diseases, such as cancer, the agonist
XX resisting the polypeptide and its treatment effect and application of the
XX polynucleotides encoding the human protein with cancer suppressing
XX function. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 866 TGGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
|||||
DB 2 TGGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 19
|||||
RESULT 935
ADH89039
ID ADH89039 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH89039;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POLYX PCR primer #9.
XX
KW Human; POLYX; PCR; ss; POLYX-associated disorder; cytostatic;
KW immunostimulant; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US200318958-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098871.
XX
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153629P.
PR 16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154520P.
PR 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154762P.
PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.
PR 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659634.
PR 19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276960P.
XX
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R. A.
PA (FERN/) FERNANDES E.
PA (HERR/) HERMANN J L.
PA (LIUX/) LIU X.
PA (YANG/) YANG M.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOS F L.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
PI Shimkets RA, Fernandes E, Herrmann JL, Liu X, Yang M, Boldog FL,
PI Smthson G, Rastelli L;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2004-041344/04.
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 37; 93pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human POLYX polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC encoding them. The invention also relates to an antibody that
CC immunospecifically binds to a POLYX polypeptide, a method of determining
CC the presence or amount of a POLYX polynucleotide in a sample involving
CC contacting the sample with a probe that binds to the polynucleotide and
CC determining the presence or amount of the probe bound to the DNA, a
CC method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression or activity
CC of a POLYX polypeptide involving providing a cell expressing the
CC polypeptide, contacting the cell with the agent and determining whether
CC the agent modulates expression or activity of the polypeptide where an
CC alteration in expression or activity of the polypeptide indicates a
CC involving contacting a cell sample expressing the polypeptide with a
CC compound that binds to the polypeptide in an amount sufficient to
CC modulate the activity. The POLYX polynucleotides are useful for
CC determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated
CC with altered levels of POLYX DNA or protein in a first mammalian subject,
CC involving measuring the level of expression of DNA or the amount of
CC protein in a sample from the first mammalian subject and comparing the

CC amount of DNA or protein in a sample from a second mammalian subject
CC known not to have or not be predisposed to the disease, where an
CC alteration in the expression level of DNA or protein in the first subject
CC as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of a
CC predisposition to the disease. The sequences of the invention are useful
CC for treating or preventing a POLYX-associated disorder which involves
CC administering POLYX DNA. A therapeutic such as a POLYX DNA, protein or
CC antibody is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a PCR
CC syndrome associated with a human disease. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify a human POLYX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY 644 CCAGGCTGAGTGCAGTG 661
|||||
DB 2 CCAGGCTGAGTGCAGTG 19
|||||
RESULT 936
ADM32249/C
ID ADM32249 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM32249;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interleukin-18 gene polymorphism related primer, SEQ ID No 6.
XX
KW human interleukin-18; IL-18; adult onset still disease; gene;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2004049136-A.
XX
PD 19-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
PR 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
PA (SUGI/) SUGIURA S.
PA (HYUB-) HYUBITTO GENOMICS KK.
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2004-174121/17.
XX
PT Detecting gene polymorphism in interleukin-18 gene of human, useful for
XX detecting adult onset still disease.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 6; 61pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a gene polymorphism
CC in a human interleukin (IL)-18 gene. The method involves detecting a 9
CC base insertion between -6311 position and -6310 position, a polymorphism
CC at positions -5890, -5316, -4762, -4675, -3268, -689 and -640 of a
CC polynucleotide which consists of a fully defined sequence of 6640 base
CC pairs as given in the specification, where in the 6640bp polynucleotide,
CC the position 6575 is set to +1 from which numbering is performed. The
CC method is useful for detecting gene polymorphism in IL-18 gene of human
CC and for detecting adult onset still disease. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a primer of the human interleukin-18 gene of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 966 AATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 983
 |||||
 DB 18 AATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 1

RESULT 937
 ID ADP09291/C
 ADP09291 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADP09291;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Extend primer 86 used to genotype human chromogranin B polymorphism.

XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; chromogranin B; CHGB;
 XX secretogranin 1; SCG1; chromosome 20pter-p12; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2004047767-A2.

PN 10-JUN-2004.

PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.

PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

PT 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

XX WPI; 2004-441082/41.

PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
 PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
 PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.

PS Example 5; Page 103; 286pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
 CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
 CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
 CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
 CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
 CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
 CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
 CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human chromogranin B (CHGB;secretogranin
 CC 1;SCG1) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 20pter-p12.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 646 AGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
 |||||

DB 19 AGGCTGGAGTGCAGTGGC 2

RESULT 938

AAH38402
 ID AAH38402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH38402;

DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1198.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200129262-A2.

PN 26-APR-2001.

PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.

PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polymorphic variations in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.

PS Claim 1; Page 56; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease or which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1038 GATTACGGGACCTGCCACC 1057
 |||||

DB 1 GATTACGGGACCTGCCACC 20

RESULT 939

AAH20695/C
 ID AAH20695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH20695;

DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX


```
DE Human telomeric repeat binding factor 2 oligonucleotide 111423.
XX Antisense; phosphorothioate; human; telomeric repeat binding factor 2;
KW inhibitor; premature aging; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KM cytosolic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT FT modified_base 1..3
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"
FT FT modified_base 13..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"
XX WO200143752-A1.
XX
XX PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US033954.
XX
XX PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467642.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-398071/42.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid encoding telomeric repeat
PT binding factor 2 useful for treating conditions such as premature aging
PT and diseases such as cancer.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; Page 81; 108pp; English.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a polynucleotide encoding human telomeric repeat
CC binding factor 2 (II) which specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits
CC the expression of (II). (I) is useful for treating a human having a
CC disease or condition associated with (II) such as premature aging or a
CC hyperproliferative disorder especially cancer, by inhibiting the
CC expression of (II) in human cells or tissues. (I) is useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
CC The products of the invention have cytostatic activity. This sequence
CC represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of
CC the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 647 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCG 664
XX |||||
XX DB 20 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCG 3
XX
XX RESULT 940
XX ABK70676/C
XX ID ABK70676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK70676;
XX
XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) homozygous deletion PCR primer #28.
XX
XX KW Human; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCC; chromosome 8p23; ss; primer; PCR.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO20024948-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-IB002274.
XX
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234308P.
XX
XX PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Pineau P, Marchio A, Dejean A;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-383197/41.
XX
XX PT New nucleic acids useful for in vitro detection of homozygous deletion in
PT human chromosome 8p23 of a hepatocellular carcinoma cell line.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 14; 32pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid used for in vitro
XX CC detection of human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), through detection of a
XX CC homozygous deletion in human chromosome 8p23. The deletion is located
XX CC within the 345 kilobase region flanked by the 370135P6 and 315117F98D
XX CC loci markers. Sequences ABK70649-ABK70700 represent PCR primers used to
XX CC detect the deletion indicative of HCC
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 729 AGTAGCTGAGCTACACAG 746
XX |||||
XX DB 18 AGTAGCTGAGCTACACAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 941
XX ABZ98008
XX ID ABZ98008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ98008;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinome; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
```

PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13250; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
DB 2 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 19
RESULT 942
AB292737
ID AB292737 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB292737;
XX
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7979; 872pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCA 390
DB 1 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCA 18
RESULT 943
ABD28967
ID ABD28967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABD28967;
XX
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE NS8473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7979.
XX
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX

PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7979; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 CCGGCCCTACAGCCTCCAA 390
1 CCGGCCCTACAGCCTCCAA 18
DB
RESULT 944
ABD31039
ID ABD31039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD31039;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13250.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX MO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13250; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
2 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 19
DB
RESULT 945
ADH77439
ID ADH77439 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH77439;
AC

```
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PTPN12 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 80.
DE
XX
XX cytosstatic; PTPN12 inhibitor; PTPN12;
XX protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 12;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; colon cancer; metabolic disorder;
XX antisense technology; antisense oligonucleotide; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 5-methoxycytidine"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 15..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003232434-A1.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172911.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172911.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Coweert LM, Doble KW;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-061282/06.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 12 (PTPN12) useful for
XX treating a disease associated with PTPN12, e.g. colon cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 80; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to, and which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding PTPN12 (protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 12), and
XX inhibits the expression of PTPN12. The compound, composition and methods
XX are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with PTPN12,
XX such as a hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. colon cancer, or a metabolic
XX disorder. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating
XX the expression of PTPN12. This sequence represents a human protein
XX oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 643 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
XX |||||
DB 3 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGT 20
XX |||||
XX
XX RESULT 946
XX ADJ59873
XX ID ADJ59873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
```

```
AC ADJ59873;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #122.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasegna A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and intons of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCRL, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 729; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
XX |||||
DB 2 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 19
XX |||||
XX
XX RESULT 947
XX ADM15386/C
XX ID ADM15386 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15386;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1573.
XX
```

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; neurotrophic; antichronic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX
 PN WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 PT
 PT Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1573; 132pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neurotrophic, antichronic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 769 TTTTGTATTTTACTAG 786
 Db 18 TTTTGTATTTTACTAG 1
 RESULT 948
 ADO45363
 ID ADO45363 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45363;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #729.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011135.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
 XX
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 XX (TANG/) TANG L.
 XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
 XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 XX (LUHH/) LU H.
 XX (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 PT WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 DR Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. CCR1,
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 PT Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 729; 174pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The

CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airflow inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airflow obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGTG 411
|||
DB 2 GCTGGATTACAGCGTG 19

RESULT 949
AAZ18411/C
ID AAZ18411 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ18411;

XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Polymorphic fragment in region 5' to ASTH1J.

DE ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; genetic locus;
KM therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9337809-A1.

XX 29-JUL-1999.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M,
PI Miller A, North M;

XX WPI; 1999-479058/40.

XX Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition
PT to development of asthma.

XX Disclosure; Page 62; 195pp; English.

XX The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are genes present
CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,
CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals
CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene
CC activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1
CC protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug
CC screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
CC therapeutic. Sequences AAZ18366-Z18509 represent polymorphisms in the
CC ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes

XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 187 TGGAGTTCTTCGATGTCGT 206
|||
DB 21 TGGAGTTCTTCGATGTCGT 2

RESULT 950

AA80313/C
ID AA80313 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AA80313;

XX 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Human ASTH1J 5' region polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:61.

DE ASTH1 locus; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;

KM bronchial hyperactivity; ets family; transcription factor;

KM splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;

KM drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;

XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6087485-A.

XX 11-JUL-2000.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98US-00009913.

XX 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663P.

XX 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;

PI Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;

XX WPI; 2000-505109/45.

XX New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding
PT ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression
PT or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic
PT predisposition to asthma.

XX Example; Col 41-42; 131pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human
CC chromosome (11p). This locus comprises the ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes, which
CC are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and bronchial
CC hyperactivity. The ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes are oriented in opposite
CC directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of expression
CC and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in trachea, lung and
CC several other tissues. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are novel members of the ets
CC family of transcription factors, which have been implicated in the
CC activation of a variety of genes including the TCRa gene and cytokine
CC genes known to be important in the aetiology of asthma. Both ASTH1I and
CC ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced. Alternative splicing of
CC transcripts has no effect on the open reading frame of ASTH1J, as the
CC exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in exon b. In contrast,
CC alternative splicing of ASTH1I transcripts results in 3 different ASTH1I
CC isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse asth1j protein. The ASTH1
CC nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to identify a hereditary
CC predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying ASTH1 related genes,
CC for identifying expression of the gene in a biological specimen, and for
CC generating genetically modified non-human animals or site specific gene
CC modifications in cell lines. The encoded ASTH1 proteins are useful as
CC immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in drug screening for
CC compositions that mimic or modulate activity or expression of ASTH1I
CC and/or ASTH1J (including altered forms of these proteins); and as a

CC therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof, encoded proteins,
CC ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and anti-ASTH1
CC antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals predisposed to
CC development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity in vivo for
CC prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or ASTH1
CC proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or reduce
CC bronchial hyperreactivity. Sequences AAH80260-A80261 and AAH80264-A80416
CC represent polymorphic sites within the ASTH1 or ASTH1 genes
XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 187 TGGAGTTCTCCATGTTGT 206
DB 21 TGGGGTTCTTCATGTTGT 2

RESULT 951

AAH40033
ID AAH40033 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAH40033;

DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2829.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
OS
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200129262-A2.

PD 26-APR-2001.

PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.

PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.

PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX

PS Claim 1; Page 64; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular

CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC for paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 730 GTAGCTGGAGCTACAGGC 747
DB 2 GTAGCTGGAGCTACAGGC 19

RESULT 952

ABA91975
ID ABA91975 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABA91975;

DT 23-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Single nucleotide polymorphism probe MPO/A.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; detection; Tagman; assay; quencher;
XX KM hybridisation; human; probe; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1

XX /*tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /*tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "nitrothiazole blue-cytidine"

XX US6348596-B1.

XX 19-FEB-2002.

XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357740.

XX 23-JAN-1998; 98US-00012525.

XX (PEKE) PE CORP NY.

XX Lee LG, Graham RJ, Mullah KB, Haxo FT;

XX WPI; 2002-225175/28.

XX New non-fluorescent asymmetric cyanide dye compounds, useful for
PT quenching reporter dyes in nucleic acid hybridization assays employing
PT fluorescence energy transfer as means of detection.
XX

XX Example 4; Col 66; 62pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)
CC probe MPO/A. The probe has the rhodamine dye dr6G at its 5' end and
CC nitrothiazole blue (NTB) at its 3' end. It was used in a multiplex
CC endpoint SNP analysis that demonstrated the use of novel non-fluorescent
CC asymmetric cyanide dye compounds of the invention (NTB in the present
CC case) as quenching reporter dyes. A 7-colour homogeneous detection of

CC multiple PCR products was performed as an extension of the fluorogenic
CC PCR 5'-nuclease, or Taqman, assay. The test system was a set of 3 SNPs,
CC denoted MP0, BAK and LIG. Each SNP system consisted of 2 primers (see
CC ABA1969-74) and 2 sequence-specific probes (see ABA91975-80), each
CC having NTB at the 3' end, and a different reporter dye (6-FAM, dR110,
CC dR66, dTMR, DMOX and JAZ) at the 5' end. The 7th colour was from
CC aluminium phthalocyanine tetrasulfonate, used as a passive reference.
CC Following PCR, the reactions were measured on a luminescence spectrometer
CC in synchronous scanning mode. The spectral overlap in the set was
CC evaluated by calculation of the conditioning number of the 7x7 matrix
CC (dye fluorescence versus wavelength). The small value of the condition
CC number (1.5) proved that crosstalk between the dyes was minimal. SNP
CC analyses of known, synthetic target DNA sequences (see ABA91981-90) and
CC genomic DNA (from human blood samples and Raji (ATCC CCL-86) cells) were
CC plotted as normalised, subtracted spectra and as data points in dot
CC plots. The multiplex PCR system provides increased sample throughput and
CC potential cost savings

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 369 TCACCTGCTCAGCCTC 386
DB 4 TCACCTGCTCAGCCTC 21

RESULT 953

AA287585
ID AA287585 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AA287585;

DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer specific for prostate disease marker UC Band #28.

XX Nucleic acid marker; biomarker; tumour; prostate cancer; bladder cancer;
KW benign prostatic hyperplasia; BPH; breast cancer; human; immunodetection;
XX diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO964631-A1.

XX 16-DEC-1999.

PF 11-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013151.

PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-00097199.

PA (UROC-) UROCOR INC.

PI An G, O'hara SM, Ralph D, Veltri RW;

DR WPI; 2000-116557/10.

PT Novel RNA biomarkers for diagnosis, prognosis and management of prostate,
XX breast and bladder cancer.

PS Example 5; Page 112; 191pp; English.

XX The invention provides nucleic acid markers of prostate, breast and
CC bladder cancer. The markers are indicators of malignant transformation of
CC prostate, breast and bladder tissues and are diagnostic of the potential
CC for metastatic spread of malignant prostate tumours. The nucleic acid can
CC also be used as targets for therapeutic intervention in prostate cancer.
CC benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), bladder cancer or breast cancer. The
CC markers may be used to design specific probes and primers, for the rapid
CC analysis of prostate, bladder or breast biopsy samples. The probes and
CC primers may also be used for in situ hybridization or in situ PCR

CC detection and diagnosis. They may also be used to identify and isolate
CC full length gene sequences from various DNA libraries. Antibodies against
CC the polypeptide products of the markers can be used to treat prostate
CC cancer, bladder cancer or breast cancer. The encoded proteins may be used
CC to detect antibodies. The proteins and antibodies can be used in
CC immunodetection methods for detecting or quantifying the cancers, and for
CC clinical diagnosis of these cancers. The antibodies may also be used for
CC radioimaging to quantify and localize the encoded proteins

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 383 CCTCCCAAGTGTGGGA 400
DB 5 CCTCCCAAGTGTGGGA 22

RESULT 954

AA504002
ID AA504002 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AA504002;

DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX Biomarker UC band 28, 3' primer #2 used in diagnosis of cancer.

XX Prostate; breast; bladder; cancer; biomarker; probe; diagnostic;
KW benign prostatic hyperplasia; BPH; therapeutic; human; primer; antisense;
XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6218529-B1.

XX 17-APR-2001.

PF 12-JUN-1998; 98US-00097199.

PR 31-JUL-1995; 95US-0001655P.

PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0013611P.

PR 31-JUL-1996; 96US-00692787.

PA (UROC-) UROCOR INC.

PI An G, O'hara SM, Ralph D, Veltri R;

DR WPI; 2001-289849/30.

PT New nucleic acids as biomarkers and targets useful for detecting,
XX diagnosing, prognosing, and in developing treatments for prostate, breast
XX and bladder cancer.

PS Example 5; Col 73; 78pp; English.

XX The sequence represents nucleic acid biomarker, UC band 28, 3' primer, #2
CC used in detection of prostate, breast and bladder cancer. Biomarker
CC nucleic acid sequences can be used as hybridisation probes and primers
CC that specifically hybridise to prostate cancer, benign prostatic
CC hyperplasia (BPH), bladder cancer or breast cancer markers. Proteins
CC encoded by the nucleic acid markers can be used to produce antibodies for
CC the detection of prostate, breast or bladder cancer. The nucleic acids
CC can be used as targets for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, in
CC the identification and isolation of full-length gene sequences, including
CC regulatory elements for gene expression, from genomic human DNA
CC libraries, as hybridisation probes for screening genomic human DNA
CC libraries. The kits comprising the nucleic acid sequences are useful for
CC detecting bladder, breast or prostate cancer cells in a biological sample

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CCTCCCAAGTGTCTGGGA 400
|||||
DB 5 CCTCCCAAGTGTCTGGGA 22

RESULT 955

AD31456
ID AAD31456 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAD31456;

DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human chromosome 17 92Kb gene fragment amplifying PCR primer, Wt3F.

XX Human; Van Buchem's disease; genomic deletion; craniofacial hypertrophy;

KW autosomal recessive disorder; chromosome 17; chromosome 17q21;

XX bone dysplasia; 92kb gene fragment; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200210455-A2.

PD 07-FEB-2002.

PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023968.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221855P.

PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303386P.

PA (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.

PA (STRA/) STRAHLING HAMPTON K.

PI Brunkow ME, Proll S, Paepfer B;

XX WPI; 2002-227089/28.

PT Methods for identifying subjects who are afflicted with or carriers of

PT diseases associated with genomic deletion(s), e.g. Van Buchem's disease,

PT by determining the presence of a deletion in the 92 kb region of human

PT chromosome 17 at 17q21.

XX Example 3; Page 26; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods for distinguishing between

XX individuals homozygous for and therefore afflicted with Van Buchem's

XX disease, individuals heterozygous for and therefore carriers of Van

XX Buchem's disease and individuals who are not afflicted with Van Buchem's

XX disease comprise identifying a large genomic deletion in chromosome 17 at

XX 17q21. The method is useful for identifying individuals who are afflicted

XX with or carriers of diseases associated with one or more genomic

XX deletion, particularly Van Buchem's disease, which is a rare autosomal

XX recessive disorder that results in a bone dysplasia referred to as

XX craniofacial hypertrophy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to

XX amplify 92Kb gene fragment in human chromosome 17 at 17q21

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 945 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 962
|||||

DB 1 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 18

RESULT 956

ABX93650/C
ID ABX93650 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABX93650;

AC 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human Alu-specific 3' PCR primer Alu-N2.

XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu repeat sequence; artificial chromosome;

KW genome chip; genetic disease; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing;

XX radioactive ray damage; environmental damage.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003014384-A1.

PD 20-FEB-2003.

PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.

PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.

PA (UYHK-) UNIT HONG KONG.

PI Guan X;

XX WPI; 2003-268207/26.

PT Eliminating genomic repeat sequences, useful for preparing genome chips

PT from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic

PT diseases.

XX Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to DNA Amplification by polymerase chain reaction

XX (PCR), comprising an artificial chromosome or a large DNA fragment of 50-

XX 5000 base pairs in length as a template and an Alu-specific primer, in

XX which the primer binds specifically to the 5'-terminus of an Alu sequence

XX and extends from 3' to 5' of the Alu sequence, or specifically to the 3'-

XX terminus of an Alu sequence and extends from 5' to 3' of the Alu

XX sequence. Also included is a method for preparing genome chips,

XX comprising: (a) obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR

XX amplification; and (b) spotting the polynucleotide product onto the chip

XX substrate to form the gene chip. The method is used for eliminating a

XX repeat sequence in a genome, which is useful for preparing genome chips

XX from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre

XX labour diagnosis by screening genetic diseases in pregnant women, tumour

XX typing, diagnosis and prognosis tests, and studying the damaging effects

XX of radioactive rays and other environmental factors on humans. The method

XX allows genome chips to be produced with elimination of Alu repeat

XX sequences and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-specific

XX background signals during hybridisation. The present sequence is an Alu

XX sequence-specific PCR primer for performing the method of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 663
|||||

DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCATG 1

RESULT 957

ABX95026/C
ID ABX95026 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABX95026;

DT 06-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N2.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu; repeat sequence; fluorescence-labelling;
 KM genome chip; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing; radioactive ray damage;
 KM FISH; fluorescence in-situ hybridisation.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO2003014385-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
 XX
 PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
 XX
 PA (UYHK-) UNIV HONG KONG.
 PI Guan X;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-248303/24.
 XX
 PT Novel method for eliminating repeat sequence in genome, applicable in
 PT preparing FISH (fluorescence in-situ hybridization) probes from
 PT artificial chromosome for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of amplification by polymerase chain
 CC reaction (PCR) is by using an artificial chromosome or a large DNA
 CC fragment of 50-5000 base pairs in length as template and an Alu-specific
 CC primer. Also included is a method for preparing a fluorescence-labelling
 CC probe comprising obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR
 CC amplification and fluorescence-labelling the polynucleotide product to
 CC give the probe. The method is useful for eliminating a repeat sequence in
 CC a genome, which is applicable in preparing genome chips from artificial
 CC chromosome for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre-labour diagnosis
 CC by screening genetic diseases in pregnant women, tumour typing, diagnosis
 CC and prognosis tests and studying damages of radioactive rays and other
 CC environmental factors on humans. With this method, FISH (fluorescence in-
 CC site hybridisation) probes can be produced with elimination of the Alu
 CC repeat sequence and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-
 CC specific background signal during hybridisation. The present sequence
 CC represents the human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N2
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
 DB 19 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGY 1
 RESULT 958
 AAQ75729
 ID AAQ75729 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ75729;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.

XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENBSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTATT 615
 DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTATT 21
 RESULT 959
 AAQ75720
 ID AAQ75720 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ75720;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENBSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of

CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 429 TTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 449
DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 21

RESULT 960
AA097449/C
ID AA097449 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AA097449;

XX 20-MAR-1996 (first entry)

DE Human beta-globin gene cluster (52152-52172) PCR primer RH1020.

XX PCR amplification; thermostable DNA polymerase; combination;

KM large fragment; genomic mapping; sequence analysis; beta-globin;

KM gene cluster; human; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP669401-A2.

XX 30-AUG-1995.

PF 16-FEB-1995; 95BP-00102141.

PR 25-FEB-1994; 94US-00203198.

PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.

XX Cheng S;

DR WPI; 1995-294352/39.

PT PCR amplification of long nucleic acid sequences - using a combination of
PT the Thermus thermophilus and pref. Thermococcus litoralis DNA polymerase.

XX Example 4; Page 13; 25pp; English.

CC A set of primers (097448-097455) was designed to enable the PCR

CC amplification of the human beta-globin gene cluster. A fixed downstream

CC primer was paired with a series of upstream primers that amplify a region

CC extending upstream across the delta-globin gene and into the second

CC intron of the A-gamma globulin gene. Targets of 13.5, 17.7, 19.6 and 22

CC kb were amplified from total human genomic DNA. A new method was used to

CC amplify the large genomic sequences in which Thermus thermophilus DNA

CC polymerase was used in combination with a second DNA polymerase from

CC Thermococcus litoralis, Pyrococcus sp. or Thermatoga maritima. The

CC present sequence (primer RH1020) is an upstream primer corresp. to

CC Acc.No. J00179) and has a Tm of 63 deg.C

DB 725 CCTGATGATGCTGGAGCTACAG 745
21 CCTGATGATGCTGGAGCTGAC 1

RESULT 961
AA083014/C
ID AA083014 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AA083014;

XX 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)

DE Primer G to isolate human WRN gene 5' exons.

KM Human; WRN; Werner's syndrome; detection; diagnosis; autosomal;

KM recessive disorder; phenotype; primer; RT-PCR; amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN W09724435-A1.

PD 10-JUL-1997.

PF 30-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020785.

PR 29-DEC-1995; 95US-0009409P.

PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0058053P.

PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0010835P.

PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00594242.

XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.

XX Oshima J, Fu Y, Yu C, Mulligan J, Schellenberg GD;

DR WPI; 1997-363671/33.

PT Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the WRN gene product - useful for

PT detection and treatment of Werner's syndrome, and related diseases.

XX Example 2; Page 41; 153pp; English.

CC Primers AAX83008-X83064 were used to RT-PCR amplify exons from the 5' and

CC 3' ends of the human WRN gene (AAX83003) which encodes a protein related

CC to Werner's syndrome. The products can be used for the detection and

CC treatment of Werner's syndrome (WS), an autosomal recessive disorder with

CC a complex phenotype, as well as related diseases

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 482 GCAGTGTGTCATCAGCTC 502
DB 21 GCAGTGTGTCATCAGCTC 1

RESULT 962

AAV06188/C
ID AAV06188 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAV06188;

XX 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DE Primer used when one of the loci in the MAR set is D14S548.

KM Short tandem repeat loci; D3S1339; D4S3368; D5S818; D7S820; D9S930;

KM D10S1339; D13S317; D14S118; D14S548; D14S562; D16S539; D16S753;

KM D17S1298; D17S1299; D19S253; D20S481; D22S683; HUMCSF1P0; HUMTPOX;

KM HUMTH01; HUMSFSPS; HUMF13A01; HUMBX11; HUMWFA31;
KM multiplex amplification reaction; MAR; allele; detection; genetic marker;
KM linkage map; identification; disease gene; PCR primer; amplify; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W09739138-A1.
XX PD 23-OCT-1997.
XX PF 15-APR-1997; 97WO-US006293.
XX PR 15-APR-1996; 96US-00632575.
XX PA (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
XX PI Schumm JW, Micka KA, Rabbach DR;
XX DR WPI, 1997-526472/48.
XX PT Simultaneous amplification of short tandem repeats - used to provide
XX PT genetic markers for linkage maps, for identifying and characterising
XX PT diseases genes and for DNA typing.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 74; 122pp; English.
XX CC Primers AAV06168-228 are used in a novel method for simultaneously
XX CC determining the alleles present in short tandem repeat loci from one or
XX CC more DNA samples. The DNA sample to be analysed has a set of at least
XX CC four loci which can be amplified together. The set is selected from loci
XX CC consisting of D3S1339, D4S2368, D5S818, D7S820, D9S930, D10S1239,
XX CC D13S317, D14S318, D14S548, D16S490, D16S539, D16S753, D17S1298,
XX CC D17S1299, D19S253, D20S481, D22S683, HUMCSF1PO, HUMTPOX, HUMTH01,
XX CC HUMESFES, HUMF13A01, HUMBFX11, HUMLIPOL and HUMVWF231. Alternatively,
XX CC the DNA sample to be analysed has a set of three short tandem repeat loci
XX CC which can be amplified together, where the set of loci is selected from
XX CC the following group of sets: (1) D3S1339, D19S253, D13S317; (2) D10S1239,
XX CC D9S930, D20S481; (3) D10S1239, D4S2368, D20S481, D10S1239, D9S930,
XX CC D4S2368; (4) D16S539, D7S820, D13S317, and D10S1239, D9S930, D13S317. The
XX CC loci are co-amplified in a multiplex amplification reaction (MAR), where
XX CC the product of the reaction is a mixture of amplified alleles from each
XX CC of the co-amplified loci in the set. The amplified alleles in the mixture
XX CC are evaluated to determine the alleles present at each of the loci
XX CC analysed in the set within the DNA sample. The methods are used for the
XX CC detection of short tandem repeats as genetic markers for the development
XX CC of linkage maps, the identification and characterisation of disease
XX CC genes, and the amplification and precision of DNA typing
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 928 AATCTCACTCTGTATCCCAAG 948
DB 21 AGCTTCACCTCTGTGCCAAG 1
RESULT 963
AAV05254
ID AAV05254 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV05254;
XX XX
XX DT 18-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Sense primer used to amplify part of exon 21 of the BRCA1 gene.
XX KW BRCA1 gene; identification; mutation; multiplex amplification process;
XX KW ovarian cancer; breast cancer; large scale diagnostic screening;
XX KW PCR primer; amplify; ds.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX PN W09743441-A1.
XX PD 20-NOV-1997.
XX PF 13-MAY-1997; 97WO-CA000321.
XX PR 14-MAY-1996; 96US-00649950.
XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX PI Shipman R, Leushner J, Dunn JM;
XX DR WPI, 1998-008902/01.
XX PT Detecting mutation(s) in the BRCA1 gene by exon amplification - then
XX PT comparing amplification products with those from wild type gene,
XX PT optionally followed by sequencing.
XX PS Claim 15; Page 15; 65pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAV05254-55 are used to amplify a region of exon 21 of the
XX CC BRCA1 gene. A fragment of 167 bp is produced. The primers are used in a
XX CC method for identifying mutations in the BRCA1 gene using a multiplex
XX CC amplification process. Mutations in BRCA1 are associated with ovarian and
XX CC breast cancer. A sample is tested for mutations in the BRCA1 gene by
XX CC amplifying at least one (partial) exon of the gene, and comparing the
XX CC sizes and amounts of amplification products with corresponding products
XX CC of the wild-type gene. Any differences indicate a mutation. If no
XX CC mutations are detected, the sequence of at least one exon may be
XX CC determined. This method is inexpensive enough to be used for large scale
XX CC diagnostic screening
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 483 CAGTGTGCTGATCCAGCTCA 503
DB 1 CAGTGTGCTGATCCAGCTCA 21
RESULT 964
AAV40598
ID AAV40598 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV40598;
XX XX
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Human TSC gene exon 16 reverse primer hTSCex16.
XX KW Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;
XX KW ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
XX KW hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalcaemia; hypomagnesaemia; diagnosis;
XX KW therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W09829431-A1.
XX PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX PF 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023553.
XX PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.
XX PA (UYTA ) UNIV YALE.
XX PI Lifton RP, Simon DB;

```

XX DR WPI, 1998-388029/33.
XX PT Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
XX PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.
XX PS Example 1, Page 51, 105pp; English.
XX CC Primers hTSCex16 forward and reverse (see AAV40597 and AAV40598,
XX CC respectively) are designed to amplify exon 16 of the human hTSC gene (see
XX CC AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
XX CC AAV39682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 sets of
XX CC specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
XX CC hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
XX CC electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
XX CC of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
XX CC molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
XX CC of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
XX CC diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
XX CC disorders
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 863 TGCTGGATTACGCGCTGAG 883
Db 1 TGCTGGATTACGCGCATGAG 21
XX
XX RESULT 965
XX AAZ26013
XX ID AAZ26013 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ26013;
XX AC AAZ26013;
XX DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human polymorphic region 202.
XX OS
XX KM Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9841648-A2.
XX PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor

CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent
XX human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 208 AGGCTGCTCTCGAATCCCGA 228
Db 1 AGGCTGCTCGCAATCTCTGA 21
XX
XX RESULT 966
XX AAX30235/C
XX ID AAX30235 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAX30235;
XX AC AAX30235;
XX DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR amplification primer b-F13A01 fwd 1.
XX KM PCR primer; amplification; bracketing; locus; electrophoresis; detection;
XX KM polymorphic region; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9914371-A1.
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019297.
XX PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-00933358.
XX PA (OLIG-) OLIGOTRAIL LLC.
XX PI Dau PC, Liu D;
XX DR WPI; 1999-254401/21.
XX PT Detection of length of polymorphic region in genomic loci.
XX PS Example 3, Page 15, 63pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed of detecting the length of a polymorphic
XX CC region in a genetic locus using bracketing locus compatible or specific
XX CC calibrating markers. The method can be used to determine DNA fragment
XX CC lengths of a polymorphic region (PR) of a genetic locus, especially
XX CC containing short tandem repeats. AAX30221 to AAX30248 represent PCR
XX CC primers used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 382 GCCTCCCAAGTGTGGATT 402
 |||||
 DB 21 GCTTCCCAAGTGTGGATT 1

RESULT 967
 AAA47233/C
 ID AAA47233 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA47233;
 XX
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 1 for human genomic DNA polymorphic STR locus D14S648.
 XX
 KW Primer; short tandem repeat; STR; multiplex amplification reaction;
 KW Combined DNA Index System; CODIS; paternity test; breeding; forensic;
 KW profile; D14S648; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200031306-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027876.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00199542.
 XX
 PA (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
 XX
 PI Schumm JM, Sprecher CJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-400106/34.
 XX
 PT New method for analyzing e.g. human tissue DNA samples comprises co-
 PT amplification of at least 13 short tandem repeat loci, useful in e.g.
 PT determining the parentage of a child.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 77; 90pp; English.
 CC AAA47201-307 are oligonucleotide primers used to amplify human genomic
 CC DNA short tandem repeat (STR) loci. The claimed method comprises
 CC simultaneous determination of the alleles present in a set of loci from
 CC one or more DNA samples. In particular, at least thirteen loci of genomic
 CC DNA are amplified in a single multiplex reaction. At least one of the
 CC loci is preferably a STR locus with a repeat unit of five to seven bases
 CC or base pairs in length. Preferred loci are thirteen human STR loci
 CC chosen by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation as core loci
 CC for use in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database. These loci are
 CC D3S1538, HUMTH01, D2S11, D18S51, HUMWFA31, D8S1179, HUMTPOX, HUMF18A,
 CC D5S18, D13S317, D7S820, D16S539 and HUMCSF1PO. Some sets of loci co-
 CC amplified include pentanucleotide STR loci G475, C221 and S159 (see
 CC AAA47308-10). Loci with intermediate length repeats can be amplified with
 CC minimal incidence of artifacts, e.g. due to repeat slippage. The method
 CC comprises: (a) obtaining at least one DNA sample; (b) selecting a set of
 CC loci of the DNA sample comprising at least 13 short tandem repeats loci
 CC which can be co-amplified; (c) co-amplifying the loci in the set in a
 CC multiplex amplification reaction, the product of the reaction comprising
 CC a mixture of amplified alleles from each of the co-amplified loci in the
 CC set; and (d) evaluating the amplified alleles to determine the alleles
 CC present at each loci. The method can be used to determine the parentage
 CC of children, confirm the lineage of animals and agricultural crops. It is
 CC also of use in determining a genetic profile of DNA in human tissue
 CC samples found at a crime scene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 AATCTACTCTGTACCAGG 948
 |||||
 DB 21 AGTCTACTCTGTGCCAGG 1

RESULT 968
 AA170307/C
 ID AA170307 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA170307;
 XX
 DT 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human beta-globin gene PCR primer RH102019.
 XX
 KW DNA polymerase; human; beta-globin; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1130118-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-SEP-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-FEB-1995; 2001EP-00113936.
 XX
 PR 25-FEB-1994; 94US-00203198.
 XX
 PR 16-FEB-1995; 95EP-00102141.
 XX
 PA (HOF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Cheng S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-640282/74.
 XX
 PT New DNA polymerase composition consisting of a combination of a first DNA
 PT polymerase and a second DNA polymerase, useful for amplifying nucleic
 PT acids, particularly long nucleic acid sequences by PCR.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 13; 26pp; English.
 CC The invention provides a DNA polymerase composition for the PCR
 CC amplification of long (over 10 kb) nucleic acid sequences. The
 CC composition includes the DNA polymerase of Thermus thermophilus and a
 CC second, thermostable, DNA polymerase that provides 3'-to-5' exonuclease
 CC activity. Use of the composition was demonstrated for the amplification
 CC regions of the human beta-globin gene cluster, as a model for genomic
 CC targets that are likely to contain repetitive sequences and homologous
 CC sites elsewhere in the genome. The second DNA polymerase was provided by
 CC Thermococcus maritima. Primers were designed such that a fixed downstream
 CC primer (see AA170312-13) could be used with a series of upstream primers
 CC (see AA170306-11), including the present primer, RH1020, which
 CC corresponds to nucleotides 52152-52172 of the human beta-globin gene
 CC cluster. Targets of 7.5-22 kb were amplified. The target region extended
 CC upstream across the delta-globin gene and into the second intron of the A
 CC -gamma globin gene. Use of primer RH1020, which lies within an Alu repeat
 CC sequence, resulted in multiple secondary products
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 969
 AA17435/C
 ID AA17435 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX

AC AAF17435;
XX
DT 09-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE L1 cleavage site related sequence #25.
XX
KW Retrotransposon; genetic defect; cystic fibrosis; de.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6150160-A.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 28-APR-1997; 97US-00847844.
XX
PR 16-NOV-1995; 95US-0006831P.
XX PR 15-NOV-1996; 96US-00749805.
XX
PA (UYUO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX PI Moran JV, Dombroski BA, Kazazian HH, Boeke JD;
XX WPI; 2001-060015/07.
XX
PT DNAC comprising a promoter P and an L1 cassette sequence having a core
XX retrotransposon element, useful for random insertion of a heterologous or
PT homologous DNA sequence into a cell genome and for correcting genetic
XX defects.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 14; 87P; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to DNA for a promoter and an L1 cassette
CC sequence having a core retrotransposon element. The invention is useful
CC for random insertion of a heterologous or homologous DNA sequence into a
CC cell genome, and for correction of a genetic defect in the cell into
CC which the insertion is made. Genetic defects which may be corrected
CC includes cystic fibrosis, mutations in the dystrophin gene, genetic
CC defects associated with blood clotting and other genetic defects
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 483 CAGTGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
DB 21 CAGTGTGTGATCTTACTCA 1
XX
RESULT 970
AAH38406
ID AAH38406 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH38406;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1202.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leech-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W0200129262-A2.
XX

PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 56; 83P; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leech-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1006 GATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTCC 1026
DB 1 GATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTCC 21
XX
RESULT 971
AAH37597/c
ID AAH37597 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH37597;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 393.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leech-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W0200129262-A2.
XX

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XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 52; 83pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB
XX 700 TCAAGTATTCCTCGCCCA 720
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 21 TCAAGTATTCCTCGCTCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 972
XX AAD31450/c
XX ID AAD31450 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAD31450;
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 17 92Kb gene fragment amplifying PCR primer, Spantr.
XX
XX Human; Van Buchem's disease; genomic deletion; craniofacial hypertrophy;
XX autosomal recessive disorder; chromosome 17; chromosome 17q21;
XX bone dysplasia; 92kb gene fragment; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200210455-A2.
XX
XX 07-FEB-2002.
XX
XX
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XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023968.
PF
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221855P.
PR
XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303386P.
XX
XX (CELL-) CELTECH R & D INC.
XX (STRA-) STRAHLING HAMPTON K.
XX
XX Brunkow ME, Proll S, Paepfer B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-227089/28.
DR
XX
XX Methods for identifying subjects who are afflicted with or carriers of
PT diseases associated with genomic deletion(s), e.g. Van Buchem's disease,
PT by determining the presence of a deletion in the 92 kb region of human
PT chromosome 17 at 17q21.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 26; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for distinguishing between
CC individuals homozygous for and therefore afflicted with Van Buchem's
CC disease, individuals heterozygous for and therefore carriers of Van
CC Buchem's disease and individuals who are not afflicted with Van Buchem's
CC disease comprise identifying a large genomic deletion in chromosome 17 at
CC 17q21. The method is useful for identifying individuals who are afflicted
CC with or carriers of diseases associated with one or more genomic
CC deletion, particularly Van Buchem's disease, which is a rare autosomal
CC recessive disorder that results in a bone dysplasia referred to as a
CC craniofacial hypertrophy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC amplify 92Kb gene fragment in human chromosome 17 at 17q21
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB
XX 829 GACCTTGATCTGCTGCT 849
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 21 GACCTTGATCTGCTGCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 973
XX ABS60196/c
XX ID ABS60196 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABS60196;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #90.
XX
XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; CINH; kallikrein 1;
XX KKL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; proenzyme inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200261131-A2.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
XX
```


XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA (HUI/) HUI L.
XX
PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH,
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 713; 977P; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APNPE2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BKR1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1INH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BKR2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridizes to a
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunoenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
XX listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 851 GGCTCCCAAGCTCTGGAT 871
DB 21 GGCTCCCAAGCTCTGGAT 1
XX
RESULT 974
AB074069
ID AB074069 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

AC AB074069;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Microsatellite typing and sequencing D6S105 5' primer.
XX
XX Homozygous stem cell; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; HLA;
XX human leukocyte antigen; immunotype; genotype; microsatellite; probe;
XX germ cell; nucleotide; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; vulnerability;
XX cytosolic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
XX antianemic; antidiabetic; tranquilizer; respiratory; cardiac; trauma;
XX muscular; ophthalmological; gene therapy; genetic disease; cancer;
XX cystic fibrosis; muscular dystrophy; cardiac condition; burn; myopathy;
XX neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
XX multiple sclerosis; post-trauma repair; reconstruction; blindness;
XX limb replacement; spinal cord injury; atherosclerosis; Crohn's disease;
XX diabetes; autoimmune disease; anaemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200257429-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000107.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-0258881P.
XX
XX (STEM-) STEMBRON INC.
XX
XX Yan WL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-575456/61.
XX
PT Producing homozygous stem cells having a target genotype and/or
PT immunotype from non-fertilized post-meiosis I diploid germ cells,
PT suitable for diagnostic, therapeutic and cosmetic transplant and
PT treatment of various disorders.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 75P; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for producing homozygous stem
XX (HS) cells having a target genotype and/or immunotype from non-fertilised
XX post-meiosis I diploid germ cells by mitotically activating the germ
XX cells to develop multiple blastocyst-like masses, each of which contains
XX an inner cell mass (ICM) that is homozygous for the target genotype
XX and/or immunotype. The methods of the present invention are useful for
XX the production of HS cells utilised for diagnosis, therapeutic and
XX cosmetic transplantation, cell replacement and/or gene therapy, and the
XX treatment of various genetic diseases (cystic fibrosis, muscular
XX dystrophy, cardiac conditions), neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's
XX disease, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis), traumatic injuries
XX (post-trauma repair and reconstruction, limb replacement, spinal cord
XX injuries and burns), cancer, disorders of the epithelium (blindness,
XX myopathy, atherosclerosis), Crohn's disease, diabetes, autoimmune
XX diseases and anaemia. AB074028 to AB074115 represent PCR primers and
XX sequence specific oligonucleotide (SSO) probes which are used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 867 GGGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GGGATTACAGCGCTGAGCCAC 21
XX
RESULT 975
ABS98161
ID ABS98161 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

XX ABS98161;
 AC 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DT Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #63.
 DE
 XX Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 XX epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NMNT;
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile; STM;
 XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; UPA;
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 XX multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCT LAB INC.
 XX
 XX Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 XX e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 XX disorder-related traits.
 XX
 XX
 XX Example 22; Page 144; 714pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 XX cytochrome P450 02B (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
 XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 XX transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
 XX transferase (NMNT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 XX sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 XX transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502B1,
 XX ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NMNT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,

CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 831 CTTGTGATCTGCTGCTGCTG 851
 1 CTTGTGATCTGCTGCTGCTG 21
 RESULT 976
 ABS98168
 ID ABS98168 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX ABS98168;
 XX
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #70.
 XX
 XX
 XX Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 XX cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 XX epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NMNT;
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile; STM;
 XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; UPA;
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 XX multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCT LAB INC.
 XX
 XX Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 XX e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 XX disorder-related traits.
 XX

PS Example 22; Page 145; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLR2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
CC sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
CC transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (URP), multidrug resistance protein 1
CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic
CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502E1,
CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
CC immunological or haematological function, in KLR2 for altered serine
CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 880 TGAGCCACCGCCCGCCTTA 900

DB 1 TGAGCCACCGCCCGCCTTA 21

RESULT 977
ABS98106/c
ID ABS98106 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABS98106;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #8.

XX Human; db; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
XX epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLR2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile; STM;
XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; URP;
XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;

KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200257410-A2.

PD 25-JUL-2002.

PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.

PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.

PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

PI Guida M, Hall J;

DR WPI, 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX disorder-related traits.

XX Example 22; Page 143; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
XX cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLR2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
XX transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
XX sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (URP), multidrug resistance 1
XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502E1,
XX ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
XX metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
XX AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
XX susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
XX used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
XX susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
XX nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
XX immunological or haematological function, in KLR2 for altered serine
XX protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
XX haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
XX peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
XX polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX for localizing, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX disorder-related traits.

XX Example 12; Page 122; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
XX cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diuretic binding
XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
XX sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (urp), multidrug resistance 1
XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502B1, AHR,
XX ANMT, EPHX2, GST12, HNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
XX metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
XX AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
XX susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
XX used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
XX susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
XX nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
XX immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
XX protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
XX haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
XX peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
XX polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 374 CTCGCTCAGGCTCCCAAGTG 394

DB 1 CTGCTCAGGCTCCCAAGCG 21

RESULT 980
ABA9519/C
ID ABA9519 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABA9519;

XX 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human tumour-associated antigen B345 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 16.

XX Tumour-associated antigen; human; B345; cytosolic; cell communication;
XX cell interaction; signal transduction; metastasis; cancer; colon;
XX immunotherapy; carcinoma; lung; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX HQ200204508-A1.

XX 17-JAN-2002.

XX 05-UTL-2001; 2001WO-BP007705.

XX 07-UTL-2000; 2000DE-01033080.

XX 19-APR-2001; 2001DE-01019294.

XX (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.

XX WPI; 2002-171704/22.

XX New tumor-associated antigen B345, useful for diagnosis and immunotherapy
XX of tumors, also related nucleic acid and antibodies.

XX Example 6; Page 90; 102pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel tumour-associated antigen, designated
XX B345 which has cytosolic activity. B345 is involved in communication,
XX interaction and/or signal transduction with extracellular components and
XX ligands, especially in the metastatic potential of cancers, particularly
XX of the colon. B345 or its immunogenic fragments, also the DNA that
XX encodes it, are useful for immunotherapy of cancer, particularly
XX carcinoma of lung or colon. Antibodies raised against B345 are useful for
XX treatment and diagnosis of cancers that are associated with B345
XX expression, including their use for targeted delivery of cytotoxic or
XX radioactive agents. Probes derived from B345 can be used to detect tumour
XX B345 specific mutations in the B345 sequence, and can be used to screen for
XX the amplification of the human B345 tumour-associated antigen described
XX in the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 CTCCTGGGCTCAGCAATTC 1011

DB 21 CTCCTGGGCTCAGCAATTC 1

RESULT 981
ADH47846/C
ID ADH47846 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADH47846;

XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX NOV14 probe, SEQ ID 259.

XX Antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
XX anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;
XX neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopahic;
XX antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
XX antiipaeamic; Gene therapy; human; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection;
XX helminthic infection; protozoal infection; anorexia; cancer;
XX cardiovascular disease; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder;
XX inflammatory skin disorder; asthma; dyslipidaemia; NOV14; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200268647-A2.

PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 16-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001311.
 XX
 XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261376P.
 PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
 PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262587P.
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265530P.
 PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268595P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272409P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276777P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291672P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325306P.
 PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330336P.
 PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0345202P.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA
 PI Padigar M, Alsobrook JP, Colman SD, Spytek KA, Boldog F;
 PI Vernet CAM, Li L, Shenoy S, Casman S, Guo X, Edinger S;
 PI Macdougall J, Malyanar U, Patturajan M, Shinkets RA, Pena C;
 PI Tcherney V, Zernhusen BD, Millett I, Miller C, Lepley DM, Smithson G;
 PI Baumgartner J, Hermann J, Peyman JA, Gorman L, Mezes P, Kekuda R;
 PI Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Grosse WM, Liu X, Ellerman K, Rothenberg M;
 PI Stone DJ, Burgess CE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698671/75.
 XX
 PT New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
 PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders e.g.
 PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
 PT asthma, or infections.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 346; 380pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel proteins (I) referred to as NOVX,
 CC where X is any number from 1 to 18, and their coding sequences (II). The
 CC proteins and their coding sequences are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease,
 CC preferably a NOVX-associated disorder such as metabolic disorders,
 CC diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases (viral, bacterial, fungal,
 CC helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer, cardiovascular diseases
 CC (hypertension, atherosclerosis), neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, immune disorders
 CC (osteoarthritis), haematopoietic disorders, inflammatory skin disorders,
 CC asthma, and various dyslipidaemias. The present sequence is a probe for a
 CC NOVX sequence. This sequence has a TET modification at the 5' end and a
 CC TAMRA modification at the 3' end.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 YY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 YY Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 YY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 YY
 YY 646 AGAGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGCA 666
 YY |||||
 YY 21 AGGCTGAGGCGCAGTGTGCA 1
 YY
 DB
 RESULT 982
 ABX97680/c
 ID ABX97680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX97680;
 XX
 DT 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel human protein NOVX associated reverse PCR primer #15.
 XX
 KW Human; NOV; adrenoleukodystrophy; congenital adrenal hyperplasia;
 KW haemophilia; hypercoagulation; autoimmune disease; allergy;
 KW immunodeficiency; transplantation; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome;

KW Alzheimer's disease; stroke; tuberos sclerosis; hypercalcaemia;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; cancer; fertility; diabetes;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; infection; tissue typing;
 KW forensic identification; gene; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200290500-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014256.
 XX
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288395P.
 PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0298087P.
 PR 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289619P.
 PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289817P.
 PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289818P.
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290194P.
 PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291189P.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291189P.
 PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292374P.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293107P.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293747P.
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294110P.
 PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294434P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318346P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322646P.
 PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136728.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA
 PI Spytek KA, Li L, Edinger SR, Stone DJ, Guo X, Anderson DM;
 PI Patturajan M, Gerlach VL, Taupier RJ, Pena CE, Padigar M;
 PI Kekuda R, Gorman L, Zernhusen BD, Smithson G, Macdougall JR;
 PI Mezes PS, Peyman JA, Zhong M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-103511/09.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or
 PT preventing e.g. congenital adrenal hyperplasia, hemophilia,
 PT hypercoagulation, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies,
 PT transplantation.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example N; Page 273; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide, NOVX, comprising a
 CC sequence or a mature form of one of 21 51-1543 residue amino acid
 CC sequences (P1-P21), given in the specification. The NOVX polypeptides,
 CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing e.g. adrenoleukodystrophy,
 CC congenital adrenal hyperplasia, haemophilia, hypercoagulation, autoimmune
 CC disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, Von Hippel-
 CC Lindau syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberos sclerosis,
 CC hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cancer,
 CC infertility, diabetes, adult respiratory distress syndrome, viral,
 CC bacterial and parasitic infections. The nucleic acid sequences may be
 CC used in chromosome mapping, identifying individual from minute biological
 CC samples (tissue typing), and in forensic identification of a biological
 CC sample. This sequence represents a primer used to isolate DNA encoding a
 CC novel human protein (NOV)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 YY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 YY Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 YY Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 YY
 YY 870 ATTACAGGCGTGCAGCCACAC 890
 YY |||||
 YY 21 ATTACAGGCGTGCAGCCACCTC 1
 YY
 DB

RESULT 983
ACF64055/c
ID ACF64055 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACF64055;
AC
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE IFNARI forward PCR primer #31.
XX
XX Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
KM signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003014319-A2.
PN
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
PF
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
XX
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
PA
XX Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
PI WPI; 2003-268196/26.
DR
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
PT sclerosis.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 10; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)
CC comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
CC of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the
CC specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also
CC described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated
CC (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable
CC storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base
CC occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a
CC signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed
CC on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci
CC associated with multiple sclerosis. ACF64025 to ACF64424 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 648 GCTGAGTGCAGTGCAGTGCAT 668
DB 21 GCTGAGTGCAGTGCAGTGCAT 1
XX
RESULT 984
ACF64053
ID ACF64053 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACF64053;
AC
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE IFNARI forward PCR primer #29.
XX
XX Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
KM signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis;
KW

KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003014319-A2.
PN
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
PF
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
XX
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
PA
XX Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
PI WPI; 2003-268196/26.
DR
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
PT sclerosis.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 10; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)
CC comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
CC of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the
CC specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also
CC described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated
CC (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable
CC storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base
CC occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a
CC signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed
CC on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci
CC associated with multiple sclerosis. ACF64025 to ACF64424 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 221 ACTCCGACCTCAGATGATCC 241
DB 1 ACTCCGACCTCAGATGATCC 21
XX
RESULT 985
ADP11633/c
ID ADP11633 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADP11633;
AC
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Alternate human SRP5/SRP6 polymorphism reverse primer.
XX
XX osteopathic; gene therapy; bone mineral density; sclerostin gene region;
KM osteoporosis; osteopenia; bone dysplasia; bone fracture; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003087763-A2.
PN
XX 23-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 03-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010649.
PF
XX 03-APR-2002; 2002US-0370088P.
PR
XX
XX (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
PA

(UTRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.
Brunkow ME, Charnley PR, Proll S, Paepier BW, Uitterlinden AG;
WPI; 2003-833790/77.

Determining a risk for or presence of altered bone mineral density (e.g., osteoporosis) in a subject comprises determining the presence or absence of a sclerostin gene region nucleotide polymorphism in a biological sample from a subject.

Discloure; SEQ ID NO 21; 114pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of determining a risk for or presence of altered bone mineral density (BMD) in a subject by determining the presence or absence of at least one sclerostin gene region nucleotide polymorphism in a biological sample from a subject where the presence of at least one polymorphism at a position that corresponds to a non-coding region of the 130320 bp sclerostin gene region (SOST) indicates an increased risk of altered BMD. The composition and methods are useful in determining in a subject a risk for having, or presence of, altered bone mineral density, such as osteoporosis, osteopenia, bone dysplasia, bone fracture or other conditions characterized by decreased or increased bone density. These may also be used in identifying agents that may be used for treating the above diseases, disorders or conditions associated with altered BMD. In addition, these may be used for pharmacogenomic purposes, e.g. to stratify patient populations according to suitability of a particular therapeutic agent for use in the population. This sequence corresponds to the reverse primer for the alternative human sclerostin gene region polymorphism 5/6.

Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0,

OY 695 CGGGTCAAGTATTCTCCTG 715
||| |||||||||
Db 21 CGGATTCGAAGTATCTCCTG 1

RESULT 986
ADFI1652c
ID ADFI1652 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADFI1652;
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DE Human sclerostin gene region polymorphism 5 reverse primer.
KW osteopathic; gene therapy; bone mineral density; sclerostin gene region;
KW osteoporosis; osteopenia; bone dysplasia; bone fracture; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003087763-A2.
PN XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 03-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010649.
XX
PR 03-APR-2002; 2002US-0370088P.
PA (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
PA (UTRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.
XX Brunkow ME, Charnley PR, Proll S, Paepier BW, Uitterlinden AG;
XX WPI; 2003-833790/77.
PT Determining a risk for or presence of altered bone mineral density (e.g.

```

PT osteoporosis) in a subject comprises determining the presence or absence
PT of a sclerostin gene region nucleotide polymorphism in a biological
PT sample from a subject.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 25; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of determining a risk for or presence
CC of altered bone mineral density (BMD) in a subject by determining the
CC presence or absence of at least one sclerostin gene region nucleotide
CC polymorphism in a biological sample from a subject where the presence of
CC at least one polymorphism at a position that corresponds to a non-coding
CC region of the 130320 bp sclerostin gene region (SOST) indicates an
CC increased risk of altered BMD. The composition and methods are useful in
CC determining in a subject a risk for having, or presence of, altered bone
CC mineral density, such as osteoporosis, osteopenia, bone dysplasia, bone
CC fracture or other conditions characterized by decreased or increased bone
CC density. These may also be used in identifying agents that may be used
CC for treating the above diseases, disorders or conditions associated with
CC altered BMD. In addition, these may be used for pharmacogenomic purposes,
CC e.g. to stratify patient populations according to suitability of a
CC particular therapeutic agent for use in the population. This sequence
CC corresponds to the forward primer for the human sclerostin gene region
CC polymorphism 5.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Gy Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Db Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
Gy 695 CGGATTCAGGTATTCTCTCTG 715
Db 21 CGGATTCAGGTATTCTCTG 1
XX
RESULT 987
ADFL12370/c
ID ADFL12370 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADFL12370;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE L1 retrotransposon endonuclease cleavage site seq id 116.
XX
XX gene therapy; insertional mutation; germ line specific promoter;
XX mutation generation; transgenic animal; poly A element; non-ITR;
XX retrotransposon; long terminal repeats; L1; EN domain; endonuclease;
XX cleavage site; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003121063-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00216122.
XX
XX 16-NOV-1995; 95US-0006831P.
XX 15-NOV-1996; 96US-00748805.
XX 28-APR-1997; 97US-00847844.
XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653812.
XX
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
XX Karazian HH, Ostertag E, Deberardinis R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-863454/80.
XX
XX Creating an insertional mutation in the germ line of an animal, useful
XX for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, comprises
XX introducing into an animal a nucleic acid molecule comprising a germ line
XX specific promoter.

```


XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 116; 102pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes a method of creating an insertional mutation in
XX CC the germ line of an animal by introducing into an animal a nucleic acid
XX CC molecule comprising a germ line specific promoter. The method is useful
XX CC for generating a mutation in an offspring of an animal, or for isolating
XX CC a nucleic acid from a genome of an offspring of an animal. The method may
XX CC also be used to correct genetic defects in animals, especially humans.
XX CC The nucleic acid is useful for generating mutations in a cell for
XX CC assessing the frequency with which selected cells under go insertional
XX CC mutagenesis for the generation of transgenic animals. This sequence
XX CC represents an exemplary cleavage site of the endonuclease encoded by
XX CC human L1 retrotransposon EN domain.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 483 CAGTGGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
DB 21 CAGTGGTGTGATCTTACTCA 1
RESULT 988
ADP12525
ID ADP12525 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADP12525;
XX DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chromosome 8p21.3-22 contig NT 000501 D8S2616 primer #1.
XX KM schizophrenia; chromosome 8p21-22; pericentriolar material 1; PCMI;
XX KM marker; microsatellite repeat; NT 000501 contig; polymorphic marker;
XX KM linkage disequilibrium; D8S2615; D8S2616;
XX KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN MO2003050301-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002MO-GB005630.
XX PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001GB-00029758.
XX PA (GURL/) GURLING H M D.
XX PI Gurling HMD;
XX DR WPI; 2003-532919/50.
XX PT Determining the susceptibility of an individual to a neuropsychiatric
XX PT disorder (e.g. schizophrenia) or diagnosing or prognosing the disorder
XX PT comprises using a pericentriolar material 1 marker in the chromosomal
XX PT region 8p21-22.
PS Claim 30; Page 67; 108pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method of determining the susceptibility
XX CC to or diagnosis of schizophrenia comprising using a marker located in the
XX CC chromosomal region 8p21-22. The method involves determining the presence
XX CC or absence in a test sample of a pericentriolar material 1 (PCMI) marker
XX CC which is selected from any of the microsatellite repeats present in the
XX CC NT 000501 contig on chromosome 8p21-22 or a polymorphic marker which is
XX CC in linkage disequilibrium with the chromosome. The PCMI marker is
XX CC preferably D8S261, D8S2615 or D8S2616 and lies within the PCMI gene. The
XX CC novel method involves assessing two or more of the PCMI markers single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The PCMI gene is amplified, particularly
CC within the intronic sequence 3' to exon 4, in exon 4, or in the intronic
CC sequence 5' of exon 5. The PCMI marker is assessed by strand conformation
CC polymorphic marker analysis, heteroduplex analysis or restriction
CC fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis. Schizophrenia therapy
CC comprises screening an individual for a genetic predisposition to
CC schizophrenia, where the predisposition is correlated with the PCMI
CC marker and if a predisposition is identified, providing therapeutic
CC treatment for the individual. Alternatively, the method comprises
CC administering to a patient a substance that modulates the expression from
CC the PCMI gene or a gene located within 1000 kbases of the PCMI locus. This
CC sequence represents a primer sequence used to detect novel microsatellite
CC repeats identified on the PCMI D8S2616 marker found on the NT 000501
XX CC contig.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 385 TCCCAAGTGTGGATTACA 405
DB 1 TCCCAAGTGTGGATTACA 21
RESULT 989
ADH59601/c
ID ADH59601 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADH59601;
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #5.
XX KM non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;
XX KM probe.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO2003027328-A2.
XX PD 03-APR-2003.
XX PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US030573.
XX PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.
XX PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBS INC.
XX PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.
XX PI Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JT, Williams BF;
XX DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.
XX PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
XX PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
XX PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
XX PT acid.
PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 7; 103pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
XX CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
XX CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
XX CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
XX CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
XX CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
XX CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
XX CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
XX CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
XX CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of

CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 175 TTTTGTAGAGATGAGGATTTC 195

DB 21 TTTTGTAGAGACGGGGTTTC 1

ADH59613

ADH59613 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADH59613;

25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #17.

non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

probe.

Synthetic.

WO2003027328-A2.

03-APR-2003.

24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

(BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

(DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

Kirtsen NV, Hyldeg-Nielsen J, Williams BF;

WPI; 2003-421160/39.

Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
PT acid.

Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 19; 103pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

CC Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 175 TTTTGTAGAGATGAGGATTTC 195

DB 1 TTTTGTAGAGACGGGGTTTC 21

ADJ95339

ADJ95339 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADJ95339;

06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Novel NOVX gene sequence forward primer #39.

antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;
neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;
antiarrhythmic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
antileptic; gene therapy; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; cardiovascular disease;
hypertension; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disorder;
Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; immune disorder;
osteoarthritis; hematopoietic disorder; inflammatory skin disorder;
asthma; dyslipidemia; neurogenesis; cell differentiation;
cell proliferation; hematopoiesis; wound healing; angiogenesis;
chromosome mapping; tissue typing; pharmacogenomic; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003040325-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035464.
XX
XX 05-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338626P.
XX 06-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333072P.
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0348283P.
XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0335610P.
XX 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338543P.
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331330P.
XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331641P.
XX 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332152P.
XX 27-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333461P.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333912P.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334272P.
XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334300P.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334421P.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334526P.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336576P.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336649P.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338314P.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338390P.
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339006P.
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339088P.
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353280P.
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353288P.
XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354322P.
XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354393P.
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359440P.
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360148P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361790P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361833P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361925P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362230P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362625P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364000P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364181P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364182P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364197P.
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364227P.
XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381621P.
XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383675P.
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396703P.
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401552P.
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401594P.
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403619P.
XX 20-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404821P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405368P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405402P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405496P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406319P.
XX 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406125P.
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287226.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Agee ML, Alsobrook JP, Berghs C, Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Chant JS,
XX Chaudhuri A, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen A, Ellerman K,
XX Gangolli EA, German L, Gerlach VL, Ji W, Kendra R, Khramtsov NV,
XX Li L, Malyankar UN, MacDougall JR, Mezes PS, Miller CB, Miller I,
XX Ooi CE, Ort T, Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Rastelli L, Rieger DK,
XX Rothenberg ME, Shenoy SG, Spaderna SK, Spylek KA, Taupier RJ,
XX Vernet CAM, Zethusen BD, Zhong M,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441551/41.
XX
XX New isolated NOXV polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
XX preventing, diagnosing or treating NOXV-associated disorders, e.g.

PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
PT asthma, or infections.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 567; 800bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel isolated polypeptides, mature forms of
XX these, or a sequence that is at least 95 % identical to, or having one or
XX more conservative amino acid substitutions in the polypeptides. The
XX polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules and antibodies are useful in the
XX manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a
XX human disease, preferably a NOXV-associated disorder. The nucleic acid
XX molecules, polypeptides and antibodies are useful for treating,
XX preventing or diagnosing diseases such as metabolic disorders, diabetes,
XX obesity, infectious diseases (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and
XX protozoal), anorexia, cancer, cardiovascular diseases (hypertension,
XX atherosclerosis), neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
XX Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis),
XX hematopoietic disorders, inflammatory skin disorders, asthma, and various
XX dyslipidemias. The nucleic acids and polypeptides may also be used as
XX targets for the identification of small molecules that modulate or
XX inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell differentiation, cell proliferation,
XX hematopoiesis, wound healing and angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in
XX generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to NOXV substances
XX for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. The nucleic acids are
XX further used as hybridization probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue
XX typing, preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. This sequence
XX corresponds to a forward primer for the gene encoding one of the NOXV
XX polypeptides of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 220 AACTCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
XX 1 AACTCCTGACCTCAGGATGATC 21
XX
XX RESULT 992
XX ADRK01282
XX ID ADRK01282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADRK01282;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #2.
XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
XX
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX and constant regions.
XX
XX

PS Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acid by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b) comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass, metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

50 Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.8%	Score 17.8	DB 1	Length 21
Best Local Similarity	90.5%	Pred. No. 1.4e+03		
Matches 19, Conservative	0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0

	QY	428 TTTTATTTTATTCTTTTAAG 448
Dδ	1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTAAAG 21	

RESULT 993

ID ADK01329 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01329;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #49.

KW ss, hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root, blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

AA
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794

XX
PR 28-FEB-2002: 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS) DEGISSA BIOACTIVES GMBH
XX

Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b) comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass, metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADKO1261-ADKO1344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

sq Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.8%	Score 17.8	DB 1	Length 21
Best Local Similarity	90.5%	Pred. No. 1.4e+03		
Matches 19; Conservative	0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0

QY 427 TTTTAA TTTA TTTTTTAA 44
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTAA 21

RESULT 994

ID ADP68377 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADP68377;

AA 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT

XX DNA probe used to detect human NOV14 DNA (Aq210) SeqID 261

KM human, probe, ss, NOX; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's; inflammatory;
KM chronic disease; rheumatoid arthritis; immunological; endocrine;
KM pigmentary; haematopoietic; psychotic; autoimmune; muscular;
KM osteoporosis; angina pectoris; hypotension; anxiety; alllopeia; bulimia;
KM cancer; manic depression; viral; antibacterial; analgesic;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
KM dermatological; osteopathic; antihypertensive; anti-inflammatory; cystostatic;
KM hypotensive; cardiac; hypertensive; antitumor; antileptic;
KM antitangnal; immunosuppressive; antidepressant; neurodegenerative.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200281510-A2

AA PD 17-OCT-2002

XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001467.
 PF 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263605P.
 PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264159P.
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265517P.
 PR 07-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267057P.
 PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269098P.
 PR 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271855P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272920P.
 PR 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284549P.
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285040P.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286287P.
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303229P.
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA Anderson D, Burgees CE, Caeman SJ, Colman S, Edinger S;
 PI Ellemann K, Gerlach V, Gunther E, Kekuda R, Macdougall JR;
 PI Mehreban F, Patturajan M, Rothenberg M, Shinkets RA, Smithson G;
 PI Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CAM, Zehrusen BD;
 DR WPI; 2003-058497/05.
 XX New NOXV polypeptides useful for treating cancers, blood disorders,
 PT asthma, psoriasis, vascular disorders, hypertension, viral, bacterial or
 PT parasitic infections, allergy, renal disorders and skin disorders.
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 261; 415bp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to novel nucleic acid molecules encoding NOXV
 CC polypeptides selected from NOVI to NOVII inclusive, as well as variants
 CC thereof. Specifically, it refers to vectors, host cells, antibodies,
 CC agonists, antagonists and recombinant methods for producing proteins.
 CC including GPCRs, secretory proteins and dual specificity phosphatases.
 CC The present invention describes these proteins as useful for the
 CC development of compositions that can be used to treat neurodegenerative
 CC diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's, inflammatory conditions
 CC including Crohn's disease and rheumatoid arthritis, as well as
 CC immunological, endocrine, pigmentation, haematopoietic, psychotic,
 CC autoimmune and muscular disorders. Accordingly, it refers to various
 CC conditions including osteoporosis, angina pectoris, hypotension, anxiety,
 CC alopecia, bulimia, cancer and manic depression. As such, they exhibit
 CC various activities including vulnerary, virucide, antibacterial,
 CC analgesic, neuroprotective, nootropic, cerebroprotective, anticonvulsant,
 CC dermatological, osteopathic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, cytostatic,
 CC hypotensive, cardiant, hypertensive, antitumor, antiallergic,
 CC antianginal, immunosuppressive and antidepressant. This oligonucleotide
 CC is a 5' TET/ 3' TAMRA labelled DNA probe used to detect human NOXV DNA in
 CC an exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 646 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGCA 666
 DB 21 AGGCTGAGGCGCAGTGGTGC 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 995
 XX ADF86416/C
 XX ID ADF86416 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ADF86416;
 XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX DB VLA4 antagonist-related PCR primer #1.
 XX

KW VLA4 antagonist; acute leukaemia; screening; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO2003097097-A1.
 PN
 XX 27-NOV-2003.
 PD
 XX
 PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
 PR (NIIT/) NIITSU Y.
 PA (MATS/) MATSUNAGA T.
 PI Naitou Y, Matsunaga T, Miyake K, Sakamaki S, Akiyama T, Fujimi A;
 PI Tanaka I, Takemoto N;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-012487/01.
 DR
 XX Treatment and/or prevention of acute leukemia with medicinal compositions
 PT containing VLA4 antagonist, also applicable in diagnosing its prognosis
 PT and screening drug candidates.
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1; 72pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The invention comprises VLA4 antagonists that may optionally be used with
 CC other anticancer agents for the treatment of acute leukaemia. The VLA4
 CC antagonists of the invention may be used to treat, prevent and diagnose
 CC acute leukaemia, the VLA4 antagonists may also be used to screen drug
 CC candidates. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was
 CC used in an example of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 389 AAAGTGTGGATTACAGGCG 409
 DB 21 AAAGTGTGGATTACAGCG 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 996
 XX ADK41377/C
 XX ID ADK41377 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ADK41377;
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX DE Human chromosome 19 RAI 11 anchor probe.
 XX KW sequence polymorphism analysis; human; chromosome 19q; cancer; RAI; ss;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; probe.
 XX OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO2004003229-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 08-JAN-2004.
 PD
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-DK00448.
 PF
 XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002DK-00001005.
 PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001500.
 PR 25-FEB-2003; 2003DK-00000289.
 PR 29-APR-2003; 2003DK-00000639.
 XX
 XX (UYAA-) UNIV AARHUS.
 PA (ARBE-) ARBEJDSMILJO INST NAT INST OCCUPA.

```
XX NXo BA, Vogel U, Rockenbauer E, Bukowy ZK;
PI WPI; 2004-142878/14.
XX Estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual by sequence
XX polymorphism analysis.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 135; 145bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of estimating disease risk or
XX prognosis of an individual by sequence polymorphism analysis, especially
XX polymorphisms in the human chromosome 19q. The invention further relates
XX to: estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from
XX cancer to a disease treatment; a primer or probe for use in the method of
XX estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual or for
XX estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from cancer to
XX a disease treatment; an antibody directed to an epitope of a RAI gene
XX product; and a kit for use in the method of estimating the disease risk
XX or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response of
XX an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment, comprising at
XX least one primer or probe and optionally amplifying means for nucleic
XX acid amplification. The novel method is useful for estimating the disease
XX risk or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response
XX of an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a probe used in the exemplification of
XX the invention.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 675 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 695
DB 21 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 1
RESULT 997
ADK41251/C
ID ADK41251 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADK41251;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human chromosome 19 DNA primer/probe SEQ ID NO 9.
DE
XX
XX sequence polymorphism analysis; human; chromosome 19q; cancer; RAI; ss;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; probe; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004003229-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-DK000448.
PF
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002DK-00001005.
PR
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001500.
PR
XX 25-FEB-2003; 2003DK-00000289.
PR
XX 29-APR-2003; 2003DK-00000639.
PR
XX
XX (UYAA-) UNIV AARHUS.
PA
XX (ARBE-) ARBEJDSMILJO INST NAT INST OCCUPA.
XX
XX Nexo BA, Vogel U, Rockenbauer E, Bukowy ZK;
PI WPI; 2004-142878/14.
XX
XX Estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual by sequence
```

```
PT polymorphism analysis.
XX Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 9; 145bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of estimating disease risk or
XX prognosis of an individual by sequence polymorphism analysis, especially
XX polymorphisms in the human chromosome 19q. The invention further relates
XX to: estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from
XX cancer to a disease treatment; a primer or probe for use in the method of
XX estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual or for
XX estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from cancer to
XX a disease treatment; an antibody directed to an epitope of a RAI gene
XX product; and a kit for use in the method of estimating the disease risk
XX or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response of
XX an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment, comprising at
XX least one primer or probe and optionally amplifying means for nucleic
XX acid amplification. The novel method is useful for estimating the disease
XX risk or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response
XX of an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a primer/probe used for detecting
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms in the DNA of human chromosome 19 of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 675 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 695
DB 21 TCACGTCAACCTCTGCTCC 1
RESULT 998
ADM32266
ID ADM32266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADM32266;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human interleukin-18 gene polymorphism related primer, SEQ ID NO 23.
DE
XX
XX human interleukin-18; IL-18; adult onset still disease; gene;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX JP2004049136-A.
PN
XX
XX 19-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
PF
XX
XX 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
PR
XX
XX (SUGI/) SUGIURA S.
PA
XX (HYUB-) HYUBIRITO GENOMICS KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-174121/17.
XX
XX Detecting gene polymorphism in interleukin-18 gene of human, useful for
XX detecting adult onset still disease.
PT
XX
XX Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 23; 61bp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a gene polymorphism
XX in a human interleukin (IL)-18 gene. The method involves detecting a 9
XX base insertion between -6311 position and -6310 position, a polymorphism
XX at positions -5890, -5316, -4762, -4675, -3268, -689 and -640 of a
XX polynucleotide which consists of a fully defined sequence of 6640 base
```

CC pairs as given in the specification, where in the 6640bp polynucleotide, the position 6575 is set to +1 from which numbering is performed. The CC method is useful for detecting gene polymorphism in IL-18 gene of human CC and for detecting adult onset still disease. This polynucleotide sequence CC represents a primer of the human interleukin-18 gene of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 661 GGGCAATCTTGGCTCACTGC 681
Db 1 GGCACATCTCGCTCACTGC 21

RESULT 999
ADL25728/c
ID ADL25728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADL25728;

AC ADL25728;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human NOVX gene, probe #29.

KW ss; probe: Cytostatic; Neuroprotective; Immunosuppressive; Gene therapy; Vaccine; human; neurodegenerative disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2004005557-A1.

PD 08-JAN-2004.

XX 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-00051874.

XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261376P.

PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.

PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262587P.

PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265530P.

PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268595P.

PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272409P.

PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276777P.

PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291672P.

PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325306P.

PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330336P.

PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0345202P.

XX (PADI/) PADIGARU M.

PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK U P.

PA (COLM/) COLMAN S D.

PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK R A.

PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.

PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.

PA (LILL/) LI L.

PA (SHEN/) SHENY S G.

PA (CASW/) CASMAN S J.

PA (GUOX/) GUO X.

PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.

PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.

PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.

PA (PATU/) PATURAJAN M.

PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.

PA (PENA/) PENA C E A.

PA (TCHN/) TCHERNEV V T.

PA (ZERH/) ZERHUSEN B D.

PA (MILL/) MILLER I.

PA (LEPL/) LEPLER D E.

PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.

PA (BAUM/) BAUMGARTNER J C.

PA (HERR/) HERMANN J L.

PA (PERM/) PERMAN U A.

PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.

PA (MEZE/) MEZES P D.

PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.

PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.

PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.

PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.

PA (LITX/) LIT X.

PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.

PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M.

PA (STON/) STONE D J.

PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.

XX (BURG/) BURGESS C E.

XX Padigar M, Alsobrook JP, Colman SD, Spytek KA, Boldog FL;

PI Vernet CAM, Li L, Shenoy SG, Casman SJ, Guo X, Edinger SR;

PI MacDougall JR, Malyankar UM, Patirajan M, Shimkets RA, Pena CEA;

PI Tchernev VT, Zerhusen BP, Millet I, Miller CE, Lepley DM;

PI Smithson G, Baumgartner JC, Hermann JL, Peyman JA, Gorman L;

PI Mezes PD, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Grose WM, Liu X;

PI Ellerman K, Rothenberg M, Stone DJ, Burgess CE;

DR WPI; 2004-081706/08.

XX New NOVX polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or

PT preventing a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g., neurodegenerative or

PT autoimmune disorders or cancer.

XX Example 3; Page 263; 282pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel human NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides.

CC The polypeptide, nucleic acid or antibody is useful for preparing a

CC composition for treating or preventing a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g.,

CC neurodegenerative or autoimmune disorders or cancer. The present sequence

CC represents a probe used to isolate human NOVX genes of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 AGGCTGAGGCGAGTGGCGCA 666

Db 21 AGGCTGAGGCGAGTGGCGCA 1

RESULT 1000

ADM94155/c

ADM94155 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADM94155;

AC ADM94155;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DT BCL-2 gene related 3'MBR2 primer.

XX nucleic acid amplification; primer; PCR; detection;

KW chromosomal translocation; clonal rearrangement; chromosome aberration;

KW lymphoproliferative disorder; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO2004033728-A2.

XX 22-APR-2004.

PD 13-OCT-2003; 2003WO-NL000690.

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417779P.

XX (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.

PA (DAVI/) DAVI F B L.

XX Van Dongen J^M, Langerak A^M, Schuring E^M, San Miguel J^F,
 PI Garcia Sanz R, Parreira A, Smith J^L, Lavender F^L, Morjan G^J,
 PI Evans P^{AS}, Kneba M, Hummel M, Macintyre E^A, Bastard C,
 XX WPI; 2004-364878/34.

XX New set of nucleic acid amplification primers comprising a forward primer and
 PT a reverse primer and capable of amplifying a rearrangement, useful in
 PT diagnosing lymphoproliferative disorders.

XX Claim 14; Fig 11a, 121pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a set of nucleic acid amplification primers
 CC capable of amplifying a VH-JH or DH-JH IGH, VK-JK or VK/Inttron-Kde IGH,
 CC Vlambda-Jlambda IGL, Vbeta-Jbeta TCRB or Dbeta-Jbeta TCRB, VJ-JY TCRG,
 CC Vdelta-Jdelta IGL or Vdelta-Jdelta TCRD rearrangement
 CC comprising a forward primer and a reverse primer. Also described: (1) a
 CC nucleic acid amplification assay, preferably a PCR or multiplex PCR
 CC assay, using the set of primers; (2) detecting VH-JH or DH-JH IGH, VK-JK
 CC or VK/Inttron-Kde IGH, Vlambda-Jlambda IGL, Vbeta-Jbeta TCRB or Dbeta-
 CC Jbeta TCRB, VJ-JY TCRG, Vdelta-Jdelta IGL, Vdelta-Jdelta or Vdelta-Jdelta
 CC TCRD rearrangement; (3) detecting chromosomal translocation (11;14)(BCI-
 CC JG2-1) or t(14;18)(BCL2-IGH); (4) detecting human TBXAS1, recombination
 CC activating protein (RAG1), promyelocytic leukaemia zinc finger protein
 CC (PLZF) or AP4 gene; (5) assessing clonal rearrangements and/or chromosome
 CC aberrations; and (6) a kit for the detecting at least one rearrangement
 CC comprising the set of primers. The new set of nucleic acid amplification
 CC primers capable of amplifying a VH-JH or DH-JH IGH, VK-JK or VK/Inttron-
 CC Kde IGH, Vlambda-Jlambda IGL, Vbeta-Jbeta TCRB or Dbeta-Jbeta TCRB, VJ-JY
 CC TCRG, Vdelta-Jdelta IGL, Vdelta-Jdelta or Vdelta-Jdelta TCRD rearrangement
 CC are useful in diagnosing lymphoproliferative disorders. The present
 CC sequence is used in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1052 GCCACGACACCCCGCTAATTT 1072
 DB 21 GCCACGACACCCCGCTAATTT 1

XX RESULT 1001
 XX AAT71928/c
 XX ID AAT71928 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AAT71928;
 XX XX
 XX DT 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer detects marker 4072-2 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
 XX KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
 XX HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
 XX KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
 XX KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9635803-A1.
 XX PD 14-NOV-1996.
 XX PF 08-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006583.
 XX PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
 XX PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
 XX PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
 XX PA (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.

XX Drayna D^T, Feder J^N, Guitke A, Kimmel B^E, Thomas W^J, Wolff R^K,
 XX WPI; 1996-516691/51.

XX Diagnosing and genotyping of hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) - using
 PT primers to detect specific polymorphisms of the HH gene on chromosome
 PT 6p2.1 or novel microsatellite markers.

XX Claim 14; Page 14; 67pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAT71901-72 represent a series of primer pairs
 CC which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
 CC hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
 CC method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
 CC presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
 CC polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
 CC marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
 CC and optionally of group B: Group A: 19D9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
 CC 1E4(271), 24E2(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
 CC 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
 CC 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
 CC 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
 CC 373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
 CC D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
 CC where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
 CC and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
 CC indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
 CC the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
 CC of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
 CC genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
 CC effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
 CC diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
 CC be evaluated

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 935 CTCCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 955
 DB 21 CTCCTGTACCCAGGCTGAGT 1

XX RESULT 1002
 XX AAT71942/c
 XX ID AAT71942 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AAT71942;
 XX XX
 XX DT 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer detects marker 950-8 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
 XX KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
 XX HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
 XX KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
 XX KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9635803-A1.
 XX PD 14-NOV-1996.
 XX PF 08-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006583.
 XX PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
 XX PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
 XX PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
 XX PA

PA (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gairke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolff RK;
PI
XX WPI; 1996-518691/51.
XX
XX
PT Diagnosing and genotyping of hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) - using
PT primers to detect specific polymorphisms of the HH gene on chromosome
PT 6p2.1 or novel microsatellite markers.
XX
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 15; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAT71901-72 represent a series of primer pairs
CC which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
CC hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
CC method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
CC presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
CC polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
CC marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
CC and optionally of group B: Group A: 19D9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
CC 1B4(271), 24E2(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
CC 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
CC 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
CC 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
CC 373-39(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
CC D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
CC where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
CC and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
CC indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
CC the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
CC of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
CC genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
CC effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
CC diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
CC be evaluated
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 931 CTCACCTGTTACCCAGGCTG 951
DB 21 CTCACCTGTTCTCCAGGCTG 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1003
AAT71925/c
ID AAT71925 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAT71925;
AC
XX 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX
DE Primer detects marker 3216-1 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
XX
XX
KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
KW HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX W09635803-A1.
PN
XX
XX 14-NOV-1996.
PD
XX
XX 08-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006583.
PF
XX
XX 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.

XX
XX (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
PA
XX Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gairke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolff RK;
PI
XX WPI; 1996-518691/51.
XX
XX
PT Diagnosing and genotyping of hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) - using
PT primers to detect specific polymorphisms of the HH gene on chromosome
PT 6p2.1 or novel microsatellite markers.
XX
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 14; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAT71901-72 represent a series of primer pairs
CC which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
CC hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
CC method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
CC presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
CC polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
CC marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
CC and optionally of group B: Group A: 19D9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
CC 1B4(271), 24E2(245), 2B8(206), 3321-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
CC 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
CC 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
CC 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
CC 373-39(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
CC D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
CC where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
CC and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
CC indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
CC the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
CC of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
CC genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
CC effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
CC diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
CC be evaluated
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 935 CTCGTTATCCAGGCTGAGT 955
DB 21 CTCGTTATGCCAGGCTGAGT 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1004
AAT72000/c
ID AAT72000 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAT72000;
AC
XX 18-AUG-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX
DE Primer detects marker 4072-2 in HH region of chromosome 6p2.1.
XX
XX
KW Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; hereditary haemochromatosis;
KW HH; mutation; HH-associated allele; base-pair polymorphism; HHP-1;
KW HHP-19; HHP-29; microsatellite repeat allele; genetic marker;
KW interferon treatment; hepatitis C infection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX W09635802-A1.
PN
XX
XX 14-NOV-1996.
PD
XX
XX 06-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006352.
PF
XX
XX 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.

PR 08-MAY-1995; 95US-00436074.
PR 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559302.
PR 09-FEB-1996; 96US-00599252.
XX
PA (MERC-) MERCATOR GENETICS INC.
PI Drayna DT, Feder JN, Gatrke A, Kimmel BE, Thomas WJ, Wolff RK;
XX WPI; 1996-518690/51.
XX
PT Determn. of the common hereditary haemochromatosis gene mutation - using
PT primers based on novel microsatellite repeat flanking sequences or on
PT base-pair polymorphisms HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 15; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAT71973-2044 represent a series of primer pairs
CC which were used to determine the presence or absence of the common
CC hereditary haemochromatosis (HH) gene mutation in an individual. The
CC method comprises assessing genomic DNA from an individual for the
CC presence or absence of the HH-associated allele of the base-pair
CC polymorphism HHP-1, HHP-19 or HHP-29, and/or at least one non-optional
CC marker comprising the following microsatellite repeat alleles of group A
CC and optionally of group B: Group A: 19P9(205), 18B4(235), 1A2(239),
CC 1B4(271), 2AB2(245), 2B8(206), 3J21-1(197), 4073-1(182), 4440-1(180),
CC 4440-2(139), 731-1(177), 5091-1(148), 3216-1(221), 4072-2(148), 950-
CC 1(142), 950-2(164), 950-3(165), 950-4(128), 950-5(180), 950-6(151), 950-
CC 8(165), 63-1(128), 63-2(169), 63-3(169), 65-1(206), 65-2(81), 373-8(151),
CC 373-29(109), 68-1(167), 241-6(105), 241-29(113) Group B: D6S464(206),
CC D6S306(238), D6S258(199), D6S265(122), D6S105(124) and D6S1001(180);
CC where the number in brackets indicates the number of nucleotides between
CC and including the flanking primers and the absence of the genotype
CC indicates the likelihood of the presence of the HH mutation. Knowledge of
CC the new genetic markers allows the definition of genotypes characteristic
CC of heterozygous carriers and homozygotes having a HH mutation in their
CC genomic DNA. The potential for HH in an individual interferes with the
CC effectiveness of interferon treatment for hepatitis C infection. By
CC diagnosing this potential, the responsiveness of interferon treatment may
CC be evaluated
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 931 CTCACCTCTGTTACCCAGCTG 951
DB 21 CTCACCTCTGTTACCCAGCTG 1
XX
RESULT 1007
AAK09910/c
ID AAK09910 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAK09910;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #216.
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
XX detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
XX autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;
XX treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W09820165-A2.
XX PN
XX 14-MAY-1998.
XX PD
XX

PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX
XX (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
XX determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
XX testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 73; 310pp; English.
XX
XX AAK09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
XX isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
XX genome (represented in AAK10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
XX method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
XX forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
XX as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
XX hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
XX spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
XX spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
XX syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
XX autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
XX system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
XX as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
XX endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
XX drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
XX segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
XX prophylaxis of such diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 579 CACTACACCTGCGCTAATTTT 599
DB 21 CACTACACCTGCGCTAATTTT 1
XX
RESULT 1008
AAK89393
ID AAK89393 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAK89393;
XX
DT 29-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MACK gene-specific primer 24R.
XX
XX Chemokine; breast tissue; breast milk; breast disease; vaccine; human;
XX inflammation; infection; mastitis; benign cystitis; hyperplasia;
XX mammary associated chemokine; MACK; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W09936540-A1.
XX PN
XX 22-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 12-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000651.
XX PF
XX 20-JAN-1998; 98US-0071899P.
XX PR
XX 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092155P.
XX
XX (CODO-) CODON DIAGNOSTICS LLC.
XX PA

```
XX Papsidero LD, Dyster LM, Frustaci JM;
XX
XX WPI, 1999-458469/38.
XX
XX A mammary associated chemokine and related polynucleotides, useful for
XX detection and treatment of breast disease, especially cancer.
XX
XX Claim 28; Page 36; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides an isolated human chemokine, which is
XX preferentially expressed in breast tissue or detected in breast milk. An
XX antibody that recognizes the novel chemokine, or a chemokine-derived
XX antigenic peptide, can be used to treat breast disease in a patient. A
XX peptide, which binds to a cellular receptor for the chemokine, can also
XX be used to treat breast disease. Antigenic peptides of the chemokine can
XX be used to vaccinate patients against breast disease. The chemokine
XX polynucleotide sequences and the chemokine protein can be detected in
XX samples with primers, probes and antibodies using standard techniques.
XX This is useful for detecting breast disease. Other breast diseases that
XX may be treated or detected with the chemokine and its encoding
XX polynucleotides include inflammations, infections, mastitis, benign
XX cystitis, and benign hyperplasias as well as other malignancies. The
XX present sequence represents a gene-specific primer for amplifying the
XX human mammary associated chemokine (MACK) DNA
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 865 CTGGGATTACAGGCGGTAGACC 885
XX
XX Db 2 CTGGGATTATAGGTGTAGACC 22
XX
XX RESULT 1009
XX AAH40206/c
XX ID AAH40206 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAH40206;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3002.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polyarthritis; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-280930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
XX absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
XX acid sample.
XX
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XX Claim 1; Page 65; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
XX primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
XX sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
XX includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
XX oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
XX SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
XX The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
XX performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
XX identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
XX assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
XX individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
XX caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
XX agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Leisch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
XX osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
XX traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
XX disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
XX diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
XX inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
XX microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
XX paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
XX for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 695 CGGGTTCAAGTTATTCCTG 715
XX
XX Db 21 CAGGTTCAAGTATTCCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1010
XX AAD31451
XX ID AAD31451 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAD31451;
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 17 92Kb gene fragment amplifying PCR primer, Span2F.
XX
XX Human; Van Buchem's disease; genomic deletion; craniofacial dysmaturity;
XX autosomal recessive disorder; chromosome 17; chromosome 17q21;
XX bone dysplasia; 92Kb gene fragment; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200210455-A2.
XX
XX 07-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023968.
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221855P.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-030386P.
XX
XX (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.
XX (STRA/) STRAHLING HAMPTON K.
XX
XX Brunkow ME, Prohl S, Paepfer B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-227089/28.
XX
XX Methods for identifying subjects who are afflicted with or carriers of
XX diseases associated with genomic deletion(s), e.g. Van Buchem's disease,
XX by determining the presence of a deletion in the 92 kb region of human
XX
```

PT chromosome 17 at 17q21.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 26; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to methods for distinguishing between
 CC individuals homozygous for and therefore afflicted with van Buchem's
 CC disease, individuals heterozygous for and therefore carriers of van
 CC Buchem's disease and individuals who are not afflicted with van Buchem's
 CC disease comprising identifying a large genomic deletion in chromosome 17 at
 CC 17q21. The method is useful for identifying individuals who are afflicted
 CC with or carriers of diseases associated with one or more genomic
 CC deletion, particularly van Buchem's disease, which is a rare autosomal
 CC recessive disorder that results in a bone dysplasia referred to as
 CC craniofacial hyperostosis. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify 92Kb gene fragment in human chromosome 17 at 17q21
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 672 GGCTCACTGCACCTCTGCT 692
 1 GGCTCACTGCACCTCTGCT 21
 RESULT 1011
 ABK65937/c
 ID ABK65937 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK65937;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human gene specific PCR primer #25.
 XX
 KW Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6352829-B1.
 XX
 PD 05-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
 XX
 PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
 XX
 PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Chenchik A, Johhadze G, Biblshvilli R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-314699/35.
 XX
 PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
 PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
 PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 25; 11pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
 CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
 CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
 CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
 CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
 CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
 CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
 CC useful for analyzing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
 CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
 CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
 CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
 CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably

CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
 CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
 CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
 CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
 CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
 CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
 CC tissue, or different tissue or subspecies types. The present sequence is a
 CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
 CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6352829B1>
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 643 CCAGGCTGAGACGTGCTGCG 663
 21 CTCAGGCTGAGACGTGCTGCG 1
 RESULT 1012
 AAD43557/c
 ID AAD43557 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD43557;
 XX
 DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human CD2000 DNA amplifying forward primer.
 XX
 KW Human; immunoglobulin; Ig; SIAM associated protein; SAP; CD2000 protein;
 KW immune proliferative disorder; immune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW carcinoma; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; Grave's disease;
 KW Hashimoto's disease; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; hepatotropic;
 KW osteoarthritis; allergic inflammatory disorder; viral infection; asthma;
 KW porphyria; apoprotic disorder; systemic lupus erythematosus; bronchitis;
 KW diabetes mellitus; septic shock; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KW emphysema; cachexia; hepatic circulatory disorder; hepatitis; cirrhosis;
 KW acute myeloid leukemia; haemophilia; anaemia; gene therapy; cytostatic;
 KW immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; Crohn's disease;
 KW osteopathic; antibacterial; immunomodulator; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KW jaundice; dermatological; ulcerative colitis; AIDS; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1223218-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-NOV-2001; 2001EP-00309339.
 XX
 PR 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-00706167.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Fraser CC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-620680/67.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated polypeptide containing immunoglobulin (Ig) and Ig-like domains
 PT like domains and SIAM associated protein, termed CD2000 or CD2001, useful
 PT for treating immune, inflammatory, or hepatic circulatory disorders.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 75; 138pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecule, designated CD2000 which
 CC encodes a polypeptide containing immunoglobulin (Ig) and Ig-like domains
 CC and SIAM associated protein (SAP) motif. CD2000 DNA and protein is
 CC useful for treating disorder such as immune proliferative disorders,
 CC immune disorders (e.g. carcinoma), viral infection, autoimmune disorders

CC (e.g., arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Grave's disease, and Hashimoto's
 CC disease), T cell disorder (e.g. acquired immune deficiency syndrome
 CC (AIDS)), inflammatory bowel disease (e.g. Crohn's disease and ulcerative
 CC colitis), inflammatory disorders (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis and
 CC osteoarthritis), allergic inflammatory disorders (e.g. asthma and
 CC psoriasis), apoptotic disorders (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, and
 CC insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus), cytotoxic disorders, septic shock,
 CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g. emphysema), bronchitis,
 CC cachexia, jaundice, hepatic circulatory disorders, hepatitis, cirrhosis,
 CC acute myeloid leukaemia, haemophilia and anaemia. CD2000 DNA is used in
 CC gene therapy. CD2000 DNA is useful in screening assays, detection assays
 CC (e.g. chromosomal mapping, tissue typing, forensic biology), predictive
 CC medicine (e.g. diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, monitoring clinical
 CC trials and pharmacogenomics), and in methods of treatment (e.g.
 CC therapeutic and prophylactic). The present sequence is human CD2000 DNA
 CC amplifying primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1005 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCCTC 1025
 |||||
 DB 22 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTC 2
 RESULT 1013
 AAD63370/c
 ID AAD63370 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD63370;
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human CD2000 CDNA specific forward PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human; CD2000; CD2001; therapy; TH1 disorder; insulin-dependent diabetes;
 KW chronic inflammatory disease; organ specific autoimmunity; sarcoidosis;
 KW graft rejection; lymphoproliferative disorder; psoriasis; leukaemia;
 KW immune disorder; graft versus host disease; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KW contact dermatitis; Chron's disease; ulcerative colitis; infection;
 KW autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder; asthma;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder; bronchitis;
 KW cystic fibrosis; bronchiolitis; hypersensitivity pneumonitis; emphysema;
 KW lung cancer; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; pneumonia; hepatic failure;
 KW jaundice; hereditary hyper bilirubinaemia; hepatic circulatory disorder;
 KW hepatitis; malignant tumour; hepatic vein thrombosis; colon cancer;
 KW amyloidosis; cirrhosis; lymphoma; scleroderma; mastocytosis; anaemia;
 KW haemophilia; thalassemia; dermatological; cytostatic; neuroprotective;
 KW immunosuppressive; hepatotropic; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US200318088-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 12-MAY-2003; 2003US-0043523.
 XX
 PR 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-00706167.
 PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007303.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Frazer CC;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2003-843934/78.
 XX
 PT A new nucleic acid designated CD2000 encodes a polypeptide containing Ig
 PT and Ig-like domains and a SLAM associated motif and is useful to treat
 PT TH1 disorders including chronic inflammatory disease, diabetes and

PT autoimmune disease.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 66; Opp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel CD2000 and CD2001 proteins and
 CC polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of the invention are
 CC used to treat TH1 disorders, particularly chronic inflammatory diseases,
 CC insulin-dependent diabetes, organ specific autoimmunity, psoriasis, graft
 CC rejection, contact dermatitis, graft versus host disease or sarcoidosis.
 CC The invention is useful to modulate or to identify modulators of immune
 CC disorders such as lymphoproliferative disorders (e.g., leukaemia or and x
 CC -linked lymphoproliferative disease), inflammatory bowel disease such as
 CC Chron's disease and ulcerative colitis, autoimmune disease such as
 CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis
 CC and asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders and viral, bacterial,
 CC fungal or parasitic infections. The invention is also useful to identify,
 CC isolate, deplete, track, or modulate the differentiation, replication
 CC and/or effector functions of immune cells, particularly T cells, B cells,
 CC eosinophils, dendritic cells and granulocytes in a sample. The invention
 CC can also be used to modulate the function, morphology, proliferation
 CC and/or differentiation of cells in the tissues in which it is expressed
 CC and therefore can be used to treat disorders such as bronchitis, cystic
 CC fibrosis, bronchiolitis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, emphysema, lung
 CC cancer, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, pneumonia, jaundice, hepatic
 CC failure, hereditary hyper bilirubinaemias, hepatic circulatory disorders,
 CC hepatitis, cirrhosis, malignant tumours, hepatic vein thrombosis,
 CC lymphoma, leukaemia, colon cancer, amyloidosis, scleroderma, mastocytosis,
 CC haemophilia, anaemia and thalassemias. The present sequence is human
 CC CD2000 CDNA specific PCR primer used in the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1005 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCCTC 1025
 |||||
 DB 22 CGATTCTCCTGCTCAGCTC 2
 RESULT 1014
 AD123730
 ID AD123730 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AD123730;
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human LPDLR PCR primer #10.
 XX
 KW lipase; LPDL, LPDLR; lipase deficiency; atherosclerosis;
 KW fatty liver disease; dyslipidaemia; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW hypertriglyceridaemia; mixed dyslipidaemia; lipid deficient state;
 KW lipoprotein deficient state; human; ss; PCR; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003055995-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-DEC-2002; 2002WO-CA001998.
 XX
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341786P.
 PR 10-JAN-2002; 2002US-034603P.
 XX
 PA (WENX/) WEN X.
 PA (STEW/) STEWART A K.
 PA (TSUI/) TSUI L.
 PA (HEGE/) HEGELE R A.
 XX
 PI Wen X, Stewart AK, Tsui L, Hegele RA;

XX WPI; 2003-569444/53.
DR Novel isolated LPL or LPLR lipase polypeptides, useful for identifying
XX substances that bind to the protein and which are useful for treating
PT diseases associated with lipase function e.g. atherosclerosis and
PT hypercholesterolemia.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 66; 172pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated mammalian (e.g., human or mouse)
CC lipase polypeptide (polyp), e.g., LPLD (I) or LPLR polyp (II). (I) or
CC (II) is useful for identifying substances which can bind with LPLD or
CC LPLR polyp, and for identifying a compound that affects the binding of
CC LPLD or LPLR polyp and an LPLD or LPLR binding polyp. (I) or (II) or
CC their nucleic acid is useful for identifying a compound that affects LPLD
CC or LPLR polyp activity or expression. (I) or (II) or their nucleic acid
CC is useful for detecting or monitoring a condition associated with
CC increased or decreased LPLD or LPLR expression or activity in an animal,
CC where the condition is lipase deficiency, atherosclerosis, fatty liver
CC disease and dyslipidemias, such as hypercholesterolemia,
CC hypertriglyceridemia, mixed (combined) dyslipidemia, lipid or lipoprotein
CC deficient states, and/or any other tissue or plasma disorders of lipid or
CC lipoprotein metabolism. The nucleic acid is useful for diagnosing the
CC presence of or a predisposition for a disorder in a subject which
CC involves detecting a germline alteration in the nucleic acid in the
CC subject. An inhibitor is useful for modulating triglyceride activity by
CC inhibiting expression or activity of (I) or (II). The nucleic acid is
CC useful as a probe or primer. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
OY 220 AACTCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
DB 2 AACTCCGACCTCAGATGATC 22

RESULT 1015
ABV77329/c
ID ABV77329 standard; DNA; 41 BP.
XX
XX ABV77329;
AC
XX
XX 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human protein 10.01 related probe 2.
DE
XX
XX Human; 10.01; aminolase active site; arrhythmia; diabetes; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX CN1342770-A.
PN
XX
XX 03-APR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125186.
PF
XX
XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125186.
PR
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-529811/57.
DR
XX
XX New human protein 10.01 containing Phe-His aminolase active site and
PT encoding polynucleotide, useful for treating arrhythmia and diabetes.
XX

PS Example 7; Page 22 (disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a human protein designated 10.01, containing the
CC Phe-His aminolase active site. Also disclosed are the encoding
CC polynucleotide, and a method for preparing the polypeptide by DNA
CC recombination. The application of the polypeptide is in treating
CC arrhythmia and diabetes. Also disclosed are the antagonist against this
CC polypeptide and its therapeutic action, and the application of the
CC polynucleotide. The current sequence represents a human protein 10.01
CC related probe sequence
XX
XX Sequence 41 BP; 6 A; 17 C; 9 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
OY 651 GGAGTCAGTGGCGCAATCTGTGCTCATGCA 682
DB 32 GGAGTCAGTGGCGCAAGATTGCCCACTGCA 1

RESULT 1016
AAT66003
ID AAT66003 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT66003;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT
XX
XX 18-JUN-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer #2 to amplify repeat sequence marker Mfd103.
DE
XX
XX Polymorphism; repeat sequence; genetic marker; primer; amplification;
KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; paternity; maternity; human; pedigree;
KW linkage analysis; genetic disease; animal; plant; breeding; locus;
KW hybridisation; chromosome; db.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US5582979-A.
PN
XX
XX 10-DEC-1996.
PD
XX
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222177.
PF
XX
XX 21-APR-1989; 89US-00341562.
PR
XX
XX 05-SEP-1991; 91US-00754351.
XX
XX (MARS-) MARSHFIELD CLINIC.
PA
XX
XX Weber JL;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1997-042299/04.
DR
XX
XX Detection of polymorphic genetic markers of the form (dC-dA)n(dG-dT)n -
PT using novel nucleic acid mole. as primers.
PT
XX
XX Claim 7; Col 13-14; 186pp; English.
PS

The invention relates to the isolation of polymorphic repeat sequences having the sequence (dC-dA)n.(dG-dT)n which can be used as genetic markers. Primers based on these sequences can be used to detect these repeats, especially for use in e.g. paternity or maternity testing, human genetic analysis such as linkage analysis of genetic disease, commercial animal or plant breeding or pedigree analysis. Clones containing the repeat sequences were isolated by hybridisation of chromosome-specific phage libraries with a synthetic poly(dC-dA).(dG-dT) probe. Over 100 repeat blocks were isolated. The primers AAT65798-T66047 were used to PCR amplify the inserts from the isolated clones containing the repeat sequences. The primers AAT66002-3 were used to amplify the repeat sequence marker clone Mfd103 (AAT65774). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

```
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 248 CTGCGCCTCCCAAGTGCT 266
DB 1 CTCTGCTCCCAAGTGCT 19

RESULT 1017
AAZ5377/C
ID AAZ5377 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ5377;
XX DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Interspersed repeated sequence PCR primer ALU3'.
XX KM Human; absorptive hypercalciuria; osteoporosis; nephrolithiasis;
XX KW osteopathic; anticalciuric; chromosome 1q23.3-q24; therapy; diagnosis;
XX KM PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9967426-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014347.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090348P.
XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PI Reed-Giltomer BY, Pak CYC;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116959/10.
XX PT Novel genomic region useful in screening for absorptive hypercalciuria or
XX PS osteoporosis with hypercalciuria.
XX PS Example 3; Page 125; 153bp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of interspersed repeated sequence PCR (IRS-
XX CC PCR) primer ALU3' used to identify human-specific sequences in yeast
XX CC artificial chromosomes (YAC) derived from the human chromosome 1q23.3-q24
XX CC region. The chromosomal region contains the locus associated with
XX CC absorptive hypercalciuria (AH). IRS-PCR fingerprints were generated, and
XX CC genes contained within YACs were identified by exon trapping. cDNA
XX CC corresponding to the AH gene was isolated (see AAZ5376). Identification
XX CC of the AH genomic region allows genetic screening for increased risk of
XX CC developing AH or osteoporosis with hypercalciuria
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATC 669
DB 19 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCATC 1

RESULT 1018
AAA60279/C
ID AAA60279 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA60279;
```

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XX DT 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human HPC2 cDNA exons 2/3 mutation screening primer SEQ ID NO: 100.
XX KM Human; mouse; prostate cancer predisposing gene; HPC2;
XX KW human chromosome 17p; gene therapy; peptide therapy; drug design;
XX KM PCR primer; sequencing primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200027864-A1.
XX PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX PF 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026055.
XX PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107468P.
XX PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX PI Tavtigian SV, Teng DHF, Simard J, Rommens JW;
XX DR WPI; 2000-376481/32.
XX PT Human prostate cancer (HPC)2 nucleic acids, polypeptides, and antibodies,
XX PS useful for treatment and diagnosis of prostate cancer.
XX PS Example 5; Page 59; 157bp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a primer used in the isolation of the human and
XX CC murine prostate cancer predisposing genes HPC2 and Mm.HPC2. The human
XX CC version of the gene is found on chromosome 17p. Some alleles cause a
XX CC predisposition to cancer, particularly prostate cancer. This gene and its
XX CC protein can be used in peptide and gene therapy for cancer patients, as
XX CC well as being useful as diagnostic tools (both for cancer sufferers and
XX CC those with a predisposition to the disease) and in the production of
XX CC cancer drugs
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 541 CCTGAGCCTCCCAAGTAGC 559
DB 19 CCTGAGCCTCCCAAGTAGC 1

RESULT 1019
AAA48211/C
ID AAA48211 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA48211;
XX DT 15-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse PCR primer for detection of microsatellite marker DIS2728.
XX KM Tumour necrosis factor; TNF; TNF-R2; TNFRSF1B; PCR primer;
XX KM tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B; human;
XX KM cardiovascular disease; coronary artery disease;
XX KM non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; neuropathy in NIDDM;
XX KM essential hypertension; hyperlipidemia; diabetic neuropathy;
XX KM vasoprotective; antihypertensive; lipid-lowering; chromosome 1p36.2;
XX KM DIS2834; DIS2728; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2000031293-A1.
XX PD 02-JUN-2000.
```


XX 25-NOV-1999; 99WO-AU001050.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1998; 98AU-00007323.
XX
XX (UNSY) UNIV SYDNEY.
XX
XX Morris BJ;
XX WPI; 2000-400096/34.
XX
XX Method for diagnosing a predisposition to a complex polygenic disease
XX e.g. coronary heart disease, hyperlipidemia and non-insulin-dependent
XX diabetes mellitus comprises assaying chromosome 1 for a genetic marker.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 45; 50pp; English.
XX
XX A novel method for determining a predisposition in a subject to a complex
XX polygenic disease involves assaying chromosome 1 for a genetic marker.
XX CC Indicative of a predisposition to the disease. This method may be used
XX CC for determining predisposition to cardiovascular disease, coronary artery
XX CC disease, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, neuropathy in NIDDM,
XX CC essential hypertension, hyperlipidemia and diabetic neuropathy. The
XX CC method can be used for testing an individual with a family history or in
XX CC the early stages of a complex polygenic disease to ascertain the chance
XX CC of developing hypertension, neuropathy or lipid disturbances such as high
XX CC total cholesterol, high low density lipoprotein cholesterol, abnormal
XX CC apolipoprotein AI and abnormal glycosylated haemoglobin. Once a complex
XX CC polygenic disease disposition has been identified the subject can be
XX CC treated to prevent or reduce the disease or delay its onset. The genetic
XX CC marker used in the method is D1S2834 and includes a CA repeat region in
XX CC intron 4 of the tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B
XX CC (TNFRSF1B) gene. The marker is located at chromosome 1p36.2. The present
XX CC sequence is the reverse PCR primer used for detection of the
XX CC microsatellite marker D1S2728. This marker was found to be linked to
XX CC hypertension
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 642 ACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGT 660
XX Db 19 ACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGT 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1020
XX AAF59729
XX ID AAF59729 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF59729;
XX
XX 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protease-activated receptor 4 (PAR4) RT primer, SEQ ID NO:13.
XX DE
XX KW Protease-activated receptor 4; PAR4; human; activity modulation;
XX KW thrombin-mediated platelet activation; inhibitor; antagonist;
XX KW thrombotic disorder; thromboembolism; myocardial infarction; stroke;
XX KW pulmonary embolism; deep vein thrombosis; DVT;
XX KW peripheral arterial occlusion; activator; coagulation disorder;
XX KW reverse transcription; RT primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200107072-A1.
XX PN
XX 01-FEB-2001.
XX PD
XX 24-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019158.
XX PF
XX

PR 23-JUL-1999; 99US-00360482.
XX
XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PA
XX Coughlin SR, Kahn M;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2001-191348/19.
XX DR
XX Affecting platelet activation, for treating e.g. thromboembolism or
XX PT pulmonary embolism, comprises administering two compounds that modulate
XX PT protease-activated receptor 1 and 4 activity, respectively.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 15; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of modulating thrombin-mediated
XX CC platelet activation. The method comprises the administration of specific
XX CC modulators of protease-activated receptor 1 (PAR1) and protease-activated
XX CC receptor 4 (PAR4) activity. The invention also encompasses an anti-PAR4
XX CC antibody directed against all or part of a thrombin-binding site of PAR4.
XX CC The method is useful for reducing the level of a thrombin response in a
XX CC mammal or for preventing disorders such as thromboembolism in individuals
XX CC with a history of thrombosis. Inhibitory compositions are useful in the
XX CC treatment of disorders such as myocardial infarction, stroke, pulmonary
XX CC embolism, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), peripheral arterial occlusion and
XX CC other blood system thromboses. Activating compositions are useful in the
XX CC treatment of disorders involving insufficient clotting, where dual
XX CC activation of PAR1 and PAR4 may increase activation of platelets, since
XX CC thrombin has the ability to activate both receptors. A PAR4 antibody is
XX CC used to block signalling through PAR4 and thus block PAR4's contribution
XX CC to thrombin-mediated platelet activation. The present sequence represents
XX CC a human PAR4 reverse transcription (RT) primer used in an exemplification
XX CC of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 727 TGAGTAGCTGGAGTACAG 745
XX Db 1 TGAGTAGCTGGAGTACAG 19
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1021
XX AAH38445/C
XX ID AAH38445 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH38445;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1241.
XX DE
XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX KW SNE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX PN
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX PD
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX PR
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX PA
XX

PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 56; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 731 TAGCTGGGACTACAGGCGC 749
DB 19 TAGCTGGGACTACAGGCGC 1
RESULT 1022
AAH38669
ID AAH38669 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAH38669;
XX
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1465.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 57; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 731 TAGCTGGGACTACAGGCGC 749
DB 1 TAGCTGGGACTACAGGCGC 19
RESULT 1023
AAH38226/C
ID AAH38226 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAH38226;
XX
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1022.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX

XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
X1
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 57; 83bp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNP primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Leisch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
XX for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

OY 393 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
Db 1 TGCTGGATTACAGGCATG 19

RESULT 1026
AAH38221
ID AAH38221 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH38221;
AC
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1017.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PP 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.

PR	XX	15-OCT-1999;	99US-0160096P.	
XX	PA	(ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.		
XX	P1	Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M,		
XX	XX	WPI; 2001-290930/30.		
DR	XX			
PT	XX	New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,		
PT	XX	absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic		
PT	XX	acid sample.		
XX	PS			
XX	XX	Claim 1; Page 55; 83pp; English.		
XX	XX			
CC	CC	Sequences AAH37305 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide		
CC	CC	primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking		
CC	CC	sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention		
CC	CC	includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the		
CC	CC	oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a		
CC	CC	SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.		
CC	CC	The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by		
CC	CC	performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The		
CC	CC	oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or		
CC	CC	identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to		
CC	CC	assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of		
CC	CC	individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being		
CC	CC	caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.		
CC	CC	agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular		
CC	CC	dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,		
CC	CC	osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic		
CC	CC	traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial		
CC	CC	diseases of which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune		
CC	CC	diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,		
CC	CC	inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic		
CC	CC	microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and		
CC	CC	paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific		
CC	CC	for a human SNP containing DNA sequence		
XX	XX			
SQ	XX	Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
		Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;		
		Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred.No.1.4e+03;		
		Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
OY		393 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411		
DB		1 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCATG 19		
RESULT 1027				
AAIS1576				
ID	AAIS1576	standard; DNA; 19 BP.		
XX	XX			
AC	AAIS1576;			
XX	XX			
DT	17-DEC-2001	(first entry)		
XX	XX			
DE	Reverse PCR primer used to isolate CA repeats from PAC 612c19 (56CA1).			
XX	XX			
KW	Human; VMGIOM; glomulin; venous malformation glomangioma; PCR primer;			
KW	CA repeat; PAC 612c19, ss.			
XX	XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX	XX			
PN	WO200160856-A2.			
XX	XX			
PD	23-AUG-2001.			
XX	XX			
PF	16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.			
XX	XX			
PR	16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.			
PR	10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.			

```

PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.
XX
XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX
XX Vikkula M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-557643/62.
XX
XX New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for
XX preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,
XX e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 71; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse
XX VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid
XX molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a
XX subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,
XX VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic
XX acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation
XX into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,
XX treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly
XX where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.
XX varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and
XX cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present
XX sequence for reverse PCR primer is used to isolate novel CA repeats from
XX PAC 612c19 (56CA1) clone in the methods of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 544 CAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562
XX |||||||
XX 1 CAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTAG 19
XX
XX RESULT 1028
XX AAS13569/c
XX ID AAS13569 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAS13569;
XX
XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward PCR primer used to isolate CA repeats from PAC 606m5 clone.
XX
XX Human; VMGLOM; glomulin; venous malformation glomangioma; PCR primer;
XX CA repeat; PAC 606m5; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200160856-A2.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001760.
XX
XX 16-FEB-2000; 2000EP-00870022.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0195777P.
XX
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00870320.
XX
XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX
XX Vikkula M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-557643/62.
XX
XX New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for
XX preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,
XX e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.
XX

```

```

XX
XX Disclosure; Page 71; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse
XX VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid
XX molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a
XX subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,
XX VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic
XX acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation
XX into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,
XX treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly
XX where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.
XX varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and
XX cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present
XX sequence for forward PCR primer is used to isolate novel CA repeats from
XX PAC 606m5 clone in the methods of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 214 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232
XX |||||||
XX 19 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1029
XX AAH24568
XX ID AAH24568 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH24568;
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Alu sequence-specific primer Alu-Antisense.
XX
XX Human; Alu; metastatic potential determination; cancer;
XX chorioallantoic membrane; CAM; avian embryo; intravasation;
XX cell migration; drug screening; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6228345-B1.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1999; 99US-00366840.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1999; 99US-00366840.
XX
XX (MOUNT ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX Ossowski L;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-342659/36.
XX
XX Determining the metastatic potential of cancer cells and measuring
XX invasion, comprises introducing cancer cells into the upper
XX chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) and detecting cancer cell migration from
XX the upper CAM to the lower CAM.
XX
XX Example; Col 11; 24pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for determining the metastatic
XX potential of cancer cells derived from a subject with cancer. The method
XX comprises introducing a cancer cell sample into the upper chorioallantoic
XX membrane (CAM) of an avian embryo into which an artificially generated
XX air pocket has been created, incubating the embryo for intravasation to
XX occur, and detecting migration of the cancer cells from the upper CAM to
XX the lower CAM. The present sequence was used to selectively amplify human
XX specific Alu repeat sequences, which will be present in the cancer cell
XX

```

CC DNA but not in the DNA of the CAM. This procedure enables detection of
CC the migration of inoculated cancer cells into the lower CAM. The method
CC is useful for measuring the metastatic potential of cancer cells, for
CC measuring the ability of the cancer cells to invade blood vessels, and as
CC a drug screening assay for the identification of agents having anti-
CC metastatic activity and thereby modulating the metastatic potential of
CC cancer cells. The method may also be used to screen for agents capable of
CC inhibiting cancer cell intravasation, and to detect phenotypic changes
CC effected by genetic manipulation of cancer cells that result in changes
CC in metastatic potential

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 640 TCACCCAGGCTGAGTGCA 658
|||
1 TCGCCAGGCTGAGTGCA 19

RESULT 1030
ABA82197

ID ABA82197 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABA82197;

XX DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation SRS marker #156.

XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
XX sequence tagged site; SRS; osteoporosis; osteopetrosis; gene therapy;
XX antisenese therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
XX sclerosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200177327-A1.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.

XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.

XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX PI Carull1 JF, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.

XX PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
XX modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 34; 443pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
CC genes have osteopetrotic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,
CC antisenese therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in
CC the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGGCGT 410
|||
1 GTGCTGGATTACAGGCT 19

RESULT 1031
AAS99014/C

ID AAS99014 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAS99014;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human prostate cancer predisposing gene (HPC2) PCR primer #10.

XX KW Human; mouse; HPC2; prostate cancer; neoplastic growth; cytostatic; ss;
XX gene therapy; prostate cancer predisposing gene; chimpanzee; gorilla;
XX sequencing primer; PCR primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200185911-A2.

XX PD 15-NOV-2001.

XX PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014602.

XX PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-00564805.

XX PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.

XX PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

XX PI Tavrigian SV, Teng DHF, Simard J, Rommens JM;

XX DR WPI; 2002-066599/09.

XX PT Novel nucleic acid sequence encoding HPC2 polypeptide, which is marker
XX for prostate cancer, is useful in gene therapy techniques to restore HPC2
XX normal levels by which neoplastic growth is suppressed in recipient cell.

XX PS Example 8; Page 72; 239pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a human prostate cancer predisposing gene coding
CC for an HPC2 polypeptide. The DNA and protein sequences are useful as
CC diagnostic reagents for identifying a mutant HPC2 nucleotide sequence in
CC a suspected mutant HPC2 allele by comparing the sequence of the suspected
CC mutant HPC2 allele with a wild-type HPC2 sequence. The sequences are also
CC useful for detecting an alteration in HPC2, where the alteration is
CC associated with cancer in a human. The method involves analyzing an HPC2
CC gene or an HPC2 gene expression product from a tissue of the human. The
CC HPC2 gene is useful as a marker for prostate cancer and can be used in
CC gene therapy techniques to suppress neoplastic growth of recipient cells
CC which carry the mutant HPC2 allele. The sequences represent primers used
CC in the methods of the invention, cDNA encoding human and mouse HPC2 and
CC cDNA encoding HPC2 paralogues and orthologues

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 541 CCTGAGCTCCCAAGTACG 559
|||
19 CCTGAGCTCCCAATATAC 1

RESULT 1032

ABL43899/C
ID ABL43899 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX

```
AC ABL43899;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:943.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-000668285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX MPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 23; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 383 CCTCCAAAGTGTGGAT 401
DB 19 CCTCCAAAGTGTGGAT 1
RESULT 1033
ABL44483
ID ABL44483 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABL44483;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1527.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
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XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-000668285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX MPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 194 TCTCCATGTGTGACGCT 212
DB 1 TCACCATGTGTGACGCT 19
RESULT 1034
ABL44464/c
ID ABL44464 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABL44464;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1508.
DE
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-000668285.
XX
```

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 674 CTCACGCAACCTGGCCT 692
DB 19 CTCACGCAACCTGGCCT 1
RESULT 1035
ABL45272/C
ID ABL45272 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABL45272;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2316.
XX
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX

PT Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 50; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 642 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCTACT 660
DB 19 ACCCAGGCTGAGTGCTACT 1
RESULT 1036
ABL59043
ID ABL59043 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABL59043;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a primer.
XX
XX Human; allergosis; eosinophil; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2002095500-A.
XX
PD 02-APR-2002.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX SOYAKU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX (KOKU-) KOKURITSU SHONI BYOIN INCHO.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-439993/47.
XX
PT Examining allergosis, involves measuring the expression levels of a
PT specific gene, and comparing it to the levels in the eosinophils of a
PT healthy control.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 14; 20pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The specification describes a method for examining allergosis. The method
CC comprises measuring the expression level of the gene given in ABL59037,
CC and comparing it with the expression level of the gene in the eosinophils

CC of a healthy person. The method is used for the examination of
CC allrgois. The present sequence represents a primer, which is used in
CC the course of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 TTACAGCGGATACAGCCCA 889
DB 1 TTACAGCGGATACAGCCCA 19

RESULT 1037

ABK22994
ID ABK22994 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABK22994;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #78.

XX Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
XX lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
XX osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
XX neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
XX bone development disorder; arteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
XX osteopathic; cerebroprotective.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192891-A2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.

XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
PT corresponding wild type gene.

XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409p; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
CC and adapters of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGGATACAGCCGT 410
DB 1 GTGCTGGGATACAGCGT 19

RESULT 1038

ABQ81231/C
ID ABQ81231 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABQ81231;

XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human 14273 forward PCR primer h14273.

XX Human; 14273; metabolic disorder; obesity; diabetes; anorexia; cachexia;
XX anorectic; antidiabetic; anabolic; transgenic animal; gene therapy; PCR;
XX primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200267868-A2.

PD 06-SEP-2002.

PE 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006131.

XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271655P.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Gimeno R, Tsai F;

DR WPI; 2002-698629/75.

XX Identifying a nucleic acid associated with a metabolic disorder, useful
PT for diagnosing metabolic disorders, e.g. obesity, comprises contacting
PT the sample with a probe comprising at least 25 contiguous nucleotides of
PT the 14273 gene.

PS Example 1; Page 61; 95p; English.

XX The present sequence is that of forward PCR primer h14273 for human 14273
CC (see ABQ81226), a nucleic acid associated with metabolic disorders. PCR
CC was used to produce a human 14273 probe (see ABQ81231), which was used to
CC examine the expression profile of 14273. It was found that 14273

CC molecules are expressed at high levels in adipose tissue, e.g. white
CC adipose tissue and brown adipose tissue, as well as in pancreatic islets.
CC They are upregulated during exposure to cold (i.e. under conditions that
CC affect brown or white adipocyte metabolism) and downregulated in genetic
CC models of obesity. The present invention provides 14273 nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides and antibodies useful for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC metabolic disorders including obesity, anorexia, cachexia and diabetes.
CC Also provided are methods for identifying a subject having a metabolic
CC disorder, for identifying a compound capable of modulating metabolic
CC activity, methods for modulating metabolic activity or adipocyte activity
CC (hyperplastic growth, hypertrophic growth or lipogenesis), methods for
CC modulating lipogenesis or lipolysis in a subject, and a method for
CC regulating endogenous glucose levels

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 681 CACCTGCTGCTCCGGGT 699
|||||
DB 19 CACCTGCTGCTCCGGGT 1

RESULT 1039
ADH47845/C
ID ADH47845 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX
XX ADH47845;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX NOV14 PCR primer, SEQ ID 258.
DE

Antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
KM anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoicide; nootropic;
KM neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;
KM antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
KM antilipemic; Gene therapy; human; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection;
KM helminthic infection; protozoal infection; anorexia; cancer;
KM cardiovascular disease; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KM Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder;
KM inflammatory skin disorder; asthma; dyslipidaemia; NOV14; PCR; primer;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200268647-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 16-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003311.
PF
XX
XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261376P.
PR
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262587P.
XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265530P.
PR
XX 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268595P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272409P.
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276777P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291672P.
XX 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325306P.
PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330336P.
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0345202P.
PR
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PA
XX
PI Padigaru M, Alsobrook JP, Colman SD, Spytek KA, Boidog F,
PI Vernet CM, Li L, Shenoy S, Casman S, Guo X, Edinger S;
PI Macdougall J, Malankar U, Paturajan M, Shinkels RA, Pena C,
PI Tcheney V, Zernusen BD, Millett I, Miller C, Lepley DM, Smithson G,
PI Baumgartner J, Hermann J, Peyman JA, Gorman L, Mezes P, Kekuda R,
PI Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Grose WM, Liu X, Ellerman K, Rothenberg M,
PI Stone DJ, Burgess CE;
XX
XX MPI; 2002-698671/75.
DR
XX
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders e.g.
PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
PT asthma, or infections.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 346; 380pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel proteins (I) referred to as NOVX,
CC where x is any number from 1 to 18, and their coding sequences (II) (see
CC ADH47704-ADH47759). The proteins and their coding sequences are useful in
CC the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a
CC human disease, preferably a NOVX-associated disorder such as metabolic
CC disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases (viral, bacterial,
CC fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer, cardiovascular

CC diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis), neurodegenerative disorders,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, immune disorders
CC (osteoarthritis), haematopoietic disorders, inflammatory skin disorders,
CC asthma, and various dyslipidaemias. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC for a NOVX sequence.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

QY 675 TCACGTGACCTGCTC 693
|||||
DB 19 TCACGTGACCTGCTC 1

RESULT 1040
ACC45577
ID ACC45577 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX
XX ACC45577;
AC
XX
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #78.
DE

Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KM gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KM bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KM osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200292764-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
PD
XX
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
PF
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA
XX
PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
PI MPI; 2003-129278/12.
DR
XX
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical

CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCT 410
DB 1 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGTGT 19

RESULT 1041
ADB98275
ID ADB98275 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADB98275;

XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Sequence tagged site #156 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.

XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
XX bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

XX
XX WO200292000-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.

XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.

XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.

XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX (AMHP) WYETH.

XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;

XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.

XX
XX Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
XX LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
XX cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
XX level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
XX phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
XX bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
XX osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
XX marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
XX region.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCT 410
DB 1 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGTGT 19

RESULT 1042

ADL25097
ID ADL25097 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
XX ADL25097;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #242.

XX Intestinal epithelium cell development; peyer's patch M cell development;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease;
XX autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;
XX Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;
XX immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;
XX blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200280852-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.

XX (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;

XX WPI; 2003-075470/07.

XX Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with
XX intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,
XX useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.

XX Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 607; 152pp; English.

XX The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with
XX intestinal epithelium and peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the
XX invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating
XX intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the
XX invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel
XX disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases
XX (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's
XX disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),
XX diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,
XX anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal
XX epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 663
DB 1 CAGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGC 19

RESULT 1043

AD014391/C
ID AD014391 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX

AC AD014391;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interleukin-2-targeted siNA upper strand SEQ ID NO:126.
XX
XX cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cancer; restenosis;
XX polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference;
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
XX double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
XX therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
XX gene function analysis; gene mapping; human; interleukin-2; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003070744-A1.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004566.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
PI WPI; 2003-731546/69.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of an interleukin gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 126; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human interleukin-2 gene by RNA
XX interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
XX be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
XX regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
XX an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short
XX interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
XX hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
XX can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised.
XX expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
XX relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates
XX and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are
XX used to modulate expression of the interleukin-2 gene in cells, tissue
XX explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
XX transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
XX used for treating cancer, restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The
XX siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
XX identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
XX studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the upper strand of a
XX human interleukin-2-targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to
XX the interleukin-2 transcript target sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 939 GTTACCCAGGCTGGAGTGC 957
DB 19 GTTGCCAGCTGAGTGC 1

RESULT 1044
AD014519
ID AD014519 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AD014519;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interleukin-2-targeted siNA lower strand SEQ ID NO:254.
XX
XX cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cancer; restenosis;
XX polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference;
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
XX double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
XX therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
XX gene function analysis; gene mapping; human; interleukin-2; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003070744-A1.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004566.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
PI WPI; 2003-731546/69.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of an interleukin gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 254; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human interleukin-2 gene by RNA
XX interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
XX be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
XX regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
XX an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short
XX interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
XX hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
XX can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised.
XX expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
XX relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates
XX and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are
XX used to modulate expression of the interleukin-2 gene in cells, tissue
XX explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
XX transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
XX used for treating cancer, restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The
XX siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
XX identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
XX studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the lower strand of a
XX human interleukin-2-targeted double-stranded siNA.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
QY 939 GTTACCCAGGCTGGAGTGC 957
DB 19 GTTGCCAGCTGAGTGC 1

The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which downregulate expression of the human interleukin-2 gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA, conjugates and/or complexes of siRNA, and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate expression of the interleukin-2 gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating cancer, restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siRNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human interleukin-2-targeted double-stranded siRNA.

The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which downregulate expression of the human interleukin-2 gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNAs; conjugates and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate expression of the interleukin-2 gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating cancer, restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The

CC siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
CC identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
CC studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the upper strand of a
CC human interleukin-2-targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to
CC the interleukin-2 transcript target sequence.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 711 TCCTGCCCCAGCCTCTGA 729
Db 19 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCTGA 1

RESULT 1047
ADP68376/C
ID ADP68376 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADP68376;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify human NOV14 DNA (Ag210) SeqID 260.

XX human; PCR; ss; NOVX; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's; inflammatory;
XX Crohn's disease; Rheumatoid arthritis; immunological; endocrine;
XX pigmentation; haematopoietic; psychotic; autoimmune; muscular;
XX osteoporosis; angina pectoris; hypotension; anxiety; alopecia; bulimia;
XX cancer; manic depression; virulence; antibacterial; analgesic;
XX neuroprotective; nocotropic; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
XX dermatological; osteopathic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
XX hypotensive; cardiant; hypertensive; antitumor; antiallergic;
XX antianginal; immunosuppressive; antidepressant; neurodegenerative;
XX primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200281510-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001467.

XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263605P.
XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264159P.
XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265517P.
XX 07-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267057P.
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269088P.
XX 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271855P.
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272920P.
XX 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284549P.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285040P.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286287P.
XX 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303229P.

PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Anderson D, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Colman S, Edinger S;
XX Ellerman K, Gerlich V, Gunther E, Kekuda R, MacDougall JR;
XX Wenharten F, Paturajan M, Rothenberg M, Shinkets RA, Smithson G,
XX Spletek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CM, Zernhusen BD;
XX MPI; 2003-058497/05.

PT New NOVX polypeptides useful for treating cancers, blood disorders,
XX asthma, psoriasis, vascular disorders, hypertension, viral, bacterial or
XX parasitic infections, allergy, renal disorders and skin disorders.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 260; 415bp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX
XX polypeptides selected from NOV1 to NOV11 inclusive, as well as variants
XX thereof. Specifically, it refers to vectors, host cells, antibodies,
XX agonists, antagonists and recombinant methods for producing proteins
XX including GPCRs, secretory proteins and dual specificity phosphatases.
XX The present invention describes these proteins as useful for the
XX development of compositions that can be used to treat neurodegenerative
XX diseases such as Alzheimer's and Huntington's, inflammatory conditions
XX including Crohn's disease and rheumatoid arthritis, as well as
XX immunological, endocrine, pigmentation, haematopoietic, psychotic,
XX autoimmune and muscular disorders. Accordingly, it refers to various
XX conditions including osteoporosis, angina pectoris, hypotension, anxiety,
XX alopecia, bulimia, cancer and manic depression. As such, they exhibit
XX various activities including virulence, analgesic, antibacterial,
XX analgesic, neuroprotective, nocotropic, cerebroprotective, anticonvulsant,
XX dermatological, osteopathic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, cytostatic,
XX hypotensive, cardiant, hypertensive, antitumor, antiallergic,
XX antianginal, immunosuppressive and antidepressant. This oligonucleotide
XX is a PCR primer used to amplify human NOVX DNA in an exemplification of
XX the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 675 TCACGCAACTGCTGCTC 693
Db 19 TCACGCAACTGCTGCTC 1

RESULT 1048
ADH36283
ID ADH36283 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADH36283;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human putnergic receptor P2X4-related PCR primer 59.

XX fat deposition; leanness; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM;
XX putnergic receptor; P2X4; antidiabetic; anorectic; diabetes; obesity;
XX human; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003101177-A2.

PD 11-DEC-2003.

PF 04-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017676.

XX 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386012P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX Adam GIR, Langdown ML, Roch RB, Denissenko MF, Smylie KU;

XX MPI; 2004-053318/05.

XX Diagnosing predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin
XX dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) comprises detecting the presence or
XX absence of a polymorphic variation in a putnergic receptor.

PS Example 3; Page 70; 154pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing a predisposition
XX to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
XX (NIDDM) in a subject. The method comprises detecting the presence or

CC absence of a polymorphic variation associated with fat deposition,
CC leanness or NIDDM at a polymorphic site in a purinergic receptor (P2X4)
CC nucleotide sequence in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The
CC invention may be useful for the development of compounds with an
CC antidiabetic or anorectic activity. The method is useful for diagnosing a
CC predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or NIDDM. The nucleic acid
CC encoding the polypeptide is useful for diagnosing conditions or diseases
CC including fat deposition or NIDDM, also in treating diabetes and obesity.
CC The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used for
CC amplification of a region of the human purinergic receptor (P2X4) gene
CC sequence in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGATTACA 405
DB 1 CCAAGTCTGGATTAAA 19
RESULT 1049
ADH36287/c
ID ADH36287 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH36287;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human purinergic receptor P2X4-related PCR primer 63.
XX
KW fat deposition; leanness; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM;
KW purinergic receptor; P2X4; antidiabetic; anorectic; diabetes; obesity;
KW human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003101177-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 04-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017676.
XX
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386012P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Adam GIR, Langdown ML, Roth RB, Denisenko MF, Smylie KJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053318/05.
XX
PT Diagnosing predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin
PT dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) comprises detecting the presence or
PT absence of a polymorphic variation in a purinergic receptor.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 70; 15app; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing a predisposition
CC to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
CC (NIDDM) in a subject. The method comprises detecting the presence or
CC absence of a polymorphic variation associated with fat deposition,
CC leanness or NIDDM at a polymorphic site in a purinergic receptor (P2X4)
CC nucleotide sequence in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The
CC invention may be useful for the development of compounds with an
CC antidiabetic or anorectic activity. The method is useful for diagnosing a
CC predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or NIDDM. The nucleic acid
CC encoding the polypeptide is useful for diagnosing conditions or diseases
CC including fat deposition or NIDDM, also in treating diabetes and obesity.
CC The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used for
CC amplification of a region of the human purinergic receptor (P2X4) gene
CC sequence in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 390 AAGTCTGGGATTACAGGC 408
DB 19 AAGTCTGGGATTACAGGC 1
RESULT 1050
ADH76756/c
ID ADH76756 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH76756;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE MCHR1 genomic sequence analysis primer #65.
XX
KW melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHR1; anorectic; gene therapy;
KW obesity; primer; ss.
XX
OS unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003104489-A2.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
PA (YYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
PI Platzner M, Platzner C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
PI Reichwald K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 43; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHR1) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHR1 polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHR1 gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHR1 protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHR1 gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHR1 primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 864 GCTGGATTACAGGCGTGA 882
DB 19 GCTGGATTACAGGCGTGA 1

RESULT 1051
ADH76751
ID ADH76751 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADH76751;
XX
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE MCHRI genomic sequence analysis primer #60.
XX
XX
KW melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRI; anorectic; gene therapy;
XX obesity; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN W02003104489-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
XX
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
XX
PA (UYPR-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
PI Platzner M, Platzner C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hanney A;
XX Reichwald K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
XX
PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; Page 43; 76pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
CC
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHRI primer of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 731 TAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC 749
DB 1 TAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC 19
XX
XX
RESULT 1052
ADM32301/C
ID ADM32301 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADM32301;
XX
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human interleukin-18 gene polymorphism related probe, SEQ ID No 58.
XX
XX human interleukin-18; IL-18; adult onset still disease; gene;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ss; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
PN JP2004049136-A.
XX
XX
PD 19-FEB-2004.
XX
XX
PF 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
XX
PR 22-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00212550.
XX
XX
PA (SUGI/) SUGIURA S.
XX (HYDB-) HYUBITTO GENOMICS KK.
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-174121/17.
XX
XX
PT Detecting gene polymorphism in interleukin-18 gene of human, useful for
PT detecting adult onset still disease.
XX
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 58; 61pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a gene polymorphism
CC in a human interleukin (IL)-18 gene. The method involves detecting a 9
CC base insertion between -6311 position and -6310 position, a polymorphism
CC at positions -5890, -5316, -4762, -4675, -3268, -689 and -640 of a
CC polynucleotide which consists of a fully defined sequence of 6640 base
CC pairs as given in the specification, where in the 6640bp polynucleotide,
CC the position 6575 is set to +1 from which numbering is performed. The
CC method is useful for detecting gene polymorphism in IL-18 gene of human
CC and for detecting adult onset still disease. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a probe of the human interleukin-18 gene of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 210 GCTGCTCTCGAATCCCGA 228
DB 19 GCTGCTCTCGAATCCCGA 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1053
ADL25727/C
ID ADL25727 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADL25727;
XX
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human NOVX gene, forward PCR primer #29.
XX
XX
KW ss; PCR; primer; Cytostatic; Neuroprotective; Immunosuppressive;
KW Gene therapy; Vaccine; human; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW autoimmune disorder; cancer.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2004005557-A1.
XX
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX
PF 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-00051874.
XX
XX
PR 16-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261376P.
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262454P.
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262587P.

PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265530P.
 PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268595P.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272409P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276777P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291672P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325306P.
 PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330336P.
 PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0345202P.
 XX

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 PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
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 PA (LITUX/) LIU X.
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 PA (STON/) STONE D J.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 XX
 PI Padigaru M, Alsobrook JP, Colman SD, Spytex KA, Boldog FL;
 PI Vernet CM, Li L, Shenoy SG, Casman SJ, Guo X, Edinger SR;
 PI Macdougall JR, Malyankar UM, Patturajan M, Shimkets RA, Pena CE;
 PI Tchernev VT, Zerrhuse BD, Millet I, Miller CE, Leppley DM;
 PI Smithson G, Baumgartner JC, Herrmann JL, Peyman JA, Gorman L;
 PI Mezes PD, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Grosse WM, Liu X;
 PI Ellerman K, Rothenberg M, Stone DJ, Burgess CE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-081706/08.
 XX
 PT New NOXV polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 PT preventing a NOXV-associated disorder, e.g., neurodegenerative or
 PT autoimmune disorders or cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 263; 282pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel human NOXV nucleic acids and polypeptides.
 CC The polypeptide, nucleic acid or antibody is useful for preparing a
 CC composition for treating or preventing a NOXV-associated disorder, e.g.,
 CC neurodegenerative or autoimmune disorders or cancer. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used to isolate human NOXV genes of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 675 TCACGTGCAACCTCTGCTC 693
 Db 19 TCACGTGCAACCTCTGCTC 1

RESULT 1054
 ADP08706/c
 ID ADP08706 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX

ADP08706;

26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

Extend primer 43 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.

KW breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
 KW GP6; GPVI; GPV; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN W02004047767-A2.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.

PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.

PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
 PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
 PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.

XX Example 3; Page 82; 286pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
 CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
 CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
 CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytosolic
 CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
 CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
 CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
 CC of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
 CC GPV;GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
 CC
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 CCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTGC 395

Db 19 CCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTGC 1

RESULT 1055

ADP09402 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

ADP09402;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

```
XX Extend primer 24 used to genotype human LOC338749 polymorphism.
DE breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; LOC338749.
XX chromosome 11p15.3; ss; PCR; primer; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004047767-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
XX 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 110; 286pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX of a extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms within human LOC338749 DNA which is located at
XX chromosomal position 11p15.3.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 635 CTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGCA 653
DB 1 CTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGCA 19
RESULT 1056
AD080022
ID AD080022 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADO80022;
XX
XX 26-ANG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX CENPCL extend primer #73.
XX
XX Cytostatic; Gene therapy; breast cancer; human; DLG1; KIAA0783; DPf3;
XX CENPCL; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; centromere protein C1;
XX Centromere autoantigen C1; chromosome 4q12-q13.3; extend; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004047514-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037943.
XX
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PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441037/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX of polymorphic variations in the DLG1, KIAA0783, DPf3 or CENPCL regions
XX which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 91; 227pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying a subject at
XX risk of breast cancer. The method comprising detecting the presence or
XX absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast
XX cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The nucleic acid sample
XX comprises the DLG1 region (ADO79402), KIAA0783 region (ADO79403), DPf3
XX region (ADO79404) or CENPCL region (ADO79405). The gene DLG1 (discs,
XX large homolog 1 (Drosophila)) is also known as synapse-associated protein
XX 97, hdlg or SAP97. DLG1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 3q29. The
XX gene KIAA0783 is also known as PHF14 and PHD finger protein 14. KIAA0783
XX has been mapped to chromosomal position 7p21.3. The KIAA0783 protein is a
XX novel gene with unknown function, however, being a zinc finger protein,
XX it likely to be a transcription factor. The gene DPf3 (D4, zinc and
XX double PHD fingers, family 3) is also known as CERD4, cer-d4, FLJ14079
XX and 281043B03R1K. DPf3 is a Rho family guanine-nucleotide exchange
XX factor. DPf3 has been mapped to chromosomal position 14q24.3-q31.1. The
XX gene CENPCL (centromere protein C1) is also known as Centromere
XX autoantigen C1. CENPCL has been mapped to chromosomal position 4q12-
XX q13.3. CENPCL is a centromere autoantigen and a component of the inner
XX kinetochore plate. The CENPCL protein is required for maintaining proper
XX kinetochore size and a timely transition to anaphase. The method is
XX useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, for early
XX diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast cancer, to analyze and
XX predict a response to a breast cancer treatment, and in clinical drug
XX trials. The present sequence was used in an example from the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 970 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCT 988
DB 1 TCGGCTCACTGCACTCT 19
RESULT 1057
AAZ07267/C
ID AAZ07267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ07267;
XX
XX 22-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human telomerase RNA gene (hTR) specific primer hTR10F.
XX
XX Telomerase RNA; TR; promoter; cytotoxin; cancer; neoplasia; hTR;
XX gene therapy; thymidine kinase gene; anticancer therapy; human;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9938964-A2.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1999.
XX
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PF 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-GB000308.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001902.
XX
XX (CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.
PA
XX Keith WN;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-479183/40.
XX
XX Mouse and human telomerase RNA gene promoters, useful for tumor specific
PT gene therapy.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to promoter regions from mouse and human telomerase
CC RNA (TR) component genes. The TR gene promoter can be linked to a
CC heterologous gene, especially a gene encoding a cytotoxin, for therapy of
CC cancer, especially neoplasias. The telomerase is necessary for the
CC unrestricted proliferative capacity of many human cancers. Mutation or
CC dysregulation of the telomerase repression pathway may cause reactivation
CC or upregulation of telomerase expression in cancer. Substances,
CC identified in the methods, can be used to block transcription from the TR
CC gene promoter through interaction of the 5' regulatory sequences. These
CC substances, e.g. antisense oligonucleotides, transcription factors,
CC peptide nucleic acids and factors that disrupt signal transduction, are
CC useful for cancer therapy. In particular, gene therapy vectors
CC (especially pG62-codup) comprising the promoter and a viral thymidine
CC kinase gene can be used to convert a prodrug, e.g. gancyclovir, so that
CC neoplasia can be controlled or treated. Direct down-regulation of
CC telomerase RNA gene through manipulation of transcription factors may be
CC effective anticancer therapy and the cloning of the hTR gene promoter
CC allows the analysis of therapeutic molecules which modulate hTR promoter
CC activity. Sequences AA207623-80 represents PCR primers for amplifying
CC human TR gene (hTR) promoter sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 717 CCCAGCCTCTGAGTAGCT 735
DB |||||
19 CTCAGCCTCTGAGTAGCT 1
RESULT 1058
AA237719/C
ID AA237719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AA237719;
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #249.
XX
KW Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
PR
```

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XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 54; 157pp; English.
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 531 CATCTTCCTGCTCAGCCT 549
DB |||||
19 CATCTTCCTGCTCAGCCT 1
RESULT 1059
AA237727/C
ID AA237727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA237727;
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #257.
XX
KW Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
```

CC	AAZ37472, AAZ374739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the
CC	exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC	novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC	translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC	acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC	oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC	hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC	treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC	particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC	especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC	psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
Db	771 TTGGATTCTTACTAGAGA 789 20 TTGTACTTTTAGTAGAGA 2
RESULT 1060	
AAZ37726/C	
ID	AAZ37726 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ37726;
DT	07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #256.
XX	
KW	Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KV	antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW	hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KM	lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
restenosis; ss.	
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO9949065-A1.
PD	30-SEP-1999.
PF	26-MAR-1999; 99MO-US006702.
PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Mitraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
DR	WPI; 1999-610754/52.
PT	
PS	New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions. Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English..
CC	AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
CC	AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the
CC	exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC	novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC	translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC	acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC	oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC	hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC	treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC	particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC	especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC	psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX	

Query Match	1.8%;	Score 17.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.7%;	Pred. No. 1.5e+03;		
Matches 18;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
Oy	578	CCACTACACCTGGCTAATT	596	
Db	19	CCACCACACCTGGCTAATT	1	
RESULT 1061				
ID	AAZ21805/c			
XX	AAZ21805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.			
XX	AAZ21805;			
XX	01-DEC-1999 (first entry)			
XX	Exemplary oligonucleotide primer X80250 (For).			
DE				
XX	neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ss;			
XX	neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;			
KW	primer; PCR; amplification.			
XX				
OS	Synthetic.			
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX				
PN	WC0946408-A1.			
XX				
PD	16-SEP-1999.			
XX				
XX	10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.			
XX				
XX	10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.			
PR				
XX				
PA	(UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.			
P1	Sidransky D;			
XX				
DR	WPI; 1999-551428/46.			
XX				
PT	Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated			
XX	with cancer.			
PS				
XX	Disclosure; Page 29; 99p; English.			
XX				
CC	This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of			
CC	neoplastic related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-			
CC	oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,			
CC	development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,			
CC	under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume			
CC	neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for			
CC	detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a			
CC	subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the			
CC	saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.			
CC	This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia			
CC	or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing			
CC	chemoprevention or chemotherapy			
XX				
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;			
XX				
Query Match	1.8%;	Score 17.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.7%;	Pred. No. 1.5e+03;		
Matches 18;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
Oy	646	AGGCTGAGTGACAGTGGCG	664	
Db	20	AGGCTGAGTGACAGTGGCG	2	

ID AAF31821 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF31821;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 10-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human RANK antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 79.
 DE
 XX Human; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
 KM receptor activator of NF-kappaB; RANK; infection; inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6171860-B1.
 XX
 PD 09-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX
 PR 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-136876/14.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human
 PT receptor activator of NF-kappaB useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and
 PT treatment of diseases associated with expression of RANK.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Col 44; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length that have been designed to target a 5' untranslated
 CC region, start codon, coding region or 3' untranslated region of the human
 CC receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK). The antisense compounds
 CC specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of RANK. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human RANK in human cells or tissues. They can be utilised for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with
 CC the expression of RANK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, and as research reagent. The antisense
 CC compounds are safely and effectively administered to humans
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1111 CAGCTGTCTCAACTCC 1129
 DB 19 CAGCTGTCTCAACTCC 1
 RESULT 1063
 AAF80881/C
 ID AAF80881 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF80881;
 XX
 XX
 DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #255.
 DE
 XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6184212-B1.
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2001.

XX
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-190948/19.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
 PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
 CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
 CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
 CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
 CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
 CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
 CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 771 TTGTATTTTACTAGAGA 789
 DB 20 TTGTACTTTTACTAGAGA 2
 RESULT 1064
 AAF80873/C
 ID AAF80873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF80873;
 XX
 DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #247.
 DE
 XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6184212-B1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-190948/19.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
 PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Col 31; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
 CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
 CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the

CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 531 CATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 549
DB 19 CATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 1065
AAAF0880/C
ID AAFA0880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAFA0880;
XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #254.
XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6184212-B1.
XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.

XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.

XX Example 9; Col 33; 77bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 578 CCACCTACCTGCTGCTGCT 596
DB 19 CCACCTACCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 1066
AAH40109
ID AAH40109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH40109;
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2905.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200129262-A2.

XX 26-APR-2001.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.

XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.

XX Claim 1; Page 64; 83bp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 532 ATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTC 550
DB 2 ATCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTC 20

RESULT 1067
AAC86127
ID AAC86127 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AC AAC86127;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer JNF15 to isolate APEX cDNA.
 XX
 XX Antigen presenting cell expression protein; APEX-1; APEX-2; APEX-3;
 KM extracellular domain; immunoglobulin-like domain; Ig-like structure;
 KM N-glycosylation site; transmembrane domain; cytoplasmic domain; PCR;
 KM SH2-binding motif; asthma; arteriosclerosis; AIDS; cirrhosis; primer;
 KM Crohn's disease; atopic dermatitis; autoimmune anaemia; bursitis;
 KM cholecystitis; diabetes mellitus; emphysema; atrophic gastritis;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis;
 KM myocardial inflammation; pericardial inflammation; osteoarthritis;
 KM osteoporosis; psoriasis; Reiter's syndrome; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM inflammation; cancer; autoimmune disease; graft rejection; amplify;
 KM graft versus host disease; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200146260-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034963.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1999; 99US-0172025P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX
 PI Starling GC, Finger J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-418044/44.
 XX
 PT Novel Antigen presenting cell expression protein useful for treating
 PT asthma, arteriosclerosis, autoimmune diseases, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's
 PT disease and atopic dermatitis.
 XX
 PS Claim 50; Page 83; 112pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequences given in AAC86117-42 are primers which were used to isolate
 CC the cDNA sequences which encode antigen presenting cell expression (APEX)
 CC -1, APEX-2 and APEX-3 proteins. APEX-1 and APEX-2 comprise an
 CC extracellular domain having one immunoglobulin (Ig)-like structure and N-
 CC glycosylation site, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain
 CC having at least one SH2-binding motif. APEX proteins and antibodies are
 CC useful in the study, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease
 CC associated with the presence of an APEX protein e.g., asthma,
 CC arteriosclerosis, AIDS, cirrhosis, Crohn's disease, atopic dermatitis,
 CC autoimmune anaemia, bursitis, cholecystitis, diabetes mellitus,
 CC emphysema, atrophic gastritis, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple
 CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, myocardial or pericardial inflammation,
 CC osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, inflammation, cancer, immune disorders, autoimmune diseases,
 CC graft rejection, graft versus host reaction and systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus. APEX proteins are useful as diagnostic and/or prognostic
 CC markers on APCs or APEX expressing cells, the ability to elicit the
 CC generation of antibodies and as targets for various therapeutic
 CC modalities. APEX proteins are also useful for identifying and isolating
 CC ligand that bind APEX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCACC 985
 DB 2 ATCTAGCTCACTGCACC 20

RESULT 1068
 AAF74118/c
 ID AAS01235 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC AAS01235;
 XX
 DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse PCR primer, used in expression analysis of POLYX.
 KM Human secreted protein; therapeutic; diagnostic; human; cancer;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200119856-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US025106.
 XX
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153629P.
 PR 16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154520P.
 PR 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154762P.
 PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.
 PR 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659634.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Shinkels RA, Fernandes E, Herrmann JL, Liu X, Yang M, Boldog FL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-244781/25.
 XX
 PT New POLYX polypeptide useful for treating or preventing a POLYX
 PT associated disorder, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 111; 152pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequence represents the Reverse PCR primer, used in expression
 CC analysis of human secreted protein, POLYX. POLYX nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides and antibodies to POLYX can be used for treating or
 CC preventing a POLYX associated disorder in a subject, preferably a human.
 CC These can be used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a
 CC syndrome associated with a human disease selected from a POLYX-associated
 CC disorder, where the therapeutic is a POLYX polypeptide, a POLYX
 CC nucleotide or a POLYX antibody. They may also be used to screen for a
 CC modulator of activity, or latency, or predisposition to a POLYX-
 CC associated disorder, e.g. cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1000 TCAAGCATTCCTCCTGCT 1018
 DB 19 TCAAGCATTCCTCCTGCT 1
 XX
 XX
 AC AAF74118
 ID AAF74118 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF74118;
 DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #52.
 XX
 KM Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, section 4; SLC6A4;
 KM genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.

```
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200109161-A1.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
XX PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
XX DR WPI; 2001-123317/13.
XX PT New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
XX PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
XX PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
XX PT of the protein.
XX PS Example 1; Page 36; 152pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
XX CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
XX CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
XX CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
XX CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
XX CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
XX CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
XX CC gene
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 373 CCGGCTCAGCCGCCAA 391
2 CCGCTCTGAGACTCCCAA 20
RESULT 1070
AAH20696/C
ID AAH20696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAH20696;
XX
XX 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human telomeric repeat binding factor 2 oligonucleotide 111424.
XX KW Antisense; phosphorothioate; human; telomeric repeat binding factor 2;
XX KW inhibitor; premature aging; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX KW cytosolic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="phosphorothioate backbone"
XX FT modified_base 1..3
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyl"
XX FT modified_base 13..20
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="2'-O-methoxyethyl"
```

```
XX PN WO200143752-A1.
XX PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033954.
XX PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467642.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-398071/42.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid encoding telomeric repeat
XX PT binding factor 2 useful for treating conditions such as premature aging
XX PT and diseases such as cancer.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 81; 108pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases
XX CC in length targeted to a polynucleotide encoding human telomeric repeat
XX CC binding factor 2 (II) which specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits
XX CC the expression of (II). (I) is useful for treating a human having a
XX CC disease or condition associated with (II) such as premature aging or a
XX CC hyperproliferative disorder especially cancer, by inhibiting the
XX CC expression of (II) in human cells or tissues. (I) is useful for
XX CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX CC The products of the invention have cytostatic activity. This sequence
XX CC represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of
XX CC the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 969 CTCGGCTCAGTCGACACTC 987
20 CTCGGCTCAGTCGACACTC 2
RESULT 1071
AAS29495/C
ID AAS29495 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAS29495;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31470.
XX KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytosolic; anti psoriatic;
XX KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note="OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
XX FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
XX FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX PN US2001016575-A1.
XX PD 23-AUG-2001.
XX PF 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
```


XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
PA (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
PA (NERO/) NERO P.
PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.
XX
PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
PT An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 578 CCACTACACTGCTAATT 596
19 CCACACACCTGCTAATT 1
RESULT 1072
AAS29488/c
ID AAS29488 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS29488;
XX
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31623.
XX
KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-

methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
FT
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
PD 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
PP 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
PA (NERO/) NERO P.
PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.
XX
PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
PT An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 531 CATCTCTGCTCAGCCT 549
19 CATCTCTGCTCAGCCT 1
RESULT 1073
AAS29496/c
ID AAS29496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS29496;
XX
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31627.
XX
KW Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX (NERO/) NERO P.
XX (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (COMS/) COMSERT L M.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Comsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX CC diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 771 TTTGATTTTGTAGTAGA 789
DB 20 TTTGTACTTTTGTAGAGA 2
RESULT 1074
ABS67842/c
ID ABS67842 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS67842;
XX
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Human casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotide #3.
XX
XX Human; casein kinase 2-alpha prime; diabetes mellitus;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
XX liver cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytosolic;
XX antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense therapy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200262951-A2.
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002772.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780173.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-627539/67.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein
XX PT kinase 2-alpha prime, useful for diagnosing and/or treating a disease or
XX PT condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 129pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
XX CC for modulating the expression of human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
XX CC prime. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
XX CC expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime, and for treating diseases or
XX CC conditions associated with aberrant expression of casein kinase 2-alpha
XX CC prime. Such diseases include diabetes mellitus, and hyperproliferative
XX CC disorders (particularly cancers e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, or
XX CC liver cancer). The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
XX CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
XX CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
XX CC pathway. ABS67840-ABS67917 represent human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
XX CC prime antisense oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate
XX CC backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 969 CTCGCTCATGTCACCTC 987
DB 20 CTCAGCTCATGTCACCTC 2
RESULT 1075
AAL40350
ID AAL40350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL40350;
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 69.
XX
XX Muscular; cytosolic; nootropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
XX antilipemic; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
XX ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
XX apoptotic; human; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
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```
XX WO200229066-A1.
XX
XX 11-APR-2002.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX
XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 89; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
XX disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a human caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
XX NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
XX a deoxy gap
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 865 CTGGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 883
XX |||||
XX 1 CTGGGATTACAGGTGTGAG 19
XX
XX RESULT 1076
XX AAL40285/C
XX ID AAL40285 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL40285;
XX
XX DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Caspase 6 antisense inhibition related PCR primer SEQ ID No 4.
XX
XX KM Muscular; cytosaratic; nocrotropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
XX anti-inflammatory; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
XX ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
XX apoptotic; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200229066-A1.
XX
XX PD 11-APR-2002.
XX
XX PF 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX
```

```
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX
XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX
XX Example 13; Page 85; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
XX disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a human caspase 6 PCR primer relating to the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1006 GATTCTCTCTCTCAGCCT 1024
XX |||||
XX 19 GATTCTCTCTCTCAGCCT 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1077
XX AAL38206
XX ID AAL38206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL38206;
XX
XX DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX
XX DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 49.
XX
XX KM Hepatotropic; immunomodulatory; cytosaratic; anti-inflammatory; hepatitis;
XX haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
XX haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
XX 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Chimeric.
XX
XX PN WO200220547-A1.
XX
XX PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
XX
XX PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
XX
XX PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
XX BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
```

PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.

PS Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 729 AGTAGCTGGAGCTACAGGC 747
Db 2 AGTAGCTGGAGCTACAGGC 20

RESULT 1078

AAL38189
ID AAL38189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAL38189;

XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 32.

XX Hepatotropic; immunomodulatory; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;
KW haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
KW haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
KW 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Chimeric.

XX MO200220547-A1.

XX 14-MAR-2002.

PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.

PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the

PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.

PS Claim 3; Page 86; 171pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 191 GTTCTCATGTGTGTCAG 209
Db 2 GTTCTCATGTGTGTCAG 20

RESULT 1079

AAD42949
ID AAD42949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD42949;

XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-independent) antisense oligo ISIS #129851.

XX Human; antisense; phospholipase A2; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW antisense therapy; PLA2; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

XX modified_base

Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
1..5
/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
5
/*tag= d
/mod_base= m5c
7..9
/*tag= e
/mod_base= m5c
16..20
/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

```
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6410325-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851896.
XX
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851896.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM, Watt AT,
XX
XX WPI, 2002-616513/66.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting gene expression of human
XX phospholipase A2, group VI and for treating diseases associated with
XX expression of phospholipase A2, group VI.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 45; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense compounds which inhibit
XX the expression of phospholipase A2 (PLA2), group VI (Ca2+-independent).
XX The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of PLA2, group VI
XX (Ca2+-independent) in human cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
XX particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
XX condition associated with expression of human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-
XX independent). It is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research
XX reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, tumor
XX formation or inflammation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide targeted to human PLA2, group VI (Ca2+-independent) DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 851 GGCCTCCCAAGTCTGGG 869
DB 2 GGTCTCCCAAGTCTGGG 20
RESULT 1080
AAS9658/c
ID AAS9658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS9658;
AC
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #68.
DE
XX
XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytosolic; apoptosis;
XX cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200188198-A1.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015774.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572423.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733294.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PA
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XX
XX Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wanciewicz E;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-075321/10.
XX
XX New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
XX transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
XX expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
XX growth.
XX
XX Example 19; Page 91; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
XX transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
XX inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were 20
XX nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting of
XX ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by
XX five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
XX MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on human
XX TERT RNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain reaction
XX (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of TERT in
XX cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or condition
XX associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting cell
XX growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and for
XX diagnostics and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
XX encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1121 TCAACTCTGACTCAGG 1139
DB 20 TCAACTCTGACTCAGG 2
RESULT 1081
ABS65070/c
ID ABS65070 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS65070;
AC
XX
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #8.
DE
XX
XX ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; human; antisense gene therapy;
XX cytosolic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
XX liver cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key
XX modified_base 1. .20
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1. .20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX modified_base 1. .5
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX modified_base 16. .20
XX /*tag= d
XX
```

```

FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX
XX      WO200262954-A2.
XX
XX      15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX      31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.
XX
XX      08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      McKay R, Freiler SM, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX      WPI; 2002-643409/69.
XX
XX      New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein
XX      kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for
XX      treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein
XX      kinase 2-beta.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 91, 142pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length
XX      targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and
XX      which specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Casein
XX      kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridises with an 8-nucleobase
XX      portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein
XX      kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the
XX      compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX      Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or
XX      tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta
XX      is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX      associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the
XX      new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.
XX      The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
XX      Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated
XX      with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or
XX      hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer,
XX      prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful
XX      for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
XX      infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
XX      kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX      biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX      of the invention targeting human casein kinase 2-beta
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX      Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      686 TCTGCTCCCGGCTTCAG 704
XX      |||||
XX      Db      20 TCTGCTCCCGAGTTCAAG 2
XX
XX      RESULT 1082
XX      ACC40949/C
XX      ID      ACC40949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC C40949;
XX
XX      23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor # ISIS 150503.
XX
XX      Human; superoxide dismutase 1; antisense; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
XX      antiinflammatory; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; apoptosis;
XX      hyperproliferative disorder; therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
XX      ss.
XX

```

```

OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      modified_base      1..20
XX      FT      /tag= a
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. All cytosines are 5-
XX      FT      methylcytosine"
XX      modified_base      1..5
XX      FT      /tag= b
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX      modified_base      16..20
XX      FT      /tag= c
XX      FT      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX      WO200300707-A2.
XX
XX      03-JAN-2003.
XX
XX      19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019664.
XX
XX      21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888360.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Bennett FC, Dobie K;
XX
XX      WPI; 2003-184032/18.
XX
XX      Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
XX      superoxide dismutase 1, for modulating expression of the dismutase and
XX      treating diseases or conditions, e.g. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
XX
XX      Example 15; Page 77; 107pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length,
XX      targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human superoxide dismutase
XX      1. The compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression
XX      of human superoxide dismutase 1 by hybridising with at least an 8-
XX      nucleobase portion of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the active site
XX      of the enzyme. The activity of compounds of the invention may be
XX      described as neuroprotective, cytostatic and antiinflammatory. The
XX      mechanism of action of compounds of the invention is antisense inhibition
XX      of human superoxide dismutase 1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate
XX      oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap.
XX      Compounds of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX      human superoxide dismutase 1 in human cells or tissues, and for treating
XX      a disease or condition associated with this enzyme (antisense therapy),
XX      especially amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a disease or condition arising
XX      from aberrant apoptosis and a hyperproliferative disorder. It may also be
XX      used in diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.
XX      prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX      formation. Sequences given in records ACC40880-ACC40957 represent human
XX      superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotides
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX      Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      997 GAGTCACGAGTTCTCTG 1015
XX      |||||
XX      Db      19 GATTCACGAGTTCTCTG 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1083
XX      AAL61497
XX      ID      AAL61497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

[illegible]

AC	AAD47544;
AD	24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DE	Human Artemis exon 6 amplifying PCR primer, Ex6R1.
XX	Human; ARTEMIS protein; V(D)J recombination; DNA repair; gene therapy;
XX	severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; exon 6; PCR; primer; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	WO200277026-A2.
XX	03-OCT-2002.
XX	21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-IB001737.
XX	22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
XX	(INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX	De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
XX	WPI; 2003-018886/01.
XX	New ARTEMIS nucleic acid coding for a protein involved in V(D)J
XX	recombination and/or DNA repair, useful for treating and diagnosing
XX	severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or cancer.
XX	Example 1; Page 68; 71pp; English.
XX	The invention relates to an Artemis nucleic acid coding for a protein
XX	involved in V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair. Sequences of the
XX	invention are useful for treating severe combined immunodeficiencies
XX	(SCID) or cancer. They are also useful for diagnosing a patient,
XX	including a prenatal diagnosis with SCID, a predisposition to cancer, an
XX	immune deficiency or a carriage of a mutation increasing the risk of
XX	pregnancy to have such a disease. Peptides of the invention are used for
XX	preparing antibodies. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The
XX	present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human Artemis exon 6 DNA
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
XX	778 TTTTACTAGAGATGGCGTT 796
XX	
XX	20 TTTTACTGAGATGGCGTT 2
XX	RESULT 1085
XX	ADA20977
XX	ID ADA20977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ADA20977;
XX	20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX	Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:150.
XX	BCL2-associated X; BAX; noctropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX	antisense therapy; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virocidic;
XX	antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
XX	familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
XX	Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hypoplasia;
XX	diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
XX	aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX	Synthetic.
XX	Mus musculus.

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2003008543-A2.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX
XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
XX associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
XX or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (1) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
XX protein, where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
XX The compound specifically hybridizes with at least 8-nucleobase portion
XX of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
XX described: (1) a composition comprising (1) and a pharmaceutical carrier
XX or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
XX tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (1); and (3)
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
XX protein comprising administering to the animal (1) so that expression of
XX BAX protein is inhibited. (1) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,
XX antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
XX virocid activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
XX antagonist. The antisense compounds (1) are useful for modulating the
XX expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral
XX sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
XX cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
XX scarlet infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
XX The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
XX present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGC 412
XX |||||
XX 1 GCTGGATTAAAGCGCTGC 19
XX
RESULT 1086
AAL61525
```

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ID AAL61525 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL61525;
AC
XX
XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human inhibitor-kappa B-R antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #130450.
DE
XX
XX Human; inhibitor-kappa B-R; I-kappaB; IKBR; I-kappa-B-related; NFKB1L2;
XX ikkappa r; antisense; immune response; infection; inflammation; therapy;
XX tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
XX are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003042360-A2.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035597.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993731.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-468635/44.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding
XX inhibitor-kappa B-R, useful for diagnosing or treating diseases
XX associated with expression of inhibitor-kappa B-R, e.g., a heightened
XX immune response or infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 74; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding human inhibitor-kappa B-R (also known as I-kappaB,
XX IKBR, I-kappa-B-related, I-kappaB r, nuclear factor of kappa light
XX polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor-like 2 and NFKB1L2) to
XX inhibit its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful
XX for treating diseases or conditions associated with the expression of
XX inhibitor-kappa B-R such as a heightened immune response involving
XX increased cytokine expression, or a result of infection (e.g. bacterial,
XX viral or parasitic). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation, as research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between
XX functions of various members of a biological pathway. They are also
XX useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human inhibitor-kappa B-R DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCACTGCG 663
```



```
Db          ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
            2 CAGTTGAGTGCAGTGC 20

RESULT 1087
ADD21684/c
XX ADD21684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX ADD21684;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #247.
DE
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
XX Manoharan M;
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 249; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match          1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY
XX 531 CATCTCTGCTCAGCCT 549
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 19 CATCTCTGCTCAGCCT 1
Db

RESULT 1088
ADD21691/c
XX ADD21691 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX ADD21691;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #254.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
XX Manoharan M;
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 256; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match          1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY
XX 578 CCACCTACCTGCTATT 596
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 19 CCACCTACCTGCTATT 1
Db

RESULT 1089
ADD21692/c
XX ADD21692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX ADD21692;
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #255.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
```

```
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY,
PI Manoharan M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT mdm2 expression.
XX
XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 257; 289bp; English.
PS
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 771 TTTGTATTTTGTAGTAGAGA 789
XX |||||
DB 20 TTTGTACTTTTGTAGTAGAGA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1090
XX ADD71343/c
XX ID ADD71343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD71343;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE GFAT 1 gene intron 8 polymorphism PCR primer #8.
XX
XX KW diabetes; haplotype; polymorphism; diagnosis; renopathy; intron;
XX glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide transferase 1; ss; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003023063-A1.
XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009093.
XX
XX PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271870.
XX
XX PR 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00090861.
XX
XX PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Itakura M, Yasuno H, Watanabe I;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313261/30.
XX
XX PT Judging relative onset risk of diabetes including type I or II diabetes
XX and renopathy with or without type II diabetes accompanying, by detecting
```

```
PT haplotype with gene polymorphism from human genomic DNA.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 15; 157bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of judging the onset risk of diabetes
CC comprising detecting a haplotype consisting of gene polymorphism at 1 or
CC more positions selected from (a) - (h) from a specimen containing human
CC genomic DNA supplied by a patient: (a) the nucleotide located at position
CC 36 of the intron 1 on GFAT1 (glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide
CC transferase 1) gene (nucleotide number 632 in sequence ADD71329; (b) the
CC nucleotide located at position 7 of the intron 11 on GFAT1 gene
CC (nucleotide number 266 in sequence ADD71330; (c) the nucleotide located
CC at position -147 of the intron 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide number 338 in
CC sequence ADD71331; (d) the nucleotide located at positions 1853-1877 of
CC the intron 8 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 336-360 in sequence
CC ADD71332; (e) the nucleotide located at positions 1988-2007 of the intron
CC 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 328-347 in sequence ADD71333; (f)
CC the nucleotide located at position -11 to -22 of the intron 18 on GFAT1
CC gene (nucleotide numbers 253-264 in sequence ADD71334; (g) the nucleotide
CC located at positions 2632-2661 of the intron 3 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide
CC numbers 237-266 in sequence ADD71335; and (h) the nucleotide located at
CC position 66 of the intron 18 on GFAT2 gene (nucleotide number 225 in
CC sequence ADD71351). The method is useful for judging relative onset risk
CC of diabetes including type I or II diabetes and renopathy with or without
CC type II diabetes accompanying. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC to amplify intron 8 of the GFAT1 gene in order to determine polymorphisms
CC in the sequence.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 778 TTTTGTAGAGATGGCGTT 796
XX |||||
DB 20 TTTTGTAGAGACGGGGTT 2
XX
XX RESULT 1091
XX AB299106
XX ID AB299106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AB299106;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypocensative; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
```

PT pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14348; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 352 CTCCTGAGCTCAAGCACTC 370
Db 2 CTCCTGAGCTTAAAGCACTC 20
RESULT 1092
AB297916
ID AB297916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB297916;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13158; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 214 GTCCTGAACCTCCGACCTC 232
Db 2 GTCCTGAACCTCTGACCTC 20
RESULT 1093
AB298007
ID AB298007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB298007;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13249; 872bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 728 GAGTACTGGGACTACAGG 746
DB 2 GAGTAGCTGGGATTACAGG 20
|||||
RESULT 1094
AB292731 ID AB292731 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC AB292731;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7973; 872bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 207 CAGGCTGGTCTGAACTCC 225
DB 1 CAGGCTGGTCTTGAATCC 19
|||||
RESULT 1095
ABV72400/C ID ABV72400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABV72400;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify Human Artemis gene exon 6.
XX
XX Human; Artemis gene; DNA repair factor; metallo beta-lactamase; RS-SCID;
KW chromosome 10; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200277228-A1.
XX
PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
XX
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
XX
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-029937/02.
XX
PI New isolated nucleic acid molecule of the Artemis gene, useful for
PT diagnosing or treating SCID or cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 65; 71pp; English.
PS

XX PCR primers ABV72389-ABV72416 were used to amplify exons of the human
CC Artemis gene. This gene encodes a V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair
CC factor that belongs to the metallo beta-lactamase superfamily, and whose
CC mutations give rise to the human RS-SCID condition. The gene is localised
CC to chromosome 10. The Artemis gene or its nucleic acid is useful for
CC diagnosing or treating severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCIDs) or
CC cancer

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 TTTTAGTAGAGATGGGCTT 796
DB 20 TTTTAGTAGAGATGGGCTT 2

RESULT 1096
ABX14992/C
ID ABX14992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX14992;
AC
XX
XX
DT 14-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human delta opioid receptor OPRD1-1 SNP genotyping PCR probe #2.
XX
XX Human; delta opioid receptor; OPRD1-1; ss; PCR; probe; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; eating disorder; anorexia nervosa;
KW energy homeostasis disorder; chromosome 1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "A is covalently linked to a TET (not defined)
FT moiety"
FT modified_base 20 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "A is covalently linked to a 6-carbotetramethyl-
FT rhodamine (TMRA) moiety"
XX
XX
XX WO200292838-A2.
XX
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX PD
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014940.
XX
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290016P.
XX
XX PA (BIOI-) BIOINVEST LTD.
XX
XX PI Bergen AW;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-129306/12.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a delta opioid receptor
XX variant associated with an eating or energy homeostasis disorder, useful
XX for diagnosing a genetic predisposition to such disorder, e.g. anorexia
XX nervosa.
XX
XX PS Example; Page 19; 39pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a
XX delta opioid receptor variant associated with an eating or energy
XX homeostasis disorder. Also included are a delta opioid receptor variant
XX encoded by the nucleic acid, an isolated antibody that specifically

CC recognises the delta opioid receptor variant, a vector comprising the
CC nucleic acid, a host cell transformed to contain the vector, producing
CC the polypeptide by culturing the host cell, identifying an agent which
CC modulates the expression of the nucleic acid, diagnosing a genetic
CC predisposition to an eating or energy homeostasis disorder by detecting
CC the presence or absence of the variant nucleic acid in a patient sample,
CC an allele specific primer that detects a polymorphism in the gene
CC encoding a delta opioid receptor associated with an eating or energy
CC homeostasis disorder and a non-human transgenic animal modified to
CC contain the variant nucleic acids. The variants are named OPRD1-1 to
CC OPRD1-8. The human opioid receptor gene is located on chromosome 1. The
CC nucleic acid molecules and delta opioid receptor variant are useful for
CC diagnosing a genetic predisposition to an eating or energy homeostasis
CC disorder, such as anorexia nervosa. The allele specific primer is useful
CC for detecting polymorphism in the gene encoding a delta opioid receptor
CC associated with the disorder cited. The present sequence is a genotyping
CC PCR probe for detecting the presence of a particular SNP (single
CC nucleotide polymorphism) in a sample

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1121 TCMAACTCCTGACCTCAGG 1139
DB 20 TCMAACTCCTGACCTCAGG 2

RESULT 1097
ACA88946/C
ID ACA88946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACA88946;
AC
XX
XX
DT 08-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Selection and amplification of genetic markers PCR related primer #57.
XX
XX Genetic marker selection; multiplex PCR amplification;
KW prenatal diagnostic testing; foetal sex determination;
KW genetic identification; DNA profiling; DNA fingerprinting;
KW forensic analysis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003031646-A1.
XX
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX PD
XX PF 14-OCT-2002; 2002WO-AU001388.
XX
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008234.
XX
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001AU-00008235.
XX
XX PA (UYOU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
XX PI Findlay I, Matthews PL, Mulcahy BK;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-381725/36.
XX
XX PT Selecting genetic markers as targets for nucleic acid sequence
XX amplification, useful for improving genetic testing, e.g. fetal sex
XX determination, comprises selecting each of the genetic markers according
XX to a heterozygosity index.
XX
XX PS Claim 36; Page 40; 64pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention describes a method of selecting genetic markers as targets
XX for nucleic acid sequence amplification comprising selecting each of the
XX genetic markers according to a heterozygosity index of 0.5 or greater.
XX selecting and amplification of genetic markers are useful as targets for

CC nucleic acid sequence amplification, for genetic testing or facilitating
CC multiplex PCR amplification from limiting amounts of target nucleic acid.
CC The methods are also useful for improving genetic diagnostic and
CC screening methods, such as prenatal diagnostic testing, foetal sex
CC determination or genetic identification, e.g. DNA profiling or DNA
CC fingerprinting. The nucleic acid sequence amplification is also useful in
CC forensic analysis of degraded, old, ancient and difficult samples that
CC are difficult to amplify and identify. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the selection and amplification of genetic markers
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 635 CTCTGTCACTGAGCTGGA 653
DB 19 CTCTGTCACTGAGCTGGA 1

RESULT 1098
ABT34284/C
ID ABT34284 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABT34284;

XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Opioid receptor D1 probe SEQ ID No 70.

XX Eating disorder; polymorphism; dataset; allele; HGBASE identification;

KW serotonin receptor ID; delta-opioid receptor; dopamine receptor D2;

KW anorexia nervosa; bulimia nervosa; probe; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003012143-A1.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

XX 16-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022555.

XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305153P.

XX 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306440P.

XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331285P.

XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340843P.

XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340844P.

XX (PRIC-) PRICE FOUND LTD.

XX Bergen AW, Yeager M;

XX WPI; 2003-268122/26.

XX New nucleic acid molecule having polymorphisms in the serotonin receptor

XX ID, delta-opioid receptor, or dopamine receptor D2, useful in diagnostic

XX and prognostic assays for eating disorders, such as anorexia and bulimia

XX nervosa.

XX Example 3; Page 60; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule

XX comprising a variant gene associated with an eating disorder and selected

XX from any of 119 polymorphisms with their corresponding genotyping in

XX dataset, alleles and HGBASE identification, given in the specification.

XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1121 TCAACTCTGAGCTGAG 1139
DB 20 TCAACTCTGAGCTGAG 2

RESULT 1099
ABD28961
ID ABD28961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD28961;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7973.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

XX bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7973; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY . 207 CAGGCTGCTTCGAACTCC 225
DB 1 CAGGCTGCTTCGAACTCC 19

RESULT 1100
ABD31038
ID ABD31038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD31038;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13249.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13249; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosstatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 728 GAGTAGCTGGGACTACAG 746
DB 2 GAGTAGCTGGGACTACAG 20

RESULT 1101
ABD30947
ID ABD30947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30947;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13158.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13158; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 214 GTCTGAGACTCCGACCTC 232
|||
Db 2 GTCTGAGACTCCGACCTC 20
RESULT 1102
ABD32137
ID ABD32137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD32137;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14348.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14348; 763bp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 352 CTCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
|||
Db 2 CTCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 20
RESULT 1103
ADFA7745/C
ID ADFA7745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADFA7745;
XX
AC ADFA7745;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human 5-HT7 receptor gene promoter related PCR primer.
XX
XX human; 5-HT7 receptor promoter; barbiturate-inducible element;
KM serotonin mediated response; gastrointestinal; neuroleptic;
KM antidepressant; antidepressant; gene therapy; schizophrenia; depression;
KM migraine; affective disorder; sleep dysregulation;
KM gastrointestinal function; chromosome 10; PCR primer; ss.
KM

XX	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PX	WO2003102127-A2.
PN	
PD	11-DEC-2003.
PP	26-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005511.
PR	31-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00077309.
PA	(JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
PL	Laeenen KLM, Vanhoenacker PJP, Haegeman GCAVE;
DR	WPI ; 2004-053452/05.
PT	New nucleic acid molecule exhibiting 5HT7 receptor promoter activity,
PT	useful in preparing a composition for treating conditions related to
PT	serotonin-mediated responses, e.g., schizophrenia, depression or
PS	migraine.
PS	Disclosure; Page 32; 48pp; English.
XX	The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule
CC	comprising: (a) nucleotides 1-3081 of the 3081-bp sequence of a human 5-
CC	HT7 receptor promoter region (see ADP47717), or a fragment exhibiting 5-
CC	HT7 receptor promoter activity; (b) the complementary strand of (a); or
CC	(c) a nucleic acid capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to
CC	(a) or (b). Also described: (1) an isolated regulatory element of the 5-
CC	HT7 receptor promoter region; (2) a vector comprising the recombinant DNA
CC	molecule; (3) a host cell transformed with the vector; (4) a method for
CC	identifying compounds which are modulators of human 5-HT7 receptor
CC	promoter activity; (5) a method for identifying compounds that modulate 5
CC	-HT7 receptor promoter enhancer activity; (6) a method for identifying
CC	compounds that modulate the activity of the barbiturate-inducible element
CC	within the 5-HT7 receptor promoter region; (7) a method for identifying
CC	compounds that modulate the activity of the barbiturate-inducible element
CC	within the 5-HT7 receptor promoter region; (8) a method for identifying
CC	compounds capable of modulating the 5-HT7 receptor promoter enhancer
CC	activity; and (9) a method for identifying polypeptides which bind to
CC	nucleotide sequences involved in the biological pathway related to
CC	serotonin mediated responses. The 5-HT7 receptor promoter has
CC	gastrointestinal, neuroleptic, antidepressant and antimigraine
CC	activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The nucleic acid is useful
CC	in preparing a composition for treating conditions related to serotonin-
CC	mediated responses, e.g., schizophrenia, depression, migraine, affective
CC	disorders, sleep dysregulation or gastrointestinal functions. The human 5
CC	-HT7 receptor promoter region is located on chromosome 10. The present
CC	sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	869 GATTACAGCGCTGATGCCAC 887
Dd	
	19 GATTACAGGCATGAGCCAC 1
RESULT 1104	
ID	ADH89041/c
XX	ADH89041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ADH89041;
DT	22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human POLYX PCR primer #10.

KW	Human; POLYX; PCR; ss; POLYX-associated disorder; cytosstatic;
KV	Immunostimulant; primer.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	US2003198958-A1.
XX	23-OCT-2003.
XX	13-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098871.
XX	13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153629P.
XX	16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154520P.
XX	20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154762P.
XX	13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.
XX	12-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659634.
XX	19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276960P.
XX	(SHIM/) SHIMKETS R.A.
PA	(FERN/) FERNANDES E.
PA	(HERR/) HERRMANN J.L.
PA	(LIUX/) LIU X.
PA	(YANG/) YANG M.
PA	(BOLD/) BOLDOG F.L.
PA	(SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA	(RAST/) RASTELLI L.
XX	Shimkets R.A., Fernandes E., Herrmann J.L., Liu X., Yang M., Boldog F.L.,
PI	Smithson G., Rastelli L,
PI	WPI; 2004-041344/04.
XX	Example 5; SEQ ID NO 39; 93pp; English.
XX	The invention relates to human POLYX polypeptides and the polynucleotides
XX	encoding them. The invention also relates to an antibody that
XX	immunospecifically binds to a POLYX polypeptide, a method of determining
XX	the presence or amount of a POLYX polynucleotide in a sample involving
XX	contacting the sample with a probe that binds to the polynucleotide and
XX	determining the presence or amount of the probe bound to the DNA, a
XX	method of identifying an agent that modulates the expression or activity
XX	of a POLYX polypeptide involving providing a cell expressing the
XX	polypeptide, contacting the cell with the agent and determining whether
XX	the agent modulates expression or activity of the polypeptide where an
XX	alteration in expression or activity of the polypeptide indicates a
XX	modulation, and a method of modulating the activity of a polypeptide
XX	involving contacting a cell sample expressing the polypeptide with a
XX	compound that binds to the polypeptide in an amount sufficient to
XX	modulate the activity. The POLYX polynucleotides are useful for
XX	determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated
XX	with altered levels of POLYX DNA or protein in a first mammalian subject,
XX	involving measuring the level of expression of DNA or the amount of
XX	protein in a sample from the first mammalian subject and comparing the
XX	amount of DNA or protein in a sample from a second mammalian subject
XX	known not to have or not be predisposed to the disease, where an
XX	alteration in the expression level of DNA or protein in the first subject
XX	as compared to the control sample indicates the presence of a
XX	predisposition to the disease. The sequences of the invention are useful
XX	for treating or preventing a POLYX-associated disorder which involves
XX	administering POLYX DNA. A therapeutic such as a POLYX DNA, protein or
XX	antibody is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a PCR
XX	syndrome associated with a human disease. This sequence represents a PCR
XX	primer used to amplify a human POLYX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX	1000 TCAAGCATCTCTCGTCT 1018
XX	
XX	19 TCAAGCATCTCTCTGCT 1

```
RESULT 1105
ADJ59781
ID ADJ59781 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59781;
XX
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #30.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 637; 85bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 214 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232
Db 2 GTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1106
ADJ60991
ID ADJ60991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

```
XX
AC ADJ60991;
XX
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #57.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1847; 85bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 352 CTCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
Db 2 CTCTGAGCTTACGACGTC 20
XX
RESULT 1107
ADJ59872
ID ADJ59872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59872;
XX
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #121.
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI NYCE JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 728; 85pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the always
XX CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 728 GAGTAGCTGGGACTACAG 746
XX DB 2 GAGTAGCTGGGACTACAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 1108
XX ADK43371/c
XX ID ADK43371 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK43371;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human PTPRA DNA targeted for antisense therapy - SEQ ID 195.
XX
XX KW PTPRA; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type alpha;
KW LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA; cytoskeletal;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; metabolic; antisense target; human; ds.
XX

XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN MO2004011623-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PF 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.
XX
XX PR 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Cowser LM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-143851/14.
XX
XX DR
XX PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX PT nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha
XX PT (PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.
XX
XX PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 195; 289pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX CC which is targeted to and specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
XX CC molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type
XX CC alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA) and
XX CC inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention
XX CC demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a
XX CC disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative
XX CC disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics
XX CC for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of a
XX CC human PTPRA DNA of the invention which was targeted for antisense
XX CC therapy.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 207 CAGCTGGTCTGCACTCC 225
XX DB 20 CAGCTGGTCTGCACTCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 1109
XX ADK43253
XX ID ADK43253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK43253;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Antisense 2'-MOE gapmer oligo targeted to human PTPRA - SEQ ID 77.
XX
XX KW PTPRA; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type alpha;
KW LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA; cytoskeletal;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; metabolic; antisense; ss; human;
KW 2'-MOE wing; 2'-methoxyethyl gapmer; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /mod_base= a
XX FT /note= "OTHER = Bases 1-5 and 16-20 comprise 2'-
XX FT methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. Phosphorothioate backbone
XX FT throughout. All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines."
XX
XX PN MO2004011623-A2.
XX

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PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowser LM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-143851/14.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha
XX (PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 77; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX which is targeted to and specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type
XX alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLRP; HTPRA; PTPRL2; RPTPA) and
XX inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention
XX demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a
XX disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics
XX for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of
XX an antisense 2'-MOE (2'-methoxyethyl) gapmer oligonucleotide which was
XX targeted to human PTPRA of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 207 CAGGCTGTCGCACTCC 225
XX 1 CAGGCTGTCGCACTCC 19
XX
XX RESULT 1110
XX ADJ10489
XX ID ADJ10489 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ10489;
XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo to modulate human ICMT SegID 16.
XX
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
XX PPMT; PPMTase; HSTB14; MST098; MSTP098;
XX growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
XX cardiovascular; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
XX ICMT; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; 2' MOE wing.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX FT 16..20
XX FT modified_base
XX FT /*tag= c

```

```

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX US200328668-A1.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-081071/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
XX useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
XX inflammatory disease.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 16; 62pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
XX ICMT, PCMT, PCMTase, PPMT, PPMTase, HSTB14, MST098 and MSTP098) and
XX located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
XX methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
XX growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
XX and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
XX present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
XX least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
XX least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
XX compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
XX cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
XX research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase expression in an
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1000 TCAAGCGATTCTCCGCTCT 1018
XX 2 TCAAGCGATTCTCCGCTCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1111
XX ADJ10565/c
XX ID ADJ10565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ10565;
XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Target DNA oligo for antisense therapy of human ICMT SegID 92.
XX
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
XX PPMT; PPMTase; HSTB14; MST098; MSTP098;
XX growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
XX cardiovascular; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
XX ICMT.

```

```

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX US2003228688-A1.
XX PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Double KW;
XX DR WPI; 2004-081071/08.
XX PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX PT nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
XX PT useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
XX PT inflammatory disease.
XX PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 92; 62pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX CC expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
XX CC ICMT, PCMT, PPMase, PPM, PPMase, HSTB14, M5T098 and M5T098) and
XX CC located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
XX CC useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
XX CC methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
XX CC growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
XX CC and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
XX CC present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
XX CC least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
XX CC least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
XX CC compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
XX CC isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative
XX CC disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
XX CC cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
XX CC anti-inflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
XX CC research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX CC DNA oligo representing a preferred target site for antisense therapy in
XX CC exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1000 TCAAGCGATTCTCTGCTCT 1018
XX 19 TCAAGCGATTCTCTGCTCT 1
XX DB
XX
XX RESULT 1112
XX ADM13970/c
XX ID ADM13970 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ADM13970;
XX AC
XX DT 01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX DB Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:157.
XX XX
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
XX KW neuroprotective; cardiotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
XX KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;

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KW KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX XX
XX PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX XX
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX XX
XX PI Gliese JK;
XX DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX PT ischemia.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 157; 132pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX CC antidiabetic, immunoprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX CC anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotrophic,
XX CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 390 AAGTCTGGATTTCACGCC 408
XX 20 AAGTCTGGATTTCACGCC 2
XX DB
XX
XX RESULT 1113

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ADNM14037/C	ID	ADNM14037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	AC	ADNM14037;
XX	DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:224.
XX	KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX	KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX	KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX	KW	immunomodulator; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX	KW	neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX	KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX	KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX	KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX	KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	OS	Synthetic.
XX	FT	Key
XX	FT	Location/Qualifiers
XX	FT	1..20
XX	FT	/tag= b
XX	FT	/mod_base= OTHER
XX	FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX	FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX	FT	1..5
XX	FT	/tag= a
XX	FT	/mod_base= OTHER
XX	FT	/note= "2',-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	FT	16..20
XX	FT	/tag= c
XX	FT	/mod_base= OTHER
XX	FT	/note= "2',-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	FT	
XX	PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	PE	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	PA	(PHARMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	PI	Gierse JK;
XX	DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX	PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX	PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX	PT	ischemia.
XX	PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 224; 132pp; English.
XX	XX	
CC	CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC	CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC	CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or

CC	condition associated with mpGS-1-e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
D8	684 CCTCTGCGCTCCGGGTTC 702 19 CCTCCGCTCCGGGTTC 1
RESULT 1114	
ID	ADML5339/c
AC	ADML5339 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
DT	ADML5339;
DE	01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1526.
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base
FT	16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
XX	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PI	Gierse JK;
PI	
DR	WPT; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1526; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, vasotropic,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 843 CCGGCTCGGCTCCGCAA 861
 DB 19 CCGGCTCGGCTCCGCAA 1
 RESULT 1115
 ADM14714/c
 ID ADM14714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADM14714;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:901.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX
 PN WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-APR-2004.

PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 PR
 XX (PMAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 PA
 XX
 PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischaemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 901; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 995 CCGGCTCGACGATTCCTCC 1013
 DB 20 CCGGCTCGACGATTCCTCC 2
 RESULT 1116
 ADM14492/c
 ID ADM14492 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADM14492;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:679.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b

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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT
FT WO2004028458-A2.
FT
FT 08-APR-2004.
FT
FT 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
FT
FT 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
FT
FT (PAAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
FT
FT Gierse JK;
FT
FT WPI; 2004-305094/28.
FT
FT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
FT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
FT ischemia.
FT
FT Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 679; 132pp; English.
FT
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1060 ACCCGCGTAATTTTGTAT 1078
DB 19 ACCGACGTAAATTTTGTAT 1

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KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
KW
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT WO2004028458-A2.
FT
FT 08-APR-2004.
FT
FT 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
FT
FT 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
FT
FT (PAAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
FT
FT Gierse JK;
FT
FT WPI; 2004-305094/28.
FT
FT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
FT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
FT ischemia.
FT
FT Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 889; 132pp; English.
FT
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1267; 132pp; English.
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 715 GCCCCAGCCTCTGAGTAG 733
 19 GCCTCAGCCTCTGAGTAG 1
 RESULT 1120
 ADM15324/c
 ID ADM15324 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADM15324;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1511.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX
 XX WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1511; 132pp; English.
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 731 TAGCTGGAGTACAGGCCG 749
 20 TAGCTGGAGTACAGGCCG 2
 RESULT 1121
 ADM14687/c
 ID ADM14687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADM14687;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:874.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

```
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN MO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 874; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1063 CCGCTAATTTTGTATTTT 1081
Db 20 CAGCTAATTTTGTATTTT 2
```

```
XX
AC ADM13931;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:118.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritis; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN MO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 118; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
```

```
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 989 GCGTCCGGGCTCAGCGA 1007
DB 19 GCTCCCGGCTCAAGCGA 1
RESULT 1123
ADM15427/C
ID ADM15427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM15427;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1614.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PA
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1614; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX
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```
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 775 TATTTTAGTAGAGATGCG 793
DB 20 TATTTTAGTAGAGATGCG 2
RESULT 1124
ADM14038/C
ID ADM14038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM14038;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:225.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
```

PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 225; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiac, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 686 TCTGCTCCCGCGGTTCAAG 704
 DB 20 TCCGCTCCCGCGGTTCAAG 2
 RESULT 1125
 ID ADO46480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46480;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1846.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilard D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1847; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 352 CTCCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
 DB 2 CTCCTGAGCTTAAAGCAGTC 20
 RESULT 1126
 ID ADO45362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45362;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #728.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW

PT modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT hyperproliferative disorder.
XX
XX
PS Example 14; SEQ ID NO 81; 58pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding IAP-like comprising 1600 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 997 GGCTCAAGCGATTCTCTG 1015
DB 1 GGTTCAAGCGATTCTCTG 19
XX
RESULT 1130
ID ADO52271/c
XX ADO52271 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO52271;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 147.
XX
XX cytostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;
KW IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004102395-A1.
PN
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
PF
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
PR
XX
XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
PI
XX
XX WPI, 2004-399725/37.
DR
XX
XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of
PT apoptosis (IAP)-like and inhibits expression of IAP-like, useful for
PT modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT hyperproliferative disorder.
XX
PS Example 14; SEQ ID NO 145; 58pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding IAP-like comprising 1600 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 997 GGCTCAAGCGATTCTCTG 1015
DB 20 GGTTCAAGCGATTCTCTG 2
XX
RESULT 1131
ID ADO52203
XX ADO52203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO52203;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 77.
XX
XX cytostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;
KW IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX


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PN US2004102395-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-399725/37.
XX
XX
XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of
PT apoptosis (IAP)-like and inhibits expression of IAP-like, useful for
PT modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT hyperproliferative disorder.
XX
XX Example 14; SEQ ID NO 77; 58pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding IAP-like comprising 16000 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 390 AAGTGTGGGATTACAGGC 408
Db 1 AAGTGTGGGATTACAGGC 19
RESULT 1132
ADP45826
ID ADP45826 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP45826;
AC
AC 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Extend primer 18 used to genotype human ICM-1/ICM-4/ICM-5 SNP.
DE
XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; ICM-1; human rhinovirus receptor; BB2;
XX CD54; cell surface glycoprotein P3.58; ICM-4;
XX Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; ICM-5; telencephalin; chromosome 19p13;
XX ser. primer; PCR; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004047623-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.
XX
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PK 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of polymorphic variations in the ICM, MAPK10, KIA0861, NIMA1 or GALE
PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
PT from a subject.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 83; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
CC more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
CC breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
CC cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
CC response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
CC current sequence is that of an extend primer (also described as probe) of
CC the invention which was used to genotype human intercellular adhesion
CC molecule ICM-1/ICM-4/ICM-5 gDNA. ICM-1 (human rhinovirus receptor; BB2
CC ;CD54;cell surface glycoprotein P3.58) has been mapped to chromosomal
CC position 19p13.3-p13.2, ICM-4 (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; LW) has
CC been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2-cen and ICM-5
CC (telencephalin) has been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 635 CTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGA 653
Db 2 CTCTGTCACCCAGGCTGA 20
RESULT 1133
AAQ10789
ID AAQ10789 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ10789;
AC
AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT
DT 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe for identifying cDNA clones encoding human factor IX.
DE
XX Human factor IX; blood clotting; trans-immortalised cell lines;
XX transgenic animals; type B haemophilia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9102056-A.
XX
XX 21-FEB-1991.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1989; 89FR-00010720.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1989; 89FR-00010720.
XX
XX (TRGE ) TRANSGENE SA.
XX
XX WPI; 1991-073532/10.
XX
XX New immortalised cell lines expressing biologically active factor-IX $\alpha$ 1 -
PT are obt'd. from new transgenic(s) with human factor-IX-expressing DNA
XX
```

PT Fragment incorporated into their genome.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 8; 37pp; French.
XX
CC This 21 mer probe is used to screen a human lymphoblastoid cell line-
CC derived lambda EMBL3 genomic library. The positive clones obtd. are
CC sequenced and their overlapping sequence information is used to prepare a
CC synthetic DNA sequence used in the prepn. of recombinant human factor IX.
CC A trans-immortalised cell line with the ability to express human factor
CC IX can be produced as can transgenic animals having this exogenous DNA
CC fragment integrated into their genomes. The recombinant human factor IX
CC is useful in the treatment of type B haemophilia. (See also Q10784-88 and
CC Q10853-63. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 869 GATTACAGCGGTGAGCCAC 887
DB 1 GATTATAGCGGTGAGCCAC 19
RESULT 1134
AAH37857/C
ID AAH37857 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAH37857;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 653.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 53; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or

CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 205 GTACAGCTGCTCTGAACT 223
DB 20 GTACAGCTGCTCTGAACT 2
RESULT 1135
AAH38405/C
ID AAH38405 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAH38405;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1201.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 56; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The

oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g. agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leach-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1086 AGAGCGGGGTTTCACCATAT 1106
DB 21 AGAGAYGGGGTTTCACCATCT 1

RESULT 1136
AAF24290
ID AAF24290 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAF24290;
XX
XX 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
PT Complementary nucleic acid detection method related sequence #5.
PS
XX Complementary nucleic acid; gene analysis; polymorphism; variation;
KM DNA chip; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX EP1065278-A2.
PN
XX 03-JAN-2001.
PD
PF 07-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00112235.
PR
XX 07-JUN-1999; 99JP-00159339.
PR
XX (FUUF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
PA
PI Makino Y, Abe Y, Ogawa M, Takagi M, Takenaka S, Yamashita K;
PI WPI; 2001-140003/15.
DR
XX
XX Determining complementarity of nucleotide fragment for gene analysis, by
PT comparing flow of electric current from or to electroconductive substrate
PT through DNA fragment, with reference obtained from its complement.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 12; 28pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention provides a method for analysing a nucleic acid
CC strand to determine the degree of complementarity between two sequences.
CC This involves the measurement of an electric current along the annealed
CC strands compared to a standard. This is useful in the analysis of genetic
CC polymorphisms and variation between genes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 427 TTTTATTTTATTTT 445
DB 2 TTTTATTTTATTTT 20

RESULT 1137
ABK88537/C
ID ABK88537 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ABK88537;
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human cholecystokinin associated PCR primer P1.
DE
XX
XX Panic disorder; polymorphism; human cholecystokinin; upper stream; CCK;
KM PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2002171990-A.
PN
PD 18-JUN-2002.
PF 08-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00375090.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00375090.
PR
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKUSHO.
PA
XX WPI; 2002-569886/61.
DR
XX
XX Diagnosis and identification of panic disorder caused by polymorphism of
PT upper stream region of human cholecystokinin gene.
PT
PS Claim 6; Page 6; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of diagnosing a panic disorder with a
CC polymorphism of the upper stream region of human cholecystokinin (CCK)
CC gene. This sequence represents a human cholecystokinin gene associated
CC PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 645 CAGGCTGAGTGCACTGCGC 663
DB 21 CAGGCTGAGTGACAGTGCGC 3

RESULT 1138
ABK60598/C
ID ABK60598 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ABK60598;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #347.
DE
XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
KM tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
KM KKL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;

KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 XX PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 XX PA (HUI/) HUI L.
 XX PI Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 XX PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 PS Disclosure; Page 812; 977pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1056 CCACACCCCGCAATTTT 1074
 DB 19 CCACACCCCGCAATTTT 1
 RESULT 1139
 ID ABS60817/C
 XX ABS60817 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ABS60817;
 XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #454.
 XX KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200261131-A2.
 XX PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 XX PA (HUI/) HUI L.
 XX PI Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 XX PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 PS Disclosure; Page 884; 977pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor

KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; vascular failure;
 KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 XX 08-AUG-2002.
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L/) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 XX Swanson BN, Powell JR,
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX Disclosure; Page 884; 977pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APNPP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an AOB inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1056 CCACACCCCGCTAATTTT 1074
 Db 19 CCACACCCGCTAATTTT 1
 RESULT 1142
 ABX79794
 ID ABX79794 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ABX79794;
 XX DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #119.
 XX KM EST, expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
 KM polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POMPOUS;
 KM Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
 KM Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
 KM Friedrich's ataxia; myoclonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
 KM spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6472154-B1.
 XX 29-OCT-2002.
 XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
 XX 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
 XX PR 31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
 XX PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;
 XX WPI; 2003-208818/20.
 DR Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for
 PT understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem
 PT repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for
 PT polymorphic probability.
 XX Example: Col 495; 588pp; English.
 PS The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic
 CC repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which
 CC comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring
 CC the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset
 CC correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a
 CC candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic
 CC marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPOUS, and Rep-X) are
 CC useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in
 CC human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic
 CC diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples
 CC of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River
 CC syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Friedrich's ataxia,
 CC myoclonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and
 CC spinocerebellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79576-ABX80022 are
 XX the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 427 TTTTATTTATTTT 445
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTTATTTATTTT 20

RESULT 1143
 ADG79161
 ID ADG79161 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG79161;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Calcineurin A catalytic subunit- α (PPP3CA) genotyping PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KW schizophrenia; polymorphism detection; calcineurin; CN;
 KM CN-interacting molecule; PCR; primer; ss; genotyping; PPP3CA;
 KM calcineurin A catalytic subunit- α .
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003082210-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009578.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2002; 2002US-036794P.
 PR 07-MAR-2003; 2003US-0452813P.
 XX
 PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 PI Gerber DJ, Karayiorgou M, Miyakawa T, Tonegawa S;
 DR WPI; 2003-803944/75.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-803944/75.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing schizophrenia or susceptibility to schizophrenia comprises
 PT detecting a polymorphic variant of a polymorphism in a coding or non-
 PT coding portion of a gene encoding a calcineurin (CN) subunit or a CN
 PT interacting molecule.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 173; 177p; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a method of diagnosing schizophrenia or a
 CC susceptibility to schizophrenia. The method involves detecting a
 CC polymorphism in a gene encoding a calcineurin (CN) subunit or CN-
 CC interacting molecule. The method of the invention is useful for the
 CC diagnosis of schizophrenia or a susceptibility to schizophrenia. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a genotyping PCR primer that was used in
 CC an example of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 OY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 615 TTTTGAACAGAGCTTCA 633
 |||||
 2 TTTTGAACAGAGCTTCA 20

XX
 KW Friedrich's ataxia; diagnosis; microcapillary electrophoresis; human;
 KW trinucleotide repeat; screening; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003014396-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-AUG-2002; 2002WO-KR001489.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-2001; 2001KR-00047301.
 XX
 PA (BIOM-) BIOMEDLAB CORP.
 XX
 PI Kim J, Lee Y, Baik S, Kim H, Han S;
 DR WPI; 2003-256603/25.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequences
 PT e.g. Huntington's disease, by amplifying repeated trinucleotide sequence
 PT region, migrating and separating product by microcapillary
 PT electrophoresis.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 8; 45p; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for diagnosis of a
 CC multiplication disease of repeated trinucleotide sequence. The methods
 CC involves amplification of the repeated trinucleotide sequence by PCR,
 CC analysis of the amplified product on microcapillary electrophoresis (CE),
 CC and determining the number of repeated trinucleotide repeats on the basis
 CC of the size of the amplified product. In Friedrich's ataxia (FA), in
 CC genetic region 9q31-q21.1, a GAA trinucleotide is repeated 7-22 times in
 CC healthy subjects and 200-1700 times in affected individuals. The present
 CC sequence is that of reverse primer PR which is specific to the FA
 CC repeated trinucleotide sequence region. It is used with forward primer PF
 CC (see AB258550) to detect FA. A diagnosis kit comprising these primers is
 CC claimed. In a healthy subject, a PCR product of 157 bp is produced. Use
 CC of CE, especially fabricated as an on-chip analysis system, allows the
 CC size of the PCR product to be measured rapidly, with accuracy and
 CC reproducibility. The method allows diagnosis before the disease develops
 CC and determination of whether a silent carrier will develop the disease or
 CC not. It can be applied as a general screening test
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 OY Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 728 GAGTACTGGAGTACAGG 746
 |||||
 3 GAGTACTGGAGTACAGG 21

RESULT 1145
 ADP08769/c
 ID ADP08769 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP08769;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Extend primer 106 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
 XX
 KW breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
 KW GPe; GPIV; GPVI; chromosome19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004047767-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 84; 286pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPIV/GPII) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.8%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 698 GTTCAAGTTATTCCTCTGC 716
DB 19 GTTCAAGTATCTCTCTGC 1
XX
RESULT 1146
AD056549
ID AD056549 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AD056549;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10 proximal SNP probe #74.
XX
KW gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
KW melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cyclin-dependent kinase 10; CDK10; probe.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004044164-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
PR 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX

PT Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
PT comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
PT variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 85; 295pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
CC melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
CC polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
CC from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
CC presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
CC melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
CC melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
CC presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
CC nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
CC exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
CC compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
XX represents a human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10, proximal SNP probe.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 867 GGGATTACAGCGGTGAGC 884
DB 1 GGGATTACAGCGGTGAGH 18
XX
RESULT 1147
AD056979
ID AD056979 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AD056979;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CARX/FPCT proximal SNP probe #45.
XX
KW gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
KW melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; CARX; FPCT;
KW cardiac ankyrin repeat kinase; fucose-1-phosphate guanylyltransferase;
XX
XX probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004044164-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
PR 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
PT comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
PT variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 121; 295pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
CC melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more

CC polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
 CC from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
 CC presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
 CC melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
 CC melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
 CC presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
 CC nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
 CC exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
 CC compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
 CC represents a human cardiac ankyrin repeat kinase/fucose-1-phosphate
 CC guanylyltransferase, CARK/FPKT, proximal probe.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 AGGCTGAGTGAGTCAGTGC 663
 DB 1 AGGCTGAGTGAGTCAGTGC 18

RESULT 1148
 ADO56537/c
 ID ADO56537 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO56537;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10 proximal SNP probe #62.

XX Gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
 KM melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism; cyclin-dependent kinase 10; CDK10; probe.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2004044164-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAY-2004.
 PD
 XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
 PF
 XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
 PR 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
 PR
 XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
 PA
 XX PI Roch RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
 XX WPI; 2004-411721/38.
 DR
 XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
 PT comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
 PT variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
 PT subject.

XX Example 5; Page 85; 295bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
 CC melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
 CC polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
 CC from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
 CC presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
 CC melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
 CC melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
 CC presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
 CC nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
 CC exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
 CC compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
 CC represents a human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10, proximal SNP probe.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 382 GCCTCCCAAGTCGCGG 399
 DB 18 BCCTCCCAAGTCGCGG 1

RESULT 1149
 AAQ76248/c
 ID AAQ76248 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ76248;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 10-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Generic primer from Alu-2 primer set.

XX Primer; PCR; amplification; primer set; probe; Alu sequence; Alu repeat;
 KM Alu consensus sequence; chromosome; breakpoint; rearrangement;
 KM chronic myelogenous leukemia; Philadelphia chromosome; translocation; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9428178-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-DEC-1994.
 PD
 XX 01-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006194.
 PF
 XX 01-JUN-1993; 93US-00070517.
 PR
 XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 PA
 XX Siciliaano MJ, Liu P;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1995-022844/03.
 DR
 XX DNA probe specific for Human chromosome region 9q34 - allows detection of
 PT bcr/abl rearrangement in interphase nuclei.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 12; 81bp; English.

XX The generic sequence of a primer set designated Alu-2. The primer set was
 CC based on bases 240-58 of the 3' end of a 300 bp Alu segment. The primers
 CC of the set have an identical sequence to the Alu consensus sequence. Thus
 CC priming with the Alu-1 set directs synthesis towards the 3' end (i.e.
 CC away from the middle) of the Alu segment. Since the primer set is
 CC designed to bind close to the edge of an Alu segment, amplification with
 CC these primers will reduce the amount of Alu segment sequence and increase
 CC the amount of specific chromosomal DNA present required for probe
 CC production. The primer set is useful in the production of chromosomal
 CC specific probes e.g for the detection of chromosomal breakpoints and
 CC rearrangements such as a probe to detect chronic myelogenous leukemia
 CC characterised by the Philadelphia chromosome, arising from a reciprocal
 CC translocation t(9;22) (q3;q11). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 AGGCTGAGTGAGTCAGTGC 663
 DB 18 AGGCTGAGTGAGTCAGTGC 1

```
RESULT 1150
ABX93649
ID ABX93649 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX93649;
XX
DT 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Alu-specific 5' PCR primer Alu-N1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu repeat sequence; artificial chromosome;
KW genome chip; genetic disease; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing;
KW radioactive ray damage; environmental damage.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003014384-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.
XX
PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001208.
XX
PA (UYHK-) UNIV HONG KONG.
XX
PI Guan X;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268207/26.
XX
PT Eliminating genomic repeat sequences, useful for preparing genome chips
PT from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic
PT diseases.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to DNA Amplification by polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR), comprising an artificial chromosome or a large DNA fragment of 50-
CC 5000 base pairs in length as a template and an Alu-specific primer, in
CC which the primer binds specifically to the 5'-terminus of an Alu sequence
CC and extends from 3' to 5' of the Alu sequence, or specifically to the 3'-
CC terminus of an Alu sequence and extends from 5' to 3' of the Alu
CC sequence. Also included is a method for preparing genome chips,
CC comprising: (a) obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR
CC amplification; and (b) spotting the polynucleotide product onto the chip
CC substrate to form the gene chip. The method is used for eliminating a
CC repeat sequence in a genome, which is useful for preparing genome chips
CC from artificial chromosomes for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre
CC -labour diagnosis by screening genetic diseases in pregnant women, tumour
CC typing, diagnosis and prognosis tests, and studying the damaging effects
CC of radioactive rays and other environmental factors on humans. The method
CC allows genome chips to be produced with elimination of Alu repeat
CC sequences and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-specific
CC background signals during hybridisation. The present sequence is an Alu
CC sequence-specific PCR primer for performing the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 871 TTACAGGCGTGAGCCACAC 890
DB 1 TTACAGGYRTCAGCCACAC 20
RESULT 1151
ABX95025
ID ABX95025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX95025;
```

```
XX
DT 06-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; Alu; repeat sequence; fluorescence-labelling;
KW genome chip; pre-labour diagnosis; tumour typing; radioactive ray damage;
KW FISH; fluorescence in-situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003014385-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
XX
PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001209.
XX
PA (UYHK-) UNIV HONG KONG.
XX
PI Guan X;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-248303/24.
XX
PT Novel method for eliminating repeat sequence in genome, applicable in
PT preparing FISH (fluorescence in-situ hybridization) probes from
PT artificial chromosome for use in diagnosis of e.g. genetic diseases.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 8; 18pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of amplification by polymerase chain
CC reaction (PCR) is by using an artificial chromosome or a large DNA
CC fragment of 50-5000 base pairs in length as template and an Alu-specific
CC primer. Also included is a method for preparing a fluorescence-labelling
CC probe comprising obtaining a polynucleotide product by performing the PCR
CC amplification and fluorescence-labelling the polynucleotide product to
CC give the probe. The method is useful for eliminating a repeat sequence in
CC a genome, which is applicable in preparing genome chips from artificial
CC chromosome for use in diagnosis of genetic diseases, pre-labour diagnosis
CC by screening genetic diseases in pregnant women, tumour typing, diagnosis
CC and prognosis tests and studying damages of radioactive rays and other
CC environmental factors on humans. With this method, FISH (fluorescence in-
CC site hybridisation) probes can be produced with elimination of the Alu
CC repeat sequence and enhanced accuracy by effectively reducing non-
CC specific background signal during hybridisation. The present sequence
CC represents the human Alu specific PCR primer Alu-N1
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 871 TTACAGGCGTGAGCCACAC 890
DB 1 TTACAGGYRTCAGCCACAC 20
RESULT 1152
AAV29284/C
ID AAV29284 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV29284;
XX
DT 21-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer P1.
XX
KW Human; P1AG1; tumorigenesis gene; T-gene; P1AG2; CTNNB1; antibody;
KW benign tumour; malignant tumour; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; inhibition;
KW PCR; amplification; primer; ss.
XX
```

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP825198-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1998.
 XX
 PF 17-JAN-1997; 97EP-00200130.
 XX
 PR 22-AUG-1996; 96EP-00202339.
 XX
 PA (KULE-) KU LEUVEN RES & DEV.
 PA (UYGO-) UNIV GOETTERBORGES HOLDINGBOLAGET AB.
 PI Van De Ven WJM, Stenman KGD, Kas KP, Voz ML;
 XX WPI; 1998-132252/13.
 DR
 XX
 PT New tumorigenesis T-genes and proteins - useful for, e.g. preparing
 PT antibodies for clinically diagnosing cells having non-physiological
 PT proliferative capacity such as lipoblastomas.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 6; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is the nucleotide sequence of the PCR primer P1 used for
 CC amplification in the method of the invention, which involves isolation of
 CC the tumorigenesis genes (T-gene), in the form of pLAg1, pLAg2, and
 CC CTNNM1 genes. Their proteins can be used as a starting point for
 CC preparing antibodies for clinically/medically diagnosing cells having a
 CC non-physiological proliferative capacity as compared to wild type cells,
 CC where the former cells are selected from both benign and malignant
 CC tumours, as well as leukaemia and lymphomas. Derivatives of the T-gene
 CC are also used in the diagnosis and preparation of therapeutic
 CC compositions for the treatment of cancers, such as nucleic acid
 CC derivatives, and antibodies. The T-gene may be used as a starting point
 CC for designing suitable expression-modulating compounds or techniques for
 CC the treatment of non-physiological proliferation phenomena in humans or
 CC animals. Expression inhibitors of the T-gene can be used in the treatment
 CC of diseases involving benign or malignant tumours
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 643 CCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAG 659
 DB 17 CCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAG 1
 RESULT 1153
 AAA22861
 ID AAA22861 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA22861;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6087.
 XX
 KM Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
 KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
 KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; AMD;
 KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
 KM tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KM Kippel-Trennauy-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 PS Claim 54; Page 247; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
 CC Integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, psoriasis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiodiroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trennauy-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 395 CTGGGATTACAGGCGTG 411
 DB 1 CTGGGATTACAGGCGTG 17
 RESULT 1154
 AAA22744
 ID AAA22744 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA22744;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5970.
 XX
 KM Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
 KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
 KM ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; AMD;
 KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
 KM

KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA,
 DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 PS Claim 54; Page 239; 3055P; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
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 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 35.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 6; Conservative 11; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 770 TTTTGAATTTTACTAG 786
 Db 1 UUUUGAUUUUUUGAG 17
 RESULT 1155
 AAA22747
 ID AAA22747 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA22747;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5973.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
 KW Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; halpin ribozyme;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA,
 DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 PS Claim 54; Page 240; 3055P; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
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 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
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 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
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 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 9; Conservative 8; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 773 TGTATTTTACTAGAGA 789
 Db 1 UGUUUAUUUUUGAGAGA 17
 RESULT 1156
 AAA22759
 ID AAA22759 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA22759;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX

XX DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5985.
XX
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiposoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodioma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P;
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX
XX Claim 54; Page 240; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
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XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
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XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
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XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiodioma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 378 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGT 394
XX :|||:|||||:
XX 1 CUCAGCCUCCAAAGUG 17
XX
XX RESULT 1157
XX AAA22860

ID AAA22860 strand; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA22860;
AC
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6086.
DE
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiposoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodioma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99MO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX
XX Claim 54; Page 247; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
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XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
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XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiodioma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGT 410
XX :|||:|||||:
XX

DB 1 GCUGGAGUUCAGCGCU 17
RESULT 1158
AAA22741
ID AAA22741 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA22741;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5967.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberos sclerosi; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kipfel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX
XX Claim 54; Page 239; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
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CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
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CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberos sclerosi, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kipfel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 35.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 6; Conservative 11; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1065 GCTAATTTTGTATTTT 1081
DB 1 GCUAUUVUUGUUVUUU 17
RESULT 1159
AAA22722
ID AAA22722 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA22722;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5948.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberos sclerosi; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kipfel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX
XX Claim 54; Page 238; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19086
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
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CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
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CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberos sclerosi, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kipfel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,

CC AAA3422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
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CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angioidioma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGT 410
DB 17 GCTGGATTACAGCGT 1
RESULT 1162
AAA22746
ID AAA22746 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA22746;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5972.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiatherosclerotic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angioidioma;
XX tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
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XX
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CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
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CC angioidioma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 8; Conservative 9; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 772 TTGATTTTGTAGAG 788
DB 1 UUGUADUUUGAGAG 17
RESULT 1163
AAA22745
ID AAA22745 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA22745;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5971.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiatherosclerotic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angioidioma;
XX tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswigen JA;
PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 54; Page 239; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to


```
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PD 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5300; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 647 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 663
DB 1 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 17
XX
RESULT 1171
ADB04283
ID ADB04283 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04283;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5269.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
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XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PD 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5269; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 615 TTTTGGAGCAGAGTCT 631
DB 1 TTTTGGAGCAGAGTCT 17
XX
RESULT 1172
ADB04441
ID ADB04441 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04441;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5427.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PD 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
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XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5427; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 772 TTGTATTTTACTAGAG 788
Db 1 TTGTATTTTACTAGAG 17
RESULT 1173
ABZ60587
ID ABZ60587 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABZ60587;
AC
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #699.
DE
XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX W0200297114-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswiggen J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
```

```
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 98; 185pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
XX rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
XX also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
XX bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
XX shown in ABZ59889 ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
XX ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
XX ribozymes of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 395 CTGGGATTACAGCGGTG 411
Db 1 CTGGGATTACAGCGGTG 17
RESULT 1174
ABZ60584
ID ABZ60584 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABZ60584;
AC
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #696.
DE
XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX W0200297114-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswiggen J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 98; 185pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
XX rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
```

CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate, CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human CC ribozymes of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 CCTCTGAGTAGCTGGG 738
Db 1 CCCTCCGAGGAGCTGGG 17

RESULT 1175
ADBA43523
ID ADBA43523 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADBA43523;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3846.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-1B004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijinder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumours and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 481; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences, CC
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a CC
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the CC
XX nucleotides; a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with CC
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the CC
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting, CC
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro CC
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour CC
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce CC
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as CC
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and CC
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies CC
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment CC
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours CC
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia). CC
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis CC
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can CC
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,

CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal CC
XX expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCAGCTCACTGCA 508
Db 1 GATCAGCTCACTGCA 17

RESULT 1176
ADE14243/C
ID ADE14243 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADE14243;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #352.
XX
XX Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
XX SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
XX glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003190617-A1.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
XX (SIEB/) SI E.
XX (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
XX (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX
XX Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-864168/80.
XX
XX New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
XX polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
XX optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognose and treat glaucoma and related
XX disorders.
XX
XX Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 354; 159pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (NI) comprising at
XX least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
XX promoter appearing as ADE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
XX operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
XX detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
XX promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
XX heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
XX obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
XX in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
XX phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
XX DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
XX in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
XX susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
XX disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
XX or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
XX amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
XX nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
XX promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
XX obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
XX capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and

CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
CC progrose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
CC putative regulatory region.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 770 TTTTGATTTTTGTAG 786
Db 17 TTTTGATTTTTGTAG 1

RESULT 1177
ADH59606/c
ID ADH59606 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADH59606;

XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #10.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

XX probe.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003027328-A2.

XX 03-APR-2003.

XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

XX (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

XX Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JU, Williams BF;

XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.

XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
XX probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
XX homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
XX acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 12; 103pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
XX useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
XX probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
XX from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
XX for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
XX comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
XX comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
XX detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
XX nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
XX more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
XX the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
XX cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
XX found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
XX probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
XX that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
XX The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
XX control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
XX array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
XX with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
XX contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic

CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 967 ATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 983
Db 17 ATCTCGGCTCACTGCAA 1

RESULT 1178
ADH59604/c
ID ADH59604 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADH59604;

XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #8.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

XX probe.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003027328-A2.

XX 03-APR-2003.

XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

XX (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

XX Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JU, Williams BF;

XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.

XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
XX probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
XX homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
XX acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 10; 103pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
XX useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
XX probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
XX from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
XX for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
XX comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
XX comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
XX detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
XX nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or

CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 536 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 552
 17 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 1

RESULT 1179

ADHS9616
 ID ADHS9616 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADHS9616;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #20.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

KW probe.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003027328-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.

PI Kirschen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;

XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.

PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
 PT acid.

PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 22; 103bp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 536 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 552
 1 TCCTGCTCAGCCTCCC 17

RESULT 1180

ADHS9618
 ID ADHS9618 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADHS9618;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #22.

XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;

KW probe.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003027328-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.

PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.

PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

PA (DANO-) DANOCTOMATION DENMARK AS.
XX Kirtsen NV, Hylidig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;
XX WPI; 2003-421160/39.
XX
XX
XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
PT acid.
XX
XX
PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 24; 103bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the hybridization of the one or
CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The
CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 983
DB 1 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 17
RESULT 1181
ACCS1496/c
ID ACCS1496 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ACCS1496;
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #263.
XX
XX
XX ss: tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
XX cellular degeneration.

XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX FR2826373-A1.
PN
XX
XX 27-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
PF
XX
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
PR
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
PA
XX
XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
XX
XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 101; 798bp; French.
XX
XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 479 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 495
DB 17 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 1
RESULT 1182
ACCS4017
ID ACCS4017 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ACCS4017;
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #2784.
DE
XX
XX ss: tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
XX cellular degeneration.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX FR2826373-A1.
PN
XX
XX 27-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
PF
XX
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
PR
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
PA
XX
XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
XX
XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

XX
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1117 GGTCCTCAACTCCTGAC 1133
||:|||||:|||||
Db 1 GGCTCCAAACCTCCGAC 17

RESULT 1185
ADL50732
ID ADL50732 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL50732;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1846.

XX
KW antisenese oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WC200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnagh K;
XX
WP; 2003-058513/05.

XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4265; 317pp; English.

XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisenese oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

XX
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCCAGGCTGAGGCGCA 959
|||:|||||:|||||
Db 1 CCCAGGCTGAGGCGCA 17

RESULT 1186
ADL49423
ID ADL49423 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL49423;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #537.

XX
KW antisenese oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WC200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnagh K;
XX
WP; 2003-058513/05.

XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2956; 317pp; English.

XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisenese oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 668 TCTTGCGTCACGTCAC 684
Db 1 CTCGCTCGGCGCTCCCA 17

RESULT 1187

ADL50218
ID ADL50218 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50218;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1332.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3751; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 844 CTGCTCGGCGCTCCCA 860
Db 1 CTCGCTCGGCGCTCCCA 17

RESULT 1188

ADL50751
ID ADL50751 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50751;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1865.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4284; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis)). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 389 AAAGTCTGGATTACA 405
DB 1 AAAGCTGCGAUVUACA 17

RESULT 1189

ADL49453
ID ADL49453 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49453;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #567.

antisenase oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
substrate; ds.

Unidentified.

WO200281628-A2.

17-OCT-2002.

03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

WPI; 2003-058513/05.

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
Claim 59, SEQ ID NO 2986; 317bp; English.

The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides) that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR), Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis)). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1112 AGCTGCTCAACTC 1128
DB 1 AGCTGCTCAACTC 17

RESULT 1190

ADL49460
ID ADL49460 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49460;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #574.

antisenase oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
substrate; ds.

Unidentified.

WO200281628-A2.

17-OCT-2002.

03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haerberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

WPI; 2003-058513/05.

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
Claim 59, SEQ ID NO 2993; 317bp; English.

The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides) that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR), Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g., melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, retertenosis or ashtma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/grat rejection, ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 17	DB 1	Length 17
Best Local Similarity	82.4%	Pred. No. 1.4e+03		
Matches 14, Conservative		3, Mismatches 0	Indels 0	Gaps 0

QY 248 CTCGGCCTCCCAAAGTG 264
|:|||||:|||||:|
Db 1 CTCGGCCUCCCAAAGUG 17

RESULT 1191

ID ADL49928 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49928;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Human PKR substrate sequence #1042.

KM antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NMO;
 KM proteoglycanin D2 receptor; PGRGR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
 KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
 KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
 KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis
 KM resensitization; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
 KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
 KM graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
 KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
 KM substrate; ds.
 XX
 KS Unidentified.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM. INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeb

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucl

PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3461; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acid (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neutrite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR)
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, reterositis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PCR substrate sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 17	DB 1	Length 17
Best Local Similarity	76.5%	Pred. No.	1.4e+03	
Matches 13, Conservative	4	Mismatches	0	Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 535 CTCCTG CCTCAGCCTCC 551
| : | : | : | : | : | : |
Db 1 CUCCTUGCCU CAGCCUCC 17

RESULT 1192

ID ADL49956 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49956;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (First entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1070.

KM	antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KM	prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KM	central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KM	melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM	resenoids; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KM	autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KM	graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KM	allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKC;
KM	substrate; ds.
OS	unidentified.
XX	

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeth

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid

PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3489; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neutrite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR)
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis)). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1121 TCAACTCTGACTCTCA 1137
Db 1 UCAACUCUCGACCTUCA 17

RESULT 1193
ADL49968
ID ADL49968 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ADL49968;
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1082.

antisenze oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
substrate; ds.

Unidentified.

WO200281628-A2.

17-OCT-2002.

03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

WPI; 2003-058513/05.

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3501; 317bp; English.

The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisenze oligonucleotides) that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR), IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma, lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis)). The nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR substrate sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 847 CCTGGCCTCCCAAGT 863
Db 1 CCUCGGCCUCCCAAGU 17

RESULT 1194
ADL49969
ID ADL49969 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ADL49969;
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1083.

antisenze oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
substrate; ds.

Unidentified.

WO200281628-A2.

17-OCT-2002.

03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

WPI; 2003-058513/05.

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3502; 317bp; English.

The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisenze oligonucleotides) that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR), IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 249 TCGGCTCCCAAGTGC 265
:||||:||||:||||:
Db 1 UCGGCCUCCCAAGUC 17

RESULT 1195

ADL49454
ID ADL49454 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL49454;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #568.

XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX KW substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mewiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2987; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 GCTGCTCCTCAACTCCT 1130
:||||:||||:||||:
Db 1 GCTGGUCCCAACUCCU 17

RESULT 1196

ADL50220
ID ADL50220 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL50220;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1334.

XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX KW substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mewiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3753; 317pp; English.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the


```
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 386 CCCAAGTCTGGGATT 402
Db 1 CCCAAGTCTGGGGAUU 17
XX
RESULT 1197
ADL50739
ID ADL50739 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL50739;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1853.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fossnaugh K;
XX
WP1; 2003-058513/05.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4272; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
```

```
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, Obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 720 AGCCTCTGATGCTG 736
Db 1 AGCCTCTGATGCTG 17
XX
RESULT 1198
ADL50219
ID ADL50219 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL50219;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1333.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fossnaugh K;
XX
WP1; 2003-058513/05.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3752; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
```

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 384 CTCCTCAAGTGTCTGGA 400
|:|||||:|||||
Db 1 CTCCTCAAGTGTCTGGA 17

RESULT 1199

ADL50750
ID ADL50750 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50750;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1864.

XX anti-sense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

PD 03-APR-2002; 2002MO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4283; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. anti-sense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC resenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 843 CCTGCTCGGCTCCCA 859
|:|||||:|||||
Db 1 CCTGCTCGGCTCCCA 17

RESULT 1200

ADL49933
ID ADL49933 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49933;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1047.

XX anti-sense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX resenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

PD 03-APR-2002; 2002MO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3466; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. anti-sense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 719 CAGCCTCTGAGTAGCT 735

Db 1 CAGCCTCTGAGTAGCT 17

RESULT 1201
ADL49953
ID ADL49953 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ADL49953;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1067.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3486; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1113 GGCTGCTCAACTCC 1129

Db 1 GGCTGCTCAACTCC 17

RESULT 1202
ADL49971
ID ADL49971 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ADL49971;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PKR substrate sequence #1085.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3504; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 851 GGCCTCCCAAGTGTGCTG 867
Db 1 GGCCTCCCAAGTGTGCTG 17

RESULT 1203

ADL49955
ID ADL49955 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL49955;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1069.

XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX KM prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KM restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX KM graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX KM substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3488; 317pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1119 TCTCAACTCCTGACCT 1135
Db 1 UCUCAACUCUGACCU 17

RESULT 1204

ADL50733
ID ADL50733 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADL50733;

XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1847.

XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
XX KM prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
XX KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
XX KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
XX KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KM restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
XX KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
XX KM graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
XX KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
XX KM substrate; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200281628-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4266; 317pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 944 CCAGGCTGGAGTGCAT 960

Db 1 CCAGGCTGGAGTGCAT 17

RESULT 1205
ADL50752
ID ADL50752 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL50752;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1666.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswigen J, Fossnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4285; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 390 AAGTGTGGGATTACAG 406

Db 1 AAGTGTGGGATTACAG 17

RESULT 1206
ADL49954
ID ADL49954 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL49954;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1068.

XX antiense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswigen J, Fossnaugh K;

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3487; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
XX that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
XX for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
XX IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PGD2R),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides) that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR) CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the CC

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1120 CTCGAACCTCCTGACCTC 1136

Db 1 CUCGAACUCUCGACCTC 17

RESULT 1209

ADL49967

ID ADL49967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL49967;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1081.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnaugh K,

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3500; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 846 GCCTCGGCTCCCAAG 862

Db 1 GCCUCGCGCCGCCAAG 17

RESULT 1210

ADL50753

ID ADL50753 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ADL50753;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1867.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200281628-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcswiggen J, Fossnaugh K,

XX WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
XX growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
XX protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

XX Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4286; 317pp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the

of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma endoneurial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1) treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an antibody that specifically binds to an extracellular epitope; (2) identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or anti-glioma drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene (1), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound as potential anticancer or anti-glioma drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and identifying the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein or (1). (1) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi-drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

740 CTACAGGCGCCACCAC 756

17 CTACAGGCGCCACCAC 1

RESULT 1213
ADL82338/c
ID ADL82338 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ADL82338;

20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Human ER+ breast cancer differentially expressed sequence #308.

gene therapy; de; breast cancer; human; ER+ breast cancer.

Homo sapiens.

US2003166026-A1.

04-SEP-2003.

08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339782.

09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348053P.

(LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

Goodman LJ, Bowen BA;

WPI; 2004-069003/07.

Vector containing nucleic acid associated with breast cancer, useful for treating, diagnosing and characterizing breast cancer, also related polypeptides and antibodies.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 309; 61pp; English.

The invention relates to a composition which contains at least one vector (B) containing a nucleic acid (I) associated with breast cancer. The vector (B), also polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), are used for treatment of breast cancer. Arrays based on (I), (II), or their fragments, and (II) -specific antibodies (Ab) are used to predict characteristics (e.g. invasiveness or stage) of breast cancer, and (II), or its fragments, are used to modulate characteristics of such cells; to identify breast cancer genes and to detect breast cancer (by detecting polymorphic nucleic acid or its products). The present sequence represents a human ER+ breast cancer differentially expressed sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

479 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 495

17 AGTGCAGTGTGTGATC 1

RESULT 1214

ADP08723
ID ADP08723 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ADP08723;

26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

Extend primer 60 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.

breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;

Gp6; GPIV; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;

single nucleotide polymorphism.

Homo sapiens.

WO2004047767-A2.

10-JUN-2004.

25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.

25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

(SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

WPI; 2004-441082/41.

Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.

Example 3; Page 83; 286pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer, as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (Gp6; GPIV/GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 391 AGTGCTGGATTACAGG 407
|||
DB 1 AGTGCTGGATTACAGG 17

RESULT 1215
ADP08674
ID ADP08674 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADP08674;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 11 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPIV; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
DR Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 82; 286pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
XX CC GPIV,GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 535 CTCCTGCTCAGCCTCC 551
|||
DB 1 CTCCTGCTCAGCCTCC 17

RESULT 1216
ADP08783
ID ADP08783 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADP08783;

XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 120 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPIV; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
DR Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 84; 286pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
XX CC GPIV,GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 877 GCGTAGCCACCAAGCC 893
|||
DB 1 GCGTAGCCACCAAGCC 17

RESULT 1217
ADP08787
ID ADP08787 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADP08787;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Extend primer 124 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KM GP6; GPIV; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.

XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
PF
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
PA
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 84; 286pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPIV/GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGGC 408
Db 1 GTGCTGGATTACAGGC 17
XX
RESULT 1218
ID ADP09264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADP09264;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Extend primer 59 used to genotype human chromogranin B polymorphism.
DE
XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; chromogranin B; CHGB;
KM secretogranin 1; SCG1; chromosome 20pter-p12; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004047767-A2.
PN
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
PF
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
PA
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
PI WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for

PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 102; 286pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human chromogranin B (CHGB;secretogranin
CC 1;SCG1) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 20pter-p12.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 546 GCCTCCCAAGTACTG3 562
Db 1 GCCTCCCAAGTACTG3 17
XX
RESULT 1219
ID AAH38113/c
XX AAH38113 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAH38113;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 909.
DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNBE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl W;
PI WPI; 2001-229030/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polymorphic polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 54; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The

CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotype trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 983
DB 17 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 1

RESULT 1220
AAH91237/c
ID AAH91237 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
XX AAH91237;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #312.

XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
KW chromosome 5q11-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 13

FT /tag= a
PT /note= "SNP, optionally T or A at this position"

PN WO200142511-A2.

XX
PD 14-JUN-2001.

XX
PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.

XX
PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.

XX
PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.

XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX
PA (ELI-) ELIPIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX
PI Daly M, Hudson TV, Lander ES, Rixoux J, Siminovitch K;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-367874/38.

XX
PT Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.

PS Claim 1; Page 51; 463pp; English.

XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel

CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 614 TTTTGGACAGACTCT 631
DB 18 TTTTGGACAGACTCT 1

RESULT 1221
ADO48752
ID ADO48752 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
XX ADO48752;
XX

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX Human neuropilin 1 (NRP1) extension PCR primer #54.

XX
XX human; melanoma; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; neuropilin 1; NRP1;
KW mannose receptor C type 2; MRC2; extension PCR; primer; ss; genotyping.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004044163-A2.

XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.

XX
PF 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035876.

XX
PR 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.

XX
PR 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.

XX
PA (SEOU-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX
PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-411720/38.

XX
PT Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
PT comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
PT variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.

XX Example 3; Page 78; 176pp; English.

XX
XX The invention comprises a method for identifying a subject at risk of
CC melanoma. The invention involves detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in the neuropilin

CC 1 (NRP1) or mannose receptor C type 2 (MRC2) genes. The method of the
CC invention is useful for identifying subjects at risk and treating
CC melanoma. The present DNA sequence represents an extension PCR primer
CC that was used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms within human

XX
CC NRP1.

XX
CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 GGCTGAGTCAGTGGC 663
DB 1 GGCTGAGTCAGTGGC 17

```
RESULT 1222
AD056522
ID AD056522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AD056522;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10 proximal SNP probe #47.
DE
XX
XX gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
KM melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cyclin-dependent kinase 10; CDK10; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200404164-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
XX comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
XX variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 84; 295pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
XX melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
XX polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
XX from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
XX presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
XX melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
XX melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
XX presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
XX nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
XX exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
XX compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
XX represents a human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10, proximal SNP probe.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 392 GTGCTGGGATTACAGGC 408
XX |||||||||||||||
XX 1 GTGCTGGGATTACAGGC 17
XX
XX RESULT 1223
XX AD056536/c
XX ID AD056536 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AD056536;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10 proximal SNP probe #61.
DE
XX
XX gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
```

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KW Melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cyclin-dependent kinase 10; CDK10; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200404164-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411721/38.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
XX comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
XX variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
XX subject.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 85; 295pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
XX melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
XX polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
XX from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
XX presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
XX melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a
XX melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
XX presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
XX nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
XX exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
XX compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
XX represents a human cyclin-dependent kinase 10, CDK10, proximal SNP probe.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 851 GGCTCCCAAGTCTG 867
XX |||||||||||||||
XX 17 GGCTCCCAAGTCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1224
XX AAT65817/c
XX ID AAT65817 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT65817;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 17-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer #2 to amplify repeat sequence marker Mfd10.
XX
XX Polymorphism; repeat sequence; genetic marker; primer; amplification;
XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; paternity; maternity; human; pedigree;
XX linkage analysis; genetic disease; animal; plant; breeding; locus;
XX hybridisation; chromosome; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5582979-A.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1996.
XX
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PF 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222177.
XX
XX 21-APR-1989; 89US-00341562.
PR 05-SEP-1991; 91US-00754351.
XX
XX (MARS-) MARSHFIELD CLINIC.
XX
XX Weber JL;
XX
XX MPI; 1997-042299/04.
PT Detection of polymorphic genetic markers of the form (dc-da)n(dg-dt)n -
PT using novel nucleic acid moles. as primers.
XX
XX Claim 7; Col 9-10; 166pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of polymorphic repeat sequences
CC having the sequence (dc-da)n.(dg-dt)n which can be used as genetic
CC markers. Primers based on these sequences can be used to detect these
CC repeats, especially for use in e.g. paternity or maternity testing, human
CC genetic analysis such as linkage analysis of genetic disease, commercial
CC animal or plant breeding or pedigree analysis. Clones containing the
CC repeat sequences were isolated by hybridisation of chromosome-specific
CC phage libraries with a synthetic poly(dc-da).(dg-dt) probe. Over 100
CC repeat blocks were isolated. The primers AAT65798-166047 were used to PCR
CC amplify the inserts from the isolated clones containing the repeat
CC sequences. The primers AAT65816-7 were used to amplify the repeat
CC sequence marker clone Mfd10 (AAT65712). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1111 CAGGCTGCTCTCAACT 1127
Db 17 CAGGCTGCTCTCAACT 1
XX
RESULT 1225
AAT49298
ID AAT49298 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT49298;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX 5' end fragment of Alfalfa Mosaic Virus 4.
DE
XX Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4; influenza endonuclease; detection;
XX electrophoresis; substrate cleavage; ss.
XX
XX Alfalfa mosaic virus.
OS
XX WO9640993-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
PD
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96MO-US008320.
PF
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487759.
PR
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI
XX MPI; 1997-052364/05.
XX
XX Detection of influenza virus endonuclease in a sample - by cleavage of an
PT RNA substrate to generate a primer for a labelled polymerase extension

```

```

PT reaction.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 12; 28pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents the 5' end of Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4 RNA. This
CC sequence was used as a substrate for influenza endonuclease in the method
CC of the invention. The method allows detection of influenza endonuclease
CC activity in a sample and comprises: (a) adding an influenza endonuclease
CC substrate to a sample to generate an RNA product; (b) hybridising the RNA
CC prod. with a DNA template which comprises a first segment complementary
CC to the RNA and a 5' extension of at least one nucleotide attached to the
CC 5' end of the DNA segment, such that a DNA:RNA hybrid is formed; (c)
CC adding a DNA polymerase and labelled mononucleotides such that the DNA
CC polymerase incorporates the mononucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA in
CC the RNA:DNA duplex; and (d) measuring the amount of labelled hybrid prod.
CC as a measure of the amount of influenza endonuclease activity. The method
CC is used to quantitate the amount of influenza endonuclease by cleaving
CC the RNA substrate which then forms a primer for extension by a DNA
CC polymerase on a template. The assay does not involve an electrophoresis
CC step and thus may be run in a 96-well microtitre plate. The assay also
CC monitors substrate cleavage at the correct position thereby
CC discriminating against non-specific cleavage products. (Updated on 27-AUG
CC -2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
XX
RESULT 1226
AAT74905
ID AAT74905 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT74905;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX 5' end fragment of Alfalfa Mosaic Virus 4.
DE
XX Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4; influenza endonuclease; detection;
XX electrophoresis; substrate cleavage; ss.
XX
XX Alfalfa mosaic virus.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= Triphosphorylated-G
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-OMe-U
XX
XX WO9640994-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
PD
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96MO-US008330.
PF
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487760.
PR
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI
XX MPI; 1997-052365/05.
XX
XX

```

PT Detection of enzyme pref. endonuclease or ribozyme, in a sample - by
PT cleavage of an RNA substrate to generate a primer for a labelled
PT polymerase extension reaction.
XX
PS Example; Page 14; 34pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents the 5' end of Alfalfa Mosaic virus 4 RNA. This
CC sequence was used in the method of the invention for detecting the enzyme
CC activity in a sample. The method comprises: (a) adding an oligonucleotide
CC substrate to a sample to generate an oligonucleotide product; (b)
CC hybridising the oligonucleotide prod. with a DNA template which comprises
CC a first segment complementary to the oligonucleotide and a 5' extension
CC of at least one nucleotide attached to the 5' end of the DNA segment,
CC such that a DNA:RNA hybrid or a DNA:DNA duplex is formed; (c) adding a
CC DNA polymerase and labelled mononucleotides such that the DNA polymerase
CC incorporates the mononucleotides to the 3' end of the oligonucleotide;
CC and (d) measuring the amt. of labelled hybrid prod. as a measure of the
CC amt. of the enzyme activity in the sample. The method is used to assay
CC for enzymes e.g. endonuclease, exonuclease or ribozymes, that act on
CC substrates to generate single stranded oligonucleotide prods. by cleaving
CC the substrate which then forms a primer for extension by a DNA polymerase
CC on a template. It can be used to identify the position where the enzyme
CC cleaves the substrate. The assay can also be used to screen for
CC inhibitors of these enzymes. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
DB 2 UUUUUAUUUUAAUUUU 18
XXXXX
RESULT 1227
AAT47271
ID AAT47271 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT47271;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #5.
XX
KW Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
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PN W09640159-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.

XX
PA (MERT) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX
PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX
CC AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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DB 2 UUUUUAUUUUAAUUUU 18
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RESULT 1228
AAT47276
ID AAT47276 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT47276;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #8.
XX
KW Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /mod_base= 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro-uridine
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PN W09640159-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
PA (MERT) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.

PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-747280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
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QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
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XX AAT47269;
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DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #3;
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
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XX
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FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2
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FT /*tag= c
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XX
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX WPI, 1997-051868/05.
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT

PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 13; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-747280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 18
RESULT 1230
AAT47279
ID AAT47279 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
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XX AAT47279;
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DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #11.
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
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XX Synthetic.
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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= phosphorothioated
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= d
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XX
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX

PI Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.
DR
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT
XX
XX Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
PS
XX Claim 18; Page 15; 39pp; English.
CC AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
Db 2 UUUUUAUUUUUAUUUU 18
RESULT 1231
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ID AAT47277 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT47277;
AC
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #9.
DB
XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
FT modified_base 2 /*tag= b
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XX
XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
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XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
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XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI

XX
XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.
DR
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT
XX
XX Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
PS
XX Claim 18; Page 15; 39pp; English.
CC AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
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Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 2 UUUUUAUUUUUAUUUU 18
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ID AAT47273 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
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XX AAT47273;
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XX 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
DT
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XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #7.
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XX Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
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XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
PI

Seq	Sequence	19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
CC	Query Match	1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
CC	Best Local Similarity	17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
CC	Matches	3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC	601 TTTTATTTTAAATTT 617	
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CC	AAAT47272	
CC	AAAT47272 standard; RNA; 19 BP.	
CC	AAAT47272;	
CC	28-AUG-1997 (first entry)	
CC	Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #6.	
CC	Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;	
CC	endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.	
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XX DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
XX PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX PS Claim 18; Page 14; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
XX CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
XX CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
XX CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
XX CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
XX CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
XX CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
XX CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
XX CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
XX CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
XX CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
XX CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
XX CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
XX CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
XX CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
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XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
Db 2 UUUUAAUUUUAAUUUU 18
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RESULT 1235
AAT47278
ID AAT47278 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
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XX AAT47278;
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XX 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #10.
XX DE Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
XX KM endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
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XX OS Synthetic.
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XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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XX WO9640159-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Bensejer F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX
XX PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
XX PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
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XX DR WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
XX PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX PS Claim 18; Page 15; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
XX CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
XX CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
XX CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
XX CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
XX CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
XX CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
XX CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
XX CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
XX CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
XX CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
XX CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
XX CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
XX CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
XX CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 601 TTTTATTTTATTTT 617
Db 2 UUUUAAUUUUAAUUUU 18
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ID AAT47267 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
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XX AAT47267;
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XX 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
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XX Capped RNA influenza endonuclease substrate #1.
XX DE Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
XX KM endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
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XX OS Synthetic.
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XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
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XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
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XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Bensejer F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
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XX WPI; 1997-051868/05.
XX
XX PT Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
XX PT Influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
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Best Local	Similarity	17.6%	Pred. No. 1.5e+03	
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28-AUG-1997	(first entry)			
Capped RNA	influenza endonuclease substrate #4.			
Capped RNA	molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;			
endonuclease	aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.			
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WO9640159-A1.				
19-DEC-1996.				
03-JUN-1996;	96WO-US008394.			
07-JUN-1995;	95US-00480068.			
(MERI)	MERCK & CO INC.			
Benseler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;				
WPI, 1997-051868/05.				
Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for				
influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.				

PS Claim 18; Page 13; 39pp; English

XX
CC AA#47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extensible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

XX
QY Query_Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

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XX :|||||:|||||:|||||:
XX 2 UUUUUUUUUUUAAUUUU 18

XX
RESULT 1238
XX ID AAT63215/C
XX AAT63215 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
AC AAT63215;
XX
DT 17-JUN-1997 (first entry)

XX
DE Primer Alu 3' used in Inter-Alu PCR for PAC isolation.

XX
XX S182 gene; familial Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis; transgenic animal;
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; artificial chromosome; PAC; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
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XX WO9703999-A1.
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XX PD 06-FEB-1997.
XX
XX PF 26-JUN-1996; 96WO-US011065.
XX
XX PR 18-JUL-1995; 95US-0001500P.
XX PR 02-AUG-1995; 95US-0001800P.
XX
XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON SCHOOL MED.
XX (UTSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
XX
XX
XX Goate AM, Hardy JA;
XX
XX MPI, 1997-132571/12.

XX
PT New mutants of the S182 gene associated with familial Alzheimer's disease
XX - and related protein and transgenic animals, useful as models for
XX screening and assessing potential drugs.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 11; 26pp; English.

XX
CC Inter-Alu PCR was performed on YACs 905C2 and 763B11. Unpurified YAC DNA
CC was amplified with generate primers Alu 5' (AAT63214) and Alu 3'
CC (AAT63215). Genetic linkage strategies have placed a gene causing early
CC onset Alzheimer's disease (AD) on the long arm of chromosome 14 between
CC D14S289 and D14S61. The gene, S182 (see also AAT63207), was localised to
CC a 100 kb region between D14S77 and D14S668E (see also AAT63216-22). A
CC number of novel mutations in the S182 gene have been identified in

CC families multiply affected by early onset AD
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 5 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 651 GGAGTCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
| | | | | : | | | | |
Db 19 GGAGTCAGTGGCGCAATC 1

RESULT 1239
AAA35946/c
ID AAA35946 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA35946;
XX
XX 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Alu PCR primer 8C used for identifying SNPs.
XX
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP; genotyping, DNA analysis;
XX allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
XX genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
XX tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200018960-A2.
XX
XX 06-APR-2000.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
XX
XX (MAST) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Landers JE; Jordan B; Housman DE; Chareast A;
XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.
XX
XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
XX and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
XX fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 75; 11pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
XX single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
XX method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
XX genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
XX allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
XX genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
XX classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
XX whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
XX set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
XX to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
XX used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
XX AAA3632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 983
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 2

RESULT 1240
AAH91329/c
ID AAH91329 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH91329;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #404.
XX
XX DE
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; db.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 14
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "SNP, optional insertion or deletion at this
XX position"
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
XX (WHEP) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (ELI-) ELIPISS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 55; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
XX CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
XX CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
XX CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
XX CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 614 TTTTNGAGACAGAGTCT 631
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 TTTTNGAGACAGAGTCT 2

RESULT 1241
ABK93751/c
ID ABK93751 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABK93751;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human inhibitor of apoptosis, HRAPI, antisense oligonucleotide #2.
XX

```
XX Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; H1A1; H1A2; X1A1;
KW cytostatic; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;
KW pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;
KW autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;
KW adenovirus infection; proliferative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200226968-A2.
XX
PD 04-APR-2002.
XX
PF 27-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA001379.
XX
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-00672717.
XX
PA (UYOT-) UNIV OTTAWA.
XX
PA (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Korreluk RG, Lacasse E, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479562/51.
XX
PT Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for enhancing
PT apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other proliferative
PT diseases.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 36; 135pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense
CC nucleic acid (I) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of
CC length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse or
CC human XIAP, H1A1 or H1A2. Also included are a pharmaceutical
CC composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of
CC enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative
CC regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP
CC antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a
CC mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for
CC treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.
CC The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,
CC sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,
CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer,) and also in diseases or
CC conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic
CC development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative
CC diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes
CC virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is an IAP
CC antisense molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 535 CTCCTGCCCTCAGCTCC 551
XX |||||
XX 18 CTCCTGCCCTCAGCTCC 2
XX
RESULT 1242
XX AB275622/C
XX ID AB275622 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AB275622;
XX
DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE STR marker 21-32S specific PCR primer 32S forward.
XX
KW Aneuploidy; chromosome; multiplex assay; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KW short tandem repeat; STR; turner syndrome; cystic fibrosis; primer; ss.
```

```
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200268685-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
XX PF 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000839.
XX
XX PR 26-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004690.
XX
XX PA (CYTO-) CYTOGENETIC DNA SERVICES LTD.
XX
XX PI Levett LJ, Liddle S;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-707013/76.
XX
XX PT Detecting aneuploidy of a chromosome in a fetus by using a multiplex
XX PT polymerase chain reaction assay comprising chromosome-specific short
XX PT tandem repeat markers.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 16; 30pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to detecting aneuploidy of a chromosome and
XX CC involves using a multiplex polymerase chain reaction assay having
XX CC chromosome-specific short tandem repeat (STR) markers. The STR marker 21-
XX CC 32S (informal designation) is useful as a marker for the diagnosis of
XX CC aneuploidy of a chromosome, particularly trisomy 21, 13, 18 or X, or
XX CC Turner Syndrome. The STR marker Y-40S (informal designation) is useful as
XX CC a marker for the diagnosis of the sex of an individual. Marker CF508 is
XX CC useful for detecting the presence or absence of a genetic disease,
XX CC particularly cystic fibrosis. Sequences AB275621-22 represent PCR primers
XX CC specific for the STR marker 21-32S
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 638 TGTCAACCCAGGCTGGAG 654
XX |||||
XX DB 17 TGTCAACCCAGGCTGGAG 1
XX
RESULT 1243
XX AAT47265
XX ID AAT47265 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT47265;
XX
XX DT 27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE 5' fragment #2 of alfalfa mosaic virus.
XX
XX KW Capped RNA molecule; mRNA maturation; translation initiation; influenza;
XX KW endonuclease aptamer; RNase; therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key
XX FH modified_base 1 Location/Qualifiers
XX FT /mod_base= a
XX FT /mod_base= 7-methylguanosine
XX FT modified_base 2
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= triphosphorylated
XX FT modified_base 3
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methyluridine
XX
XX PN WO9640159-A1.
```

PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008394.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480068.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Benesler F, Cole JL, Kuo LC, Olsen DB;
XX WPI, 1997-051868/05.
XX
XX Production of capped RNA or analogues - useful as substrates for
PT influenza virus associated virally encoded endonuclease.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 12; 39pp; English.
XX
XX AAT47264-T47280 represent capped RNA molecules produced by the method of
CC the invention. The method of the invention is for producing capped RNA or
CC RNA analogues. The method comprises reacting a RNA or analogue
CC oligonucleotide with a phosphate addition agent to form a RNA or analogue
CC mono-, di- or triphosphate, which is then capped. The presence of the cap
CC is important for mRNA maturation, initiation of translation, and protects
CC the mRNA against various RNases present in the cell. The capped RNA or
CC analogue is an influenza endonuclease aptamer, useful for treating or
CC preventing an influenza infection in an animal. The synthetic capped RNA
CC are substrates for virally encoded endonuclease associated with influenza
CC virus. The short non-extendible (due to their length or because of the
CC modification of the 3' end of the oligo) RNA molecules are potent
CC inhibitors of the cleavage of capped RNA by influenza endonuclease. They
CC may be used to investigate viral and cellular mechanisms of
CC transcription/translation, or mRNA maturation
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 17.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 3; Conservative 14; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 601 TTTTATTATTTTAAATTT 617
Db 3 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 19
AAZ37711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
RESULT 1244
AAZ37711/C
ID AAZ37711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ37711;
AC
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #241.
DE
XX
XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
KW antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
KW lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
KW reestenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
PN
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX

PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI, 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 54; 157pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
CC AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or reestenosis
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 935 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTG 951
Db 17 CTCTGTACCCAGGCTG 1
AAZ3772 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
RESULT 1245
AAA96372/C
ID AAA96372 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAA96372;
AC
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer used to amplify a saras3/4 polymorphic microsatellite repeat.
DE
XX
XX Autoimmune disease; polymorphic microsatellite repeat; PMR; CD28 gene;
KW ICOS gene; CTLA4 gene; costimulatory receptor gene locus; CGR; lupus;
KW insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; Addison's disease; leprosy;
KW Graves disease; autoimmune hypochyroidism; myasthenia gravis; thymoma;
KW thyroiditis; postpartum thyroiditis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW Hashimoto's disease; coeliac disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200056856-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-SEP-2000.
PD
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007938.
PF
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999; 99US-0126215P.
PR
XX
XX (GENMY) GENETICS INST INC.
PA
XX
XX Ling V, Wu P, Gray GS;
PI
XX
XX WPI, 2000-628257/60.
DR
XX
XX Determining predisposition of humans to develop autoimmune disease
PT involves detecting polymorphic microsatellite repeat sequence within
PT human costimulatory receptor gene locus.
PT
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 147; 160pp; English.
PS
XX
XX PCR primers AAA96371-72 were used to amplify polymorphic microsatellite
CC repeat (PMR) sequences from the human costimulatory receptor gene locus

CC (hCGRL). The primers are used in the method of the invention. The
CC specification describes a method for determining the predisposition of a
CC human subject to develop autoimmune disease. The method comprises
CC detecting a PCR sequence in the CD28, ICOS gene or CTLA4 gene of the
CC human costimulatory receptor gene locus (hCGRL). PCR sequences vary in
CC length among individuals and can be amplified to generate products that
CC differ in size. These products can then be detected by rapid and
CC convenient high resolution processes. The method is useful for
CC determining the predisposition of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
CC (IDDM). Addison's disease, Graves disease, autoimmune hypothyroidism,
CC myasthenia gravis, thymoma, lupus, thyroiditis, postpartum thyroiditis,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, Hashimoto's disease, coeliac disease and leprosy.
CC PCR sequences within hCGRL are useful as markers in a variety of assays
CC and in the field of forensic medicine, disease diagnosis and human genome
CC mapping
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 943 CCCAGGCTGAGTGCAG 959
Db 18 CCCAGGCTGAGTGCAG 2
RESULT 1246
AAC59889/c
ID AAC59889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAC59889;
AC 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide probe for human DNA clone vqg 1.
DE
XX Secreted protein; human; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; ulcer;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; anaemia; stroke;
KW haematopoiesis regulation; tissue regrowth; wound healing; haemophilia;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Shy-drager syndrome; cancer;
KW contraceptive; infection; growth inhibition; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW psoriasis; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200055375-A1.
XX 21-SEP-2000.
PD
XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007285.
PF
XX 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124808P.
PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124816P.
PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149639P.
PR 01-OCT-1999; 99US-0157247P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0167824P.
PR 15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182711P.
XX
XX (ALPH-) ALPHAGENE INC.
XX
XX Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman H, Hall J, Rapiejko P;
PI
XX MPI; 2000-638211/61.
DR
XX Novel proteins and polypeptides useful for the treatment of e.g multiple
PT sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer,
PT Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke, anemia and ulcers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 472; 493pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to 59 human secreted proteins and the nucleotide
CC sequences encoding them. Sequences AAC59788-C59846 and AAB34687-B34745

CC represent the proteins and their encoding nucleotide sequences, and
CC sequences AAB34746-B34771 represent fragments of the proteins. Probes for
CC the DNA sequences are represented by sequences AAC59847-C59956. The
CC proteins exhibit neuroprotective, dermatological, immunosuppressive,
CC antiinflammatory, antineoplastic, neurotropic, antiparasitic,
CC cerebroprotective, haemostatic, vulnerrary, cytostatic, antipsoriatic,
CC antibacterial, virocidic, and fungicidal activity. The proteins and
CC nucleotide sequences are useful as nutritional sources or supplements and
CC in research. The proteins are useful for treating immune deficiency and
CC disorders, which may be genetic or resulting from infections, autoimmune
CC disorders such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, and for treating myeloid or lymphoid cell
CC deficiencies such as anaemias by regulating haematopoiesis. The proteins
CC are also useful in compositions for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament
CC and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, for wound healing, tissue
CC repair and replacement and in the treatment of wounds, incisions and
CC ulcers. Other uses include in the treatment of central and peripheral
CC nervous system and neuropathies such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases and Shy-Drager syndrome, and mechanical and traumatic disorders,
CC such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and stroke. The proteins may
CC also be used as a contraceptive, and for treating coagulation disorders
CC such as haemophilia. The protein and nucleotide sequences with cadherin
CC activity are useful for treating cancer. Other uses for the protein
CC include for inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing,
CC infectious agents such as bacteria, virus, fungi and other parasites, for
CC effecting bodily characteristics such as height, weight, hair colour,
CC effecting biorhythms or cardiac cycles or rhythms, effecting metabolism,
CC catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of
CC dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors,
CC effecting behavioural characteristics, providing analgesic effects and
CC for treating hyperproliferative disorders such as psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 GGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 883
Db 20 GGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 4
RESULT 1247
AAK94972
ID AAK94972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAK94972;
AC
XX 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human CDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4217.
DE
XX Human, full length CDNA, cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP130094-A2.
PN
XX 05-SEP-2001.
PD
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
PF
XX 08-JUL-1999; 98JP-00194486.
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0018774.
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.
XX
XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
XX
XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX MPI; 2001-524255/58.
DR

XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use
PT in genetic manipulation.
XX
XX
PS Example 18; Page 127; 1380pp + Sequence listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA
CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated
CC and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have
CC been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful
CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full
CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA
CC libraries that were synthesized by the oligo-capping method. The primers
CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special
CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA
CC clone provided in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 TCTGCTGTGTACCA 946
DB 4 TCTGCTGTGTACCA 20
RESULT 1248
AAF80865/c
ID AAF80865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF80865;
XX
DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #239.
XX
XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6184212-B1.
XX
XX 06-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 31; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 935 CTCTGTACCAAGCTG 951
DB 17 CTCTGTACCAAGCTG 1
RESULT 1249
AAS29480/c
ID AAS29480 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS29480;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31467.
XX
XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
KW anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX
XX PA (NERO/) NERO P.
XX
XX PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX
XX PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX
XX PA (COWS/) COWSEERT L M.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
PT nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
PT of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compound, 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
CC codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
CC site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
CC modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
CC expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
CC a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
CC overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
CC (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
CC fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
CC and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
CC administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
CC The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
CC method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
CC for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and

CC physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
CC diagnostic tools. AAS2942-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 CTCGTACCCGAGCTG 951
DB 17 CTCGTACCCGAGCTG 1

RESULT 1250

ABK68204
ID ABK68204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABK68204;

DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus specific primer C4d-f.

XX Mouse; primer; antilipemic; cardiatic; hypotensive; anorectic; HYPLIP1;
XX FCHL1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;
XX coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;
XX hyperapobetalipoproteinemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;
XX familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;
XX hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200220847-A2.

XX 14-MAR-2002.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LM, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;
XX Ohmen J, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;

XX WPI; 2002-339808/37.

XX Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
XX with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
XX treatment of lipid disorders.

XX Claim 11; Page 74; 102pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
XX proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
XX that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
XX Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for
XX analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
XX transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
XX invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
XX Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
XX useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
XX expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
XX artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
XX hyperapobetalipoproteinemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
XX dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
XX hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
XX prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to
XX identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1
XX activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
XX specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1

CC locus is situated on chromosome 3
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGATTA 403
DB 4 CCAAGTCTGGATTA 20

RESULT 1251

ABL44438/C
ID ABL44438 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL44438;

DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1482.

XX Human, chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JF2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0006716.

XX (RITA) RIKAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 4; Page 34; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #187.
 DE Mouse; PCR: primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
 XX allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
 KM familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
 KM atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperobese lipoproteinaemia;
 KM hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
 KM familial dyslipidemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KM obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipemic;
 KM hypotensive; anorectic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX US2003064372-A1.
 XX 03-APR-2003.
 PD 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
 XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
 XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
 PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
 PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
 PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
 PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
 PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
 PA (WUCC/) WU C.
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 DR WPI; 2003-540780/51.
 PT Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
 PT combined hyperlipidemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
 PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
 PT disorder.
 XX Claim 11; Page 39; 63pp; English.
 PS The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
 CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
 CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
 CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
 CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
 CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
 CC acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder,
 CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
 CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
 CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
 CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
 CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
 CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
 CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
 CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
 CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
 CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
 CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
 CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
 CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
 CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
 CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
 CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
 CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
 CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
 CC coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
 CC hyperobese lipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
 CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidemic hypertension,
 CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and

CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
 CC part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 387 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 403
 DB 4 CCAAGTCTGGGATTA 20
 RESULT 1255
 ADB95809
 ID ADB95809 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ADB95809;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR primer #187.
 XX KM cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIP1; FCHL1;
 KM cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
 KM familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX PN US2003054418-A1.
 XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
 XX PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
 XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
 PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
 PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
 PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
 PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
 PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
 PA (WUCC/) WU C.
 XX PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-695901/66.
 PT Novel human FCHL1 or mouse HYPLIP1 polypeptide, useful for drug
 PT screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
 XX Claim 11; Page 37; 56pp; English.
 PS The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
 CC form of a mouse HYPLIP1 polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHL1
 CC polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
 CC variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
 CC at least 65 % sequence identity to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
 CC DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
 CC with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPLIP1 gene and its product are
 CC useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
 CC identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
 CC lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
 CC therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
 CC the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
 CC variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPLIP1 gene is also useful in the diagnosis
 CC and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
 CC polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the

CC expression of HYPLI1 or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLI1 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 CCAAGTGTGGATTA 403
DB 4 CCAAGTGTGGATTA 20
RESULT 1256
ADD21676/c
ID ADD21676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADD21676;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #239.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
KM atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
KM 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2003048315-A2.
XX
PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WC-US038281.
PF
XX
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
PI Manoharan M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT mdm2 expression.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 241; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer, psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC restenosis). The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 935 CTCTGTATCCGAGCTG 951
DB 17 CTCTGTATCCGAGCTG.1

RESULT 1257
AB292717
ID AB292717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB292717;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX MO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WC-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7959; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 729 AGTAGCTGGAGTACAG 745
DB 3 AGTAGCTGGAGTACAG 19

```
RESULT 1258
AB299072
ID AB299072 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB299072;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EP1G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14314; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyclostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 209 GGCTGCTCTGCAACTCC 225
DB 1 GGCTGCTCTGCAACTCC 17
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RESULT 1259
AB289862/C
ID AB289862 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB289862;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EP1G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5104; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyclostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCA 983
DB 17 ATCTGGCTCACTGCA 1
```

RESULT 1260
ABD32103
ID ABD32103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD32103;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14314.
XX
KW Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cycostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200285309-A2.
PD 31-OCT-2002.
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14314; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating allergies and
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 209 GGCTGGTCTCGAACTCC 225
DB 1 GGCTGGTCTCGAACTCC 17
RESULT 1261
ABD26092/c
ID ABD26092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26092;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5104.
XX
KW Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cycostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200285309-A2.
PD 31-OCT-2002.
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5104; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCA 983
DB 17 ATCTGGCTCACTGCA 1

RESULT 1262
ABD28947
ID ABD28947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD28947;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7959.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7959; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 729 AGTACTGGACTACAG 745
DB 3 AGTACTGGACTACAG 19

RESULT 1263
ADJ60957
ID ADJ60957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60957;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #23.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCRI1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1813; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 209 GGCTGCTCTCGACTCC 225
Db 1 GGCTGCTCTCGACTCC 17
RESULT 1264
ADJ32184
ID ADJ32184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ32184;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA SeqID 4217.
XX
DE human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
KW oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1396543-A2.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2004.
XX
PD 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
XX
PF 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
XX
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
XX
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
XX (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
PI Wakematsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX WPI; 2004-204755/20.
XX
DR New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNAs) useful for synthesizing full
XX length human CDNAs.
XX
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4217; 1340bp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
XX length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers

CC to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
CC target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
CC encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
CC glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
CC for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
CC ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 TCTCACTCTGTATCCCA 946
Db 4 TCTCACTCTGTATCCCA 20
RESULT 1265
ADJ10539
ID ADJ10539 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ10539;
XX
DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Target DNA oligo for antisense therapy of human ICMT SeqID 126.
XX
DE human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
KW PPMT; PPMTase; HST14; MST098; MSTP098;
KW growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
KW cardiovascular; cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiac;
KW ICMT.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS US2003228688-A1.
XX
XX PN 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA
XX Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-081071/08.
XX
DR New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
XX PT useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
XX PT inflammatory disease.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 126; 62bp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
XX ICMT, PCMT, pcMTase, PPMT, PPMTase, HST14, MST098 and MSTP098) and
XX located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
XX methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
XX growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
XX and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
XX present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
XX least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
XX least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
XX compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative

CC disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
CC cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
CC research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC DNA oligo representing a preferred target site for antisense therapy in
CC human isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase, given in an
CC exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 385 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 401
DB 4 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 20

RESULT 1266
ADJ10546/C
ID ADJ10546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADJ10546;
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo to modulate human ICMT Segid 73.
XX
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
XX PPM7; PPM7ase; HSTF14; MST098; MSTP098;
XX growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
XX cardiovascular; cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
XX ICMT; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; 2' MOE wing.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"

XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."

XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."

XX PN US2003228688-A1.
XX
XX PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
XX PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
XX PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-081071/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
XX useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
XX inflammatory disease.

XX XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 73; 62pp; English.

PS This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
XX ICMT, PCMT, pcMTase, PPM7, PPM7ase, HSTF14, MST098 and MSTP098) and
XX located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
XX methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
XX growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
XX and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
XX present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
XX least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
XX least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
XX compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
XX cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
XX research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase expression in an
XX exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 385 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 401
DB 17 TCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 1

RESULT 1267
ADM15229/C
ID ADM15229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADM15229;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1416.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nocitropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"

XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

PN WO2004028458-A2.
 XX 08-APR-2004.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 PF
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 PR
 XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 PA
 XX
 PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1416; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
 CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 769 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 785
 Db 17 TTTTGTATTTTGTAGTA 1
 RESULT 1268
 ADO46446
 ID ADO46446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46446;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1812.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 PT
 XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1813; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5' end or 3' end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 209 GGGTGGTCTCGAAGCTCC 225
 Db 1 GGGTGGTCTCGAAGCTCC 17
 RESULT 1269
 ADP08719
 ID ADP08719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP08719;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX

```
XX DE Extend primer 56 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX XX
XX XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
XX KM GP6; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
XX KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX XX
XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX PS Example 3; Page 83; 286pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
XX CC GPIV;GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 967 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 983
DB 4 ATCTGGCTCACTGCAA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1270
XX ADP09281
XX ID ADP09281 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADP09281;
XX XX
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Extend primer 76 used to genotype human chromogranin B polymorphism.
XX XX
XX XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; chromogranin B; CHGB;
XX KM secretogranin 1; SCG1; chromosome 20pter-p12; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
XX KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO2004047767-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX PF
```

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XX XX
XX PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX XX
XX PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX DR WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX XX
XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX PS Example 5; Page 103; 286pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
XX CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
XX CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
XX CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
XX CC of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human chromogranin B (CHGB;secretogranin
XX CC 1;SCG1) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 20pter-p12.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 390 AAGTGTGGGATTACAG 406
DB 1 AAGTGTGGGATTACAG 17
XX
XX RESULT 1271
XX AAX86419
XX ID AAX86419 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAX86419;
XX XX
XX DT 29-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE PCR primer PDK5.6P used to amplify DNA encoding MMS1 protein.
XX XX
XX XX Human; MMS1 protein; MNA1 interacting protein; tumour suppression;
XX KM MMAC1 pathway; immunogen; cancer; cell neoplastic growth; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO9316566-A1.
XX PD 22-JUL-1999.
XX PF 19-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000995.
XX PR 20-JAN-1998; 98US-0071861P.
XX PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX PI Bartel PL, Tavtigian SV;
XX DR WPI; 1999-458472/38.
XX XX
XX PT MMS1, an MMAC1 (tumour suppressor) interacting protein and related
XX PT polynucleotides.
XX PS Example 5; Page 51; 107pp; English.
XX XX
```

CC PCR primers AAX86368-X86423 were used to amplify DNA encoding a human
CC MMS1 protein. The PCR templates were derived from tumour cell lines, and
CC the amplicons were tested for mutations. The MMS1 protein is a MMAC1
CC interacting protein which is involved in tumour suppression activity in
CC the MMAC1 pathway. MMS1, antigenic fragments or fusion proteins of these
CC are used as immunogens for antibody production. Primers derived from
CC MMS1 genomic clones can be used for identification of MMS1 genes and
CC for synthesis by amplification of MMS1 DNA or RNA. Detecting an
CC alteration in MMS1 can be used to diagnose cancer. A germline alteration
CC in an MMS1 gene is indicative of a predisposition to cancer. A somatic
CC mutation in an MMS1 gene is indicative that the tissue is cancerous.
CC Analysis of MMAC1 and MMS1 (or PDZ domain 6 of MMS1) binding
CC interactions can be used for detection of alterations in MMAC1 associated
CC with cancer. Wild-type MMS1 or a homologue can be used to supply wild-
CC type MMS1 gene function (or a substantially similar function) to a cell,
CC which has lost the gene function due to a MMS1 gene mutation. The gene
CC suppresses neoplastic growth of the cell. Transgenic animals having an
CC altered MMS1 can be used as a model for identifying drug candidates
CC useful in treating cancer

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 635 CTCGTGACCCAGGCTG 651

DB 5 CTCGTGACCCAGGCTG 21

RESULT 1272

AAH39133

ID AAH39133 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAH39133;

DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1929.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNEP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.

PD 26-APR-2001.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M,

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.

XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.

XX Claim 1; Page 59; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNP) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention

CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNP primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 207 CAGGCTGTCTCGAACT 223

DB 2 CAGGCTGTCTCGAACT 18

RESULT 1273

AAF23445/C

ID AAF23445 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAF23445;

DT 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Forward PCR primer for amplification of DNA encoding SEC3.

XX SEC3; secreted protein; cancer; angiogenesis; wound healing;
KM immune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; allergic reaction;
KM respiratory problem; organ transplantation; contraceptive; human;
KM PCR primer; proliferative disorder; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS

XX WO200070046-A2.

XX 23-NOV-2000.

XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013291.

XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134315P.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175744P.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188274P.

XX 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569269.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Shimkets RA, Fernandes E, Boldog F,

XX WPI; 2001-025020/03.

XX New SEC3 polypeptides and nucleic acids useful for treating or preventing
PT cancer, other disorders related to angiogenesis, neurodegenerative
PT diseases, autoimmune disorders and allergic reactions.

XX Example 8; Page 117; 132pp; English.

XX Polynucleotide sequences AAF23410 - AAF23419 encode secreted SEC3

CC AA1773060 to AA179867 represent isolated human polymorphic polynucleotide sequences (I), which contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). CC AA53114 to AA53329 represent peptides related to human polymorphic CC polynucleotide sequences. The sequences can be used in gene and protein

CC The sequence is that of a primer specific for the D9S8 marker
CC polymorphism which may be used in the detection of a gene associated with
CC familial dysautonomia (FD). It may be used in a test kit for screening of
CC foetuses and individuals at risk through their family. (updated on 25-Mar
CC -2003 to correct PN field.)

Query Match: 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity: 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches: 18; Conservative: 0; Mismatches: 2; Indels: 0; Gaps: 0

OY 725 CCTGAGTACCTG3GACTACA 744
 |||||
 DB 1 CCTGAGTACCTG3GACTACA 20

RESULT 1276

AAQ47775
 ID AAQ47775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ47775;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 23-FEB-1994 (first entry)

XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide #12 hybridises to p120 3'-UTR.

XX cell proliferation-associated protein; p120; nucleolar protein;
 KW malignant cell growth; inhibition; hyperproliferation; disease;
 KW human malignancy; breast cancer; 120 kDa nucleolar protein;
 KW 3'-untranslated region; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9317125-A1.

XX
 PD 02-SEP-1993.

XX
 PF 27-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000754.

XX
 PR 19-FEB-1992; 92US-00841660.

XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.

XX
 PI (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
 PI Busch H, Bennett CF, Perlaky L, Saijo Y, Busch RK;

XX
 DR WPI; 1993-288428/36.

PT New antisense oligo-nucleotide(s) to nucleolar protein genes - used for
 PT diagnosis and treatment of hyperproliferative disease, partic.
 PT malignancies.

XX
 PS Claim 13; Page 32; 50pp; English.

CC Sixteen oligonucleotide sequences (AAQ47764-047779) were designed based
 CC on different regions of the sequence coding for the nucleolar protein
 CC p120, associated with hyperproliferative diseases. Those antisense
 CC oligonucleotides directed to the 3'-untranslated region were found to
 CC have particular inhibitory activity. Oligonucleotides AAQ47772 and
 CC AAQ47777 have demonstrated high activity in inhibiting a number of human
 CC cancers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 215 TCTGGAACCTCCGACCTCAG 234
 |||||
 DB 1 TCTGGAACCTCCGACCTCAG 20

XX
 ID TCTGGAACCTCCGACCTCAG 20

XX
 AC AAQ63001;

XX
 AC AAQ63001/c

XX
 ID AAQ63001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ63001;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX
 DT 17-NOV-1994 (first entry)

XX

DE Hypertension/ACE linkage analysis primer 1.

XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; angiotensinogen; AGT;
 KW predisposition; hypertension; human; 5' region; exon;
 KW single stranded conformation polymorphism; SSCP; essential hypertension;
 KW pregnancy-induced hypertension; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9408048-A1.

XX
 PD 14-APR-1994.

XX
 PF 29-SEP-1993; 93WO-US009136.

XX
 PR 30-SEP-1992; 92US-00952442.

XX
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.

XX
 PI (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MED.

XX
 PI Lalouel J, Jeunemaitre X, Lifton RP, Soubrier F, Kotelavtsev Y,
 PI Corvol P;

XX
 DR WPI; 1994-135608/16.

XX Use of angiotensinogen gene variants - for determining a predisposition
 PT to hypertension, partic essential hypertension or pregnancy-induced
 PT hypertension.

XX
 PS Example 3; Page 23; 73pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ63001-02 are primers which were used to compare
 CC linkage between a predisposition to hypertension with the angiotensin-
 CC converting enzyme (ACE) gene. These primers map to the 5' region or the
 CC exons of the ACE gene. The amplified products are analysed by single
 CC stranded conformation polymorphisms (SSCP) to identify any differences
 CC which were then sequenced and compared to the normal gene. These primers
 CC can especially be used to determine a predisposition to essential
 CC hypertension or pregnancy-induced hypertension. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PN field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 641 CACCCAGCTGAGTGACGT 660
 |||||
 DB 20 CTCGAGCTGAGTGACGT 1

XX
 ID CTCGAGCTGAGTGACGT 1

RESULT 1278

AAQ75579
 ID AAQ75579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ75579;

XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX
 KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN JP06303997-A.

XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.

XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

XX

XX

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) The
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 429 TTTATTTATTTTATTTAG 448
Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAG 20
RESULT 1279
AAQ75581
ID AAQ75581 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75581;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) The
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 595 TTTTATTTATTTATTTAT 614
Db 1 TTTTATTTATTTATTTAT 20
RESULT 1280
AAT41147
ID AAT41147 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT41147;
XX
XX 03-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene signature H0WGS01308-derived sense primer.
XX
XX Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
XX human; Cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
XX cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
XX polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX W09514772-A1.
XX
XX 01-JUN-1995.
XX
XX 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.
XX
XX (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
XX (OKUBO/) OKUBO K.
XX
XX Matsubara K, Okubo K;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-206931/27.
XX
XX Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
XX directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
XX mRNA in specific human tissues.
XX
XX Example 7; Fig 7; 2245pp; Japanese.
XX
XX Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
XX sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
XX 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
XX libraries prepared from various human tissues; syntheses of cDNA was
XX initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
XX Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
XX abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
XX derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
XX determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
XX as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
XX different cell types. The primers T41147-8 amplify clone pm0368 which
XX comprises the GS H0WGS001308 (T20308), located on chromosome 12
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 CCAAGTGCTGGATTACAG 406
Db 1 CCAAGTGCTGGATTACAG 20
RESULT 1281

AA118321/C
 ID AAT18321 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT18321;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE BRCA1 gene mapping primer tdf1239 A.
 XX
 KM BRCA1: breast cancer; ovary cancer; predisposing gene;
 KM susceptibility gene; diagnosis; prognosis; gene therapy; mapping;
 KM chromosome 17q; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9605307-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-FEB-1996.
 XX
 PF 11-AUG-1995; 95WO-US010203.
 XX
 PR 12-AUG-1994; 94US-00289221.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300266.
 PR 16-SEP-1994; 94US-00308104.
 PR 29-NOV-1994; 94US-00348824.
 PR 24-MAR-1995; 95US-00409305.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483554.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487002.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488011.
 XX
 PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PI Skolnick MH, Goldgar DE, Miki Y, Swenson J, Kamb A, Hershman KD,
 PI Shattuck-Eidens DM, Tavtigian SV, Wiseman RW, Futreal AP;
 DR WPI; 1996-139703/14.
 XX
 PT New isolated human cancer predisposing gene, BRCA1 - used to develop
 PT probe for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of cancers, partic. breast
 PT and ovarian cancers.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 127; 190pp; English.
 XX
 CC 4 Kindred families provided genetic evidence for localisation of the
 CC human cancer predisposing gene, BRCA1 (see AAT18310), to a sufficiently
 CC small region of 17q for the appln. of positional cloning strategies. 15
 CC short tandem repeat markers assayable by PCR were used to refine this
 CC localisation. Primer sequences for 4 of these markers were AAT18315-16
 CC for DS175754, AAT18317-18 for DS175975, AAT18319-20 for tdf1474, and
 CC AAT18321-22 for tdf1239. The region contg. BRCA1 was estimated to be
 CC approx. 650 kb and to be flanked by tdf1474 and USR
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 681 CAACCTGCTCCCGGTT 700
 DB 20 CAACCTGCTCCCGGTT 1
 RESULT 1282
 AAT17537/c
 ID AAT17537 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT17537;
 XX
 DT 03-OCT-1996 (first entry)
 XX

DE Primer #1 for tandem repeat marker tdf1239.
 XX
 KM Cancer therapy; breast and ovarian cancer predisposing gene; immunogen;
 KM antibody production; germline alteration; probe; lesion neoplasia; human;
 KM gene therapy; protein replacement therapy; protein mimetic; BRCA1; PCR;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; tandem repeat; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9605306-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-FEB-1996.
 XX
 PF 11-AUG-1995; 95WO-US010202.
 XX
 PR 12-AUG-1994; 94US-00289221.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300266.
 PR 16-SEP-1994; 94US-00308104.
 PR 29-NOV-1994; 94US-00348824.
 PR 24-MAR-1995; 95US-00409305.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480784.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483553.
 XX
 PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
 PA (RECH-) CENT RECH DU CHUL.
 PA (CANC-) CANCER INST.
 PI Shattuck-Eidens DM, Simard J, Emi M, Nakamura Y, Durocher F;
 DR WPI; 1996-139702/14.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid and polypeptide for mutant or polymorphic BRCA1 gene -
 PT for diagnosis and therapy of human breast and ovarian cancer and for
 PT diagnosing pre-disposition to these cancers.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 138; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT17531-T17538 represent amplification primers for tandem repeat markers
 CC in the cDNA of the human breast and ovarian cancer predisposing gene
 CC (BRCA1) (see AAT17438 for cDNA sequence, and AAT17530 for genomic
 CC sequence). This sequence is used in conjunction with AAT17538 to amplify
 CC the short tandem repeat tdf1239. These primers were used in mapping the
 CC BRCA1 gene, and for isolating mutations in it. Proteins encoded by
 CC mutations of the BRCA1 sequence (see AAT17439-T17453 and AAT17455-T17529)
 CC can be used as immunogens for antibody production. The mutant BRCA1 genes
 CC have at least 1 mutation or polymorphism in comparison to the wild type
 CC BRCA1 sequence. By detecting a germline alteration in the BRCA1 gene, a
 CC predisposition for breast and ovarian cancer can be diagnosed. In one
 CC method, BRCA1 mRNA isolated from a tissue sample from a subject has a
 CC specific probe for a mutation of it, added to it. The conditions allow
 CC for hybridisation of the probe to the mRNA, and any hybridisation which
 CC occurs is detected. Alternatively the BRCA1 gene in the tissue sample is
 CC isolated, and a shift in electrophoretic mobility of single stranded DNA
 CC from the sample on a non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel indicates a
 CC mutation. These methods of detection can also diagnose a lesion neoplasia
 CC associated with the BRCA1 locus. The methods may be used in gene therapy,
 CC protein replacement therapy and protein mimetics, and may be used to
 CC screen for drugs in cancer therapy
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 681 CAACCTGCTCCCGGTT 700
 DB 20 CAACCTGCTCCCGGTT 1
 RESULT 1283
 AAT32608/c

```

ID  AAT32608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AAT32608;
AC
XX  19-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX  BRCA1 gene mapping primer tdj1239 A for locus tdj1239.
DE
XX  BRCA1; breast; ovary; cancer; susceptibility; chromosome 17q; mapping;
XX  primer; PCR; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; genetic marker;
XX  diagnosis; predisposition; ss.
XX
XX  Synthetic.
OS
XX  WO9605308-A1.
XX
XX  22-FEB-1996.
XX
XX  11-AUG-1995; 95WO-US010220.
XX
XX  12-AUG-1994; 94US-00289221.
XX  02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300266.
XX  16-SEP-1994; 94US-00308104.
XX  29-NOV-1994; 94US-00348824.
XX  24-MAR-1995; 95US-00409305.
XX  07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483554.
XX  07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487002.
XX  07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488011.
XX
XX  (MIRI-) MIRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX  (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX  (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX  Skolnick MH, Goldgar DE, Miki Y, Swenson J, Kamb A, Hershman KD;
XX  Shattuck-Eidens DM, Tavtigian SV, Wiseman RM, Futreal PA;
XX  WPI; 1996-139704/14.
XX
XX  New method for diagnosing a predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer -
XX  by detecting a germline alteration in the BRCA1 gene or gene regulatory
XX  sequence; for gene therapy and to screen for drugs.
XX
XX  Example 6; Page 127; 190pp; English.
XX
XX  The BRCA1 breast/ovarian cancer susceptibility gene has been localised to
XX  chromosome 17q. 4 kindred families have provided enough genetic evidence
XX  to a sufficiently small region for the application of positional cloning
XX  strategies. The primers AAT32602-9 were used to generate a refined
XX  physical map of the region surrounding the BRCA1 gene. Esp. the primers
XX  AAT32602-3 amplify marker D8178754, AAT32604-5 amplify marker D8178975,
XX  AAT32606-7 amplify marker tdj1474 and AAT32608-9 amplify marker tdj1239.
XX  The results of the map show that the BRCA1 gene lies between the markers
XX  tdj1474 and USR, an estimated distance of 650 kb. Isolation of the BRCA1
XX  gene (AAT32601) has allowed development of methods to diagnose a
XX  predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

```

Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 681 CAACCTCTGCTCCCGGTT 700
    |||||
DB 20 CAACCTCTGCTCCCGGTT 1

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RESULT 1284
AAT89640
ID  AAT89640 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AAT89640;
AC
XX

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DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 22-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX  Antisense oligonucleotide specific for p120 gene 3'UTR.
XX
XX  Antisense; p120; proliferation associated protein; inhibition; UTR;
XX  untranslated region; hyperproliferative; cancer; neoplasia; tumour;
XX  malignant; carcinoma; melanoma; cardiovascular; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX  Synthetic.
OS
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  US5656743-A.
XX
XX  12-AUG-1997.
XX
XX  18-NOV-1994; 94US-00280936.
XX
XX  19-FEB-1992; 92US-00841660.
XX
XX  (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX  (ISIS) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX  Perlaky L, Saijo Y, Busch RK, Busch H, Bennett CF;
XX  WPI; 1997-414659/38.
XX
XX  Anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) specific for p120 - for therapy of cancer
XX  and other hyper-proliferative diseases.
XX
XX  Example 1; Col 17; 25pp; English.
XX
XX  p120 is a 120 kD nucleolar antigen protein that is associated with cell
XX  proliferation and growth. AAT89630-41 are oligonucleotides antisense to
XX  regions of the human p120 gene, that were created and tested for the
XX  ability to inhibit the production of p120 and tumour cell growth. These
XX  oligonucleotides failed to inhibit p120 production but some did have an
XX  effect on tumour cell growth (Hela 53 cells). Other oligonucleotides
XX  antisense to the 3'UTR of the p120 gene (see AAT89628 and AAT89629) did
XX  inhibit p120 production and the growth of tumour cells in vitro and in
XX  vivo. These may be used to treat malignancies, especially human breast
XX  cell carcinoma, human epithelioid cervix carcinoma, human melanotic
XX  melanoma and human renal cell carcinoma, and other hyperproliferative
XX  diseases, e.g. inflammatory and cardiovascular diseases. (Updated on 25-
XX  MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

```

Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 215 TCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTCAG 234
    |||||
DB 1 TCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTCAG 20

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```

RESULT 1285
AAV07752
ID  AAV07752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AAV07752;
AC
XX
XX  07-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX  Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX
XX  Phosphorothioate; sulphurisation; heterocycle; automated synthesis;
XX  antisense; EDITIT; Beaucage reagent; ss.
XX
XX  Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX  Key
XX
XX  Location/Qualifiers

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FT misc_feature 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"
XX
XX
XX WO9741130-A2.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1997.
XX
XX 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007118.
XX
XX 30-APR-1996; 96US-00641920.
XX
XX (MIND ) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XX (LOU ) UNIV LOUISIANA STATE & AGRIC.
XX
XX Barany G, Muslier-Foreyth K, Xu Q, Chen L, Hammer RP;
XX WPI; 1997-549671/50.
XX
XX Sulphurisation of phosphorus-containing compounds, e.g.
XX oligonucleotide(s) - by contacting the compound with a di-sulphide-
XX containing five-membered heterocycle.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 30; 51pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method for sulphurising phosphorus-
XX containing compounds. It comprises contacting the phosphorus-containing
XX compound which a 1,2,4-dithiazolidine-2,5-dione compound or a 3-
XX substituted-1,2,4-dithiazolin-5-one compound. The method is especially
XX useful for incorporation of phosphorothioate linkages into biologically
XX important molecules such as DNA, RNA and phosphopeptides. Molecules
XX containing such linkages are useful e.g. as antisense compounds for
XX inhibiting gene expression, as reagents for studying DNA-protein or RNA-
XX protein interactions, or as catalytic RNA. The present sequence
XX represents an oligonucleotide with phosphorothioate linkages prepared by
XX the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 19 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 5.0%; Pred.No.1.6e+03;
XX Matches 1; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTT 446
XX 1 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUA 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1286
XX AAV23982/c
XX ID AAV23982 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV23982;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer for human growth hormone fragment.
XX
XX PCR primer; AGT; angiotensinogen; molecular variant detection;
XX essential hypertension predisposition; plasma AGT; G-6A mutation;
XX pregnancy induced hypertension; growth hormone; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX U55763168-A.
XX
XX 09-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319545.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1992; 92US-00952442.
XX

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PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX
XX Kotelevtsev Y, Lalouel J, Lifton RP, Corvol P, Jeunemaitre X;
XX Soubrier P;
XX WPI; 1998-347304/30.
XX
XX Determination of pre-disposition to hypertension - by detecting mutation
XX G-6A in the angiotensin gene.
XX
XX Example 3; Col 13; 26pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for human growth hormone, that can
XX be used in the method of the invention. The method is for the
XX determination of the predisposition of a human to essential hypertension
XX or pregnancy induced hypertension and comprises analysing the DNA
XX sequence of the angiotensinogen (AGT) gene for the G-6A mutation, where
XX the presence of the mutation is indicative of a predisposition to
XX essential or pregnancy induced hypertension. The method is useful for the
XX molecular identification of hypertension. The mutation in the AGT gene at
XX position -6 leads to increased plasma AGT concentrations, giving the
XX physiological symptoms for this disease. The mutation (G to A) can be
XX screened for using sequencing methods or hybridisation with a mutation
XX specific primer. Previous disposition to the condition relied on
XX inheritance analysis (ratios, calculations, etc.) between
XX parents/siblings to determine linkage. With the method, a specific
XX diagnosis can be made
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred.No.1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 641 CACCCAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 660
XX 20 CTCGAGGCTGAGTGCAGT 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1287
XX AAV85807/c
XX ID AAV85807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV85807;
XX
XX 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX LRP5 exon primer 58-12 1f.
XX
XX LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
XX insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
XX glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
XX hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9846743-A1.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 15-APR-1998; 98WO-GB001102.
XX
XX 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX
XX (WELL ) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Todd JA, Hees JM, Caskey CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H;
XX Hey P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriman TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y;
XX

```

PI Phillips MS, Twells RCU;
XX
XX MPI; 1998-594573/50.
XX
PT New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 106; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85587 to
CC AAV55822 represent exon primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic
CC acid molecules (NMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC The NMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 484 AGTGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
DB 20 AGCGGTGATCTCAGCTCA 1
XX
RESULT 1288
AAV85885/c
ID AAV85885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV85885;
XX
DT 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE LRP5 SNP primer 58-12 1f.
XX
XX LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
XX KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
XX KW glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
XX KW hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9846743-A1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 15-APR-1998; 98WO-GB001102.
XX
PR 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
PR 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX
XX (WELL) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
PA (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Todd JA., Hess JW., Caskey CT., Cox RD., Gerhold D., Hammond H;
PI Hey P., Kawaguchi Y., Merriman TR., Metzker ML., Nakagawa Y;
PI Phillips MS, Twells RCU;
XX
XX MPI; 1998-594573/50.

PT New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 111; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85823 to
CC AAV85900 represent SNP primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic acid
CC molecules (NMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC The NMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 484 AGTGTGTGATCAGCTCA 503
DB 20 AGCGGTGATCTCAGCTCA 1
XX
RESULT 1289
AAV09200
ID AAV09200 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV09200;
XX
DT 09-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphorothiate oligonucleotide sequence 8802 targeting IL1R mRNA.
XX
XX Type I interleukin-1 receptor; IL1R; human; IL1 protein; hybridisation;
XX KW inflammation; ss; 3' untranslated region; phosphorothiate linkage.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothiate internucleotide linkage"
XX
PN WO9744656-A1.
XX
PD 27-NOV-1997.
XX
PF 12-MAY-1997; 97WO-US007147.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1996; 96US-00651692.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
PI Miraglia L, Bennett CF, Dean N, Geiger T;
XX
XX MPI; 1998-018646/02.
XX
PT 2'-substituted oligonucleotide(s) specific for interleukin-1 receptor
PT type I - used to modulate expression and detect overexpression of the
PT receptor.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 19; 63pp; English.
XX

CC This is a novel oligomer comprising 20 covalently linked nucleotides
CC which bind to the 3' untranslated region of the interleukin-1 receptor
CC (IL1R) mRNA. Expression of IL1R, in cells and tissues can be modulated by
CC compositions comprising oligomers which are able to specifically
CC hybridise with target areas of its encoding sequence. The composition can
CC be used for treatment of disease in humans caused by excessive receptor
CC expression, e.g. inflammation. When labelled they can be used
CC diagnostically to determine overexpression of IL1R, also to determine
CC localisation and distribution of this expression for research, diagnostic
CC or therapeutic purposes

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 676 CACTGCACCTCTGCTCCC 695

DB 1 CACTGCACCTCTGCTCCC 20

RESULT 1290

AAZ37721/C

ID AAZ37721 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ37721;

AC 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #251.

XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;

XX anticense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;

KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;

KM lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;

KW restenosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9949065-A1.

XX 30-SEP-1999.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.

XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.

XX Claim 4; Page 54; 157pp; English.

XX AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.

XX AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the

XX exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes

XX novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,

XX translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic

XX acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The

XX oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of

XX hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to

XX treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,

XX particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,

XX especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or

XX psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 543 TCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562

DB 20 TCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 1

RESULT 1291

AAZ37728/C

ID AAZ37728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ37728;

AC 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #258.

XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;

XX anticense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;

KW hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;

KM lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;

KW restenosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9949065-A1.

XX 30-SEP-1999.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.

XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.

XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.

XX AAZ37473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.

XX AAZ37471, AAZ37472, AAZ37739, AAZ37740 and AAZ37741 are used in the

XX exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes

XX novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,

XX translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic

XX acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The

XX oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of

XX hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to

XX treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,

XX particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,

XX especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or

XX psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 GTAGAACAGGCTTCACTG 335

DB 20 GTAGAACAGGCTTCACTG 1

RESULT 1292

AAZ37735/C

```
ID AA237735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA237735;
AC
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #265.
DE
XX
XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
XX CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
XX CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
XX CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
XX CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
XX CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
XX CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
XX CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
XX CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
XX CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
XX CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 842 GCCTGCTCGGCTCCCAA 861
DB 20 GCCCAGCTCGGCTCCCAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1293
XX AA237732/c
XX ID AA237732 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA237732;
AC
XX 07-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #262.
XX
XX Human mdm2 gene; proliferation; tumour; phosphorothioate; p53; cancer;
XX antisense; modulation; oligonucleotide; expression; inhibition;
XX hyperproliferation; blood cancer; brain cancer; breast cancer;
XX lung cancer; soft tissue cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX
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```
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9949065-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006702.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 1999-610754/52.
XX
XX New antisense compounds used to treat eg. hyperproliferative conditions.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 55; 157pp; English.
XX
XX AA237473-237738 represent human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotides.
XX CC AA237471, AA237472, AA237739, AA237740 and AA237741 are used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention. The present invention describes
XX CC novel nucleotide antisense compounds, targeted to the 5' untranslated,
XX CC translation termination codon, or 3' untranslated region of a nucleic
XX CC acid encoding human mdm2, that modulates expression of human mdm2. The
XX CC oligonucleotides mediate their effect by antisense inhibition of
XX CC hyperproliferative gene expression. The antisense compound is used to
XX CC treat an animal having a disease or condition associated with mdm2,
XX CC particularly a hyperproliferative condition, more particularly cancer,
XX CC especially of the blood, brain, breast, lung or soft tissue, or
XX CC psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 213 GGTCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232
DB 20 GGTCTCGAAGCTCTGACCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1294
XX AA206354
XX ID AA206354 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA206354;
AC
XX 09-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Sense primer of PCR of intron 15 of the human hairless gene.
XX
XX alopecia; congenital alopecia; congenital atichia;
XX androgenetic alopecia; alopecia areata; alopecia universalis; wildtype;
XX hair follicle; hairless; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9938965-A1.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-US002128.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1998; 98US-0073043P.
XX
XX (UYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX
```

XX Christiano AM;
 XX WPI; 1999-479184/40.
 XX
 PT Human hairless gene and protein, useful for identifying modulators of
 XX hair growth.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 42; 127pp; English.
 XX
 CC This primer can be used in the specific PCR amplification of the human
 CC hairless intron 15. This PCR allowed the sequencing of intron 15 and
 CC comparison of the nucleotide sequence. A mutation was found within this
 CC intron that after further analysis was associated with the alopecia
 CC universalis phenotype in this family. The gene was discovered by
 CC genotyping a Pakistani kindred (comprising of 4 affected males and 7
 CC affected females) with an inherited form of congenital alopecia
 CC universalis. The pedigree is strongly suggestive of autosomal recessive
 CC inheritance. The invention provides methods and sequences for the
 CC recombinant production of wild-type human hairless, mutant human hairless
 CC and wild-type human hair (winged-helix-nucle) proteins, assays for
 CC screening for binding compounds, modulators and homologues, and animal
 CC models of hairlessness. Human hairless conditions such as androgenetic
 CC alopecia (male pattern baldness), alopecia areata, alopecia totalis,
 CC congenital alopecia universalis, congenital alopecia and severe T-cell
 CC immunodeficiency can be treated with compounds identified in the assays.
 CC The methods are also useful for identifying compounds that can be used to
 CC inhibit hair growth
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 391 AGTCTGGGATTACAGCGCT 410
 1 AGTCCAGGATTACAGCGCT 20
 XX
 RESULT 1295
 AAV80037
 ID AAV80037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV80037;
 XX
 DT 16-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer int4R for SSCP analysis of PMM2 exon 5B.
 XX
 KM Phosphomannomutase-2; PMM2; CDG1; mutation; human; transgenic; assay;
 KM carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1; drug screening;
 KM Jaeken disease; single-strand confirmation polymorphism; SSCP;
 KM prenatal diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09849324-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-1998; 98WO-EP002593.
 XX
 PR 30-APR-1997; 97GB-00008851.
 PR 27-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001719.
 XX
 PA (GENZ) GENZYME UK LTD.
 XX
 PI Mathtj's G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-024063/02.
 XX

PT New DNA encoding human phosphomannomutase or its fragments - used to
 PT detect mutations associated with carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein
 PT syndrome-1, particularly for prenatal diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Claim 5; Page 64; 104pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to a human phosphomannomutase-2 (PMM2) protein and
 CC the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein. The DNA or its fragments
 CC are used to detect mutation in the PMM2 genes that are associated with
 CC the carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1 (CDG1). The
 CC sequences can also be used to detect expression of PMM2-related cDNA; to
 CC express PMM2 or its mutants; and to create transgenic animals for use in
 CC drug screening and for studying expression pathways. The expressed
 CC proteins are used to screen for agents that modulate activity of PMM2,
 CC for therapy and to raise specific antibodies (for detecting PMM2 or its
 CC mutants, in competitive or capture assays). Biochemical assays for
 CC phosphomannomutase activity are used to identify possible carriers of CDG1
 CC (Jaeken disease). Measuring enzymatic activity in foetal cells (or in
 CC parental leucocytes if such cells are unavailable) and detecting
 CC mutations in the PMM2 gene makes possible a better prenatal diagnosis of
 CC CDG1. Sequences AAV80026-43 represent primers used in PCR and single-
 CC strand confirmation polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the 8 exons of PMM2
 CC gene. These primers are used to determine the SSCP mutations in the PMM2
 CC gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 392 GTGCTGGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
 1 GTGTGGGATTACAGCGCATG 20
 XX
 RESULT 1296
 AAV80023
 ID AAV80023 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV80023;
 XX
 DT 16-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Exonic primer PMM16-int5R for PMM2 SSCP analysis.
 XX
 KM Phosphomannomutase-2; PMM2; CDG1; mutation; human; transgenic; assay;
 KM carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1; drug screening;
 KM Jaeken disease; single-strand confirmation polymorphism; SSCP;
 KM prenatal diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09849324-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-1998; 98WO-EP002593.
 XX
 PR 30-APR-1997; 97GB-00008851.
 PR 27-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001719.
 XX
 PA (GENZ) GENZYME UK LTD.
 XX
 PI Mathtj's G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-024063/02.
 XX
 PT New DNA encoding human phosphomannomutase or its fragments - used to
 PT detect mutations associated with carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein
 PT syndrome-1, particularly for prenatal diagnosis.
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 14; 104pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a human phosphomannomutase-2 (PMW2) protein and
XX the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein. The DNA or its fragments
CC are used to detect mutation in the PMW2 gene that are associated with
CC the carbohydrate-deficient glycoprotein syndrome type 1 (CDG1). The
CC sequences can also be used to detect expression of PMW2-related cDNA, to
CC express PMW2 or its mutants, and to create transgenic animals for use in
CC drug screening and for studying expression pathways. The expressed
CC proteins are used to screen for agents that modulate activity of PMW2,
CC for therapy and to raise specific antibodies (for detecting PMW2 or its
CC mutants). In competitive or capture assays). Biochemical assays for
CC phosphomannomutase activity are used to identify possible carriers of CDG1
CC (Jaeken disease). Measuring enzymatic activity in foetal cells (or in
CC parental leucocytes if such cells are unavailable) and detecting
CC mutations in the PMW2 gene makes possible a better prenatal diagnosis of
CC CDG1. The present sequence represents an exonic primer used for the
CC single-strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of PMW2 exon 5
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 GTGCTGGATTACAGCGCTG 411
1 GTGTGGATTACAGCGCATG 20

Db

RESULT 1297
AA218580/c
ID AA218580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA218580;

XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Primer for ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker.

XX ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1; ASTH1; genetic locus; ss;
XX therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; PCR primer; microsatellite marker.
XX

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO937809-A1.

XX 29-JUL-1999.

XX

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.

XX

PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M,
PI Miller A, North M,
XX
XX WPI; 1999-479058/40.

XX

XX Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition
PT to development of asthma.
XX

XX Disclosure; Page 50; 195pp; English.

XX

XX The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1 and ASTH1 are genes present
CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,
CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies, are useful in the identification of individuals
CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene

CC activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1
CC protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug
CC screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
CC therapeutic. Sequences AA218510-218631 represent PCR primers for
CC polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 CTCACCTGTATCCAGGCT 950
20 CTCACCTGTCTCCAGGCT 1

Db

RESULT 1298
AA23583/c
ID AA23583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA23583;

XX 21-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX

XX Alzheimer's disease detecting primer #10.

XX

XX Alzheimer's disease; primer; dihydrolipamidoadsuccinyl transferase;
XX Alzheimer's disease; primer; dihydrolipamidoadsuccinyl transferase;
XX mitochondria; alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase; detection; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
OS JP11308996-A.

XX

XX 09-NOV-1999.

XX

XX 28-APR-1998; 98JP-00134578.

XX

XX 28-APR-1998; 98JP-00134578.

XX

XX (SRLS-) SRL KK.

XX

XX WPI; 2000-046934/04.

XX

XX Determination of danger of suffering from Alzheimer's disease - comprises
PT checking range of bases in genes encoding enzyme derived from parents.
XX

XX Example; Page 7; 9pp; Japanese.

XX

XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the danger of
CC suffering from Alzheimer's disease (AD) in which if the 19117th to the
CC 19183rd bases in the gene of a dihydrolipamidoadsuccinyl transferase of a
CC mitochondria alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex are respectively A
CC and C in the above order in both genes derived from its father and mother
CC is checked. The method is useful for the prevention of Alzheimer's
CC disease. AA243574-243603 represent primers used in the detection method
CC described in the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 TGTGAGAAACAGGGTTTCA 333
20 TAGTAGAGACAGGGTTTCA 1

Db

RESULT 1299
AAA96399/c
ID AAA96399 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

CC susceptibility to the development of hypertension. Analysis of the AGT
CC gene can be used to identify individuals with a genetic predisposition to
CC develop essential hypertension or pregnancy-induced hypertension.
CC Detection of a predisposition would then allow specific management of
CC hypertension in these subjects e.g., by dietary sodium restriction, by
CC monitoring blood pressure and treating with conventional drugs, by
CC administration of renin inhibitors or by administration of drugs to
CC inhibit synthesis of AGT
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 641 CACCCAGGCTGGAGTGACGT 660
DB 20 CTCGAGGCTGGAGTGACGT 1
RESULT 1304
ID AAA11942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAA11942;
AC AAA11942;
XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #11065.
DE Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #11065.
XX MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
KM antineoplastic; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US6046320-A.
PN US6046320-A.
XX 04-APR-2000.
PD 04-APR-2000.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX WPI; 2000-282710/24.
DR WPI; 2000-282710/24.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
PT MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases
PT associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
XX Example 15; Col 97-98; 51pp; English.
PS Example 15; Col 97-98; 51pp; English.
XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.
CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
CC antineoplastic activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
CC to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used
CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway.

CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumor formation. AAA11781-A11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 662 GCGCAATCTTGCTCTACTGC 681
DB 1 CTCGATCTTGCTCTACTGC 20
RESULT 1305
ID AAA11941/c
XX AAA11941 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAA11941;
AC AAA11941;
XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #1222.
DE Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #1222.
XX MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
KM antineoplastic; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US6046320-A.
PN US6046320-A.
XX 04-APR-2000.
PD 04-APR-2000.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX WPI; 2000-282710/24.
DR WPI; 2000-282710/24.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
PT MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases
PT associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
XX Example 15; Col 97-98; 51pp; English.
PS Example 15; Col 97-98; 51pp; English.
XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.
CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
CC antineoplastic activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
CC to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used
CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumor formation. AAA11781-A11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 16.8	DB 1	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03		
Matches 18	Conservative 0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0
<p>636 TCTGTCACCCAGGCTGAGT 655</p> <p>20 TCTGTCCTCCAGGCTGAGT 1</p>				
RESULT 1306				
AAA80487/C				
AAA80487 standard; DNA; 20 BP.				
AAA80487;				
22-NOV-2000 (first entry)				
ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker CA39_2 primer, SEQ ID NO:230.				
ASTH1 locus; ASTH1L; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma; bronchial hyperactivity; ets family; transcription factor; splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody; drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis; polymorphic microsatellite marker flanking sequence; batched analysis of genotypes; BAgS; PCR primer; ss.				
Homo sapiens.				
US6087485-A.				
11-JUL-2000.				
21-JAN-1998; 98US-00009913.				
21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663P.				
01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.				
(AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.				
Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A; Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;				
WPI; 2000-505109/45.				
New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic predisposition to asthma.				
Example: Col 31-32; 131pp; English.				
The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human chromosome (11p). This locus comprises the ASTH1L and ASTH1J genes, which are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and bronchial hyperactivity. The ASTH1L and ASTH1J genes are oriented in opposite directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of expression and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in trachea, lung and several other tissues. ASTH1L and ASTH1J are novel members of the ets family of transcription factors, which have been implicated in the activation of a variety of genes including the TCRA gene and cytokine ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced. Alternative splicing of transcripts has no effect on the open reading frame of ASTH1J, as the exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in exon b. In contrast, alternative splicing of ASTH1L transcripts results in 3 different ASTH1L isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse asth1j protein. The ASTH1 nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to identify a hereditary predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying ASTH1 related genes, for identifying expression of the gene in a biological specimen, and for generating genetically modified non-human animals or site specific gene modifications in cell lines. The encoded ASTH1 proteins are useful as immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in drug screening for				

CC	compositions that mimic or modulate activity or expression of ASTH1L
CC	and/or ASTH1L (including altered forms of these proteins); and as a
CC	therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof, encoded proteins,
CC	ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and anti-ASTH1J
CC	antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals predisposed to
CC	development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity in vivo for
CC	prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or ASTH1J
CC	proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or reduce
CC	bronchial hyperreactivity. Sequences AA480417-A80538 represent sequences
CC	flanking polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region, which
CC	were also used as PCR primers for amplification of the markers for
CC	batched analysis of genotypes (BAGs)
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Qy	Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Db	931 CTCACCTGTGTACCAGGCT 950
	20 CTCACCTGTGTCCAGGCT 1
RESULT 1307	
ID	AAC61094/C
XX	AAC61094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAC61094;
XX	
DT	06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	PCR primer used for amplification of the PLK1 promoter sequence.
XX	
KW	Fibrosarcoma cell; p21; promoter; cell cycle progression; PCR primer;
XX	growth promotion; apoptosis modulation; senescence; aging; PLK1; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO20061751-A1.
XX	
PD	19-OCT-2000.
XX	
PF	07-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009286.
XX	
PR	09-APR-1999; 99US-0128676P.
XX	
PR	29-NOV-1999; 99US-00449589.
XX	
PA	(UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX	
PI	Chang B, Roninson IB;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2000-638567/61.
XX	
PT	Recombinant mammalian fibrosarcoma cell for identifying compounds that
PT	inhibit or potentiate cellular senescence, regulated by p21, comprises a
PT	recombinant expression construct encoding a p21 gene.
XX	
PS	Example 6, Page 65; 11pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention relates to a recombinant mammalian fibrosarcoma cell. The
CC	cell comprises a recombinant expression construct encoding a mammalian
CC	p21 gene which gives rise to the expression of p21 in the cell. The p21
CC	gene is under the control of a promoter. The recombinant cell is used in
CC	methods for identifying genes involved in cell cycle progression, growth
CC	promotion, modulation of apoptosis, cellular senescence and aging and for
CC	identifying compounds that inhibit or potentiate cellular senescence,
CC	regulated by p21. The fibrosarcoma cell can be used to produce or an anti-
CC	apoptotic or mitogenic factor. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC	primer used to amplify a human promoter DNA sequence for use in the
CC	construction of the p21 expression vector
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 CCAAGTCTGGGATTACAGG 407
DB 20 CCAATGCTGGGATTACAGG 1

RESULT 1308

AAK95190
ID AAK95190 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK95190;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human cDNA clone-specific primer; SEQ ID NO: 4435.

DE Human, full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1130094-A2.

PD 05-SEP-2001.

PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.

PA (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

PI Oka T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y,

PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

DR WPI; 2001-524255/58.

PS Example 18; Page 133; 1380bp + Sequence Listing; English.

CC The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA

CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated

CC and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have

CC been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful

CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full

CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA

CC libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers

CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special

CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA

CC clone provided in the invention

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACAGT 561
DB 1 CTCAGCCTCCCAAGTACAGT 20

RESULT 1309

AAK95165
ID AAK95165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK95165;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DE Human cDNA clone-specific primer; SEQ ID NO: 4410.

DE Human, full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1130094-A2.

PD 05-SEP-2001.

PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.

PA (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

PI Oka T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y,

PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

DR WPI; 2001-524255/58.

PS Example 18; Page 132; 1380bp + Sequence Listing; English.

CC The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA

CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated

CC and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have

CC been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful

CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full

CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA

CC libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers

CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special

CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA

CC clone provided in the invention

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

CC

RESULT 1310

AAK94406/C
ID AAK94406 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK94406;

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE SPINK5 gene sequencing and PCR primer #25.

DE Human, SPINK5; lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor; LEKTI; ss;

DE serine protease inhibitor; atopic disease; Netherton's syndrome; asthma;

DE eczema; hayfever; antiallergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-inflammatory;

DE dermatological; PCR primer; sequencing primer; gene therapy.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200164747-A1.

PD 07-SEP-2001.

```
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB000897.
PF
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005098.
PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005229.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
XX
PI Hovanian A, Chavanas S, Cookson W, Moffat W, Walley A;
XX
DR WPI, 2001-582149/65.
XX
PT Determining susceptibility to atopic disease or carrier status of
PT Netherton's syndrome in humans by identifying variants of or mutations in
PT SPINK5, a gene encoding lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor.
XX
PS Example 5, Page 58; 123pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAS44359-AAS44514 represent the SPINK5 gene, contigs and
CC fragments of a SPINK5 clone, sequencing primers and PCR primers for
CC SPINK5. SPINK5 encodes lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor
CC (LEKTI), a serine protease inhibitor. Susceptibility or predisposition to
CC an atopic disease in a human subject can be detected by screening the
CC genome for one or more polymorphic variants of SPINK5 gene and/or
CC expression of a variant LEKTI protein in a tissue. Carrier status of a
CC subject or development of Netherton's syndrome is diagnosed by screening
CC for the presence of loss-of-function mutations in the SPINK5 gene. An
CC expression vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a serine protease
CC inhibitor or its functional fragment can be used in screening for
CC compounds with potential pharmacological activity by determining the
CC serine protease activity of a protein previously identified as a ligand
CC of the LEKTI protein. The atopic diseases include Netherton's Syndrome,
CC asthma, eczema and hayfever
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1001 CAAGCATTTCTCTGTCTCA 1020
DB 20 CAAGCAATTCCTCTGCTCA 1

RESULT 1311
AAF92895/c
ID AAF92895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF92895;
XX
DT 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABC1 transcription factor binding site #56.
XX
KM High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200115676-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
```

```
XX DR WPI, 2001-244356/25.
XX
PT Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
PT level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
PT disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
PT transcriptional activity.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
CC diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
CC cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
CC cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
CC LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or
CC activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
CC compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
CC lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
CC triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 659 GTGGCGCAATCTTGAGTCAC 678
DB 20 GTGGCGCAATCTTGAGTCAC 1

RESULT 1312
AAH56777
ID AAH56777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH56777;
XX
DT 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE S. aureus groE operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:425.
XX
KM Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;
XX microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
XX Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; pseudomonas aeruginosa;
XX antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
XX microbial infection; ss.
XX
OS Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
PN WO200136625-A2.
XX
PD 25-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.
XX
PR 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
XX
DR WPI, 2001-355633/37.
XX
PT Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
PT gene, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 53; 110pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are
CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL, treat
```

CC shock protein (HSP60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (i) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (i) are useful for
CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (i) are
CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism. (i). (i) are
CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
CC GS gene and administering (i) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 601 TTTTATTTTAAATTTTGG 620
|||||
Db 1 TTTTATTTTCAACTTTTGG 20

RESULT 1313

AAH56775
ID AAH56775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAH56775;

DT 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE S. aureus groE operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:423.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;

KW microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
KM Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
KW antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
microbial infection; ss.

XX Staphylococcus aureus.

OS Staphylococcus aureus.

XX WO200136625-A2.

PN 25-MAY-2001.

PD 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.

XX 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.

XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;

DR WPI; 2001-355633/37.

XX Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
PT genes, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.

XX Claim 3; Page 52; 110pp; English.

XX The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are

CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC generally, antisense compounds (i) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groE (theat
CC shock protein (HSP60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (i) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (i) are useful for
CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (i) are
CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism. (i). (i) are
CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
CC GS gene and administering (i) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 604 TTTTATTTTAAATTTTGGAGA 623
|||||
Db 1 TTTTATTTTCAACTTTTGAGA 20

RESULT 1314

AAH56889/c
ID AAH56889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAH56889;

DT 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #263.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

PN 06-FEB-2001.

PD 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Cowseert LM;

DR WPI; 2001-190948/19.

XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.

XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,

CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 842 GCGTGCCTCGCGCTCCCAAA 861
DB 20 GCCCACCTCGCGCTCCCAAA 1

RESULT 1315
AAF80875/C
ID AAF80875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF80875;
XX
XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #249.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.

XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX

XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 543 TCAGCTCCCAAGTACTG 562
DB 20 TCAGCTCCCAATTAAGTTG 1

RESULT 1316
AAF80882/C
ID AAF80882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF80882;
XX
XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #256.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.

XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX

XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 316 GTGAAACAGGTTTCACTG 335
DB 20 GTGAGACAGGTTTCACTG 1

RESULT 1317
AAF80886/C
ID AAF80886 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF80886;

XX 02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human mdm2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #260.

XX Antisense; mdm2; hyperproliferation; cancer; psoriasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6184212-B1.

XX 06-FEB-2001.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse LM;
XX WPI; 2001-190948/19.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding human mdm-2 useful for modulating the expression
PT of human mdm-2 and reducing hyperproliferation of human cells.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 33; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to nucleobases 1-308 of the 5' untranslated region,
CC 1776-1806 of the translation termination codon region or 1818-2370 of the
CC 3' untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human mdm-2.
CC The invention is useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells,
CC modulating the expression of mdm2 in human cells or tissues or in vitro.
CC The hyperproliferative disorder includes cancer or psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 213 GGTCTCGAGTCTCCGACCTC 232
Db 20 GGTCTCGATCTCCGACCTC 1
XX
RESULT 1318
AAS09243
ID AAS09243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS09243;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer #1 for marker D9S58 associated with familial dysautonomia.
DE
XX Human; familial dysautonomia; chromosome 9q31-q33; Riley-Day syndrome;
KW Fd; developmental loss of neuron; nervous system; DNA marker D9S58;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6262250-B1.
PN
XX 17-JUL-2001.
PD
XX 07-DEC-1999; 99US-00455683.
PF
XX 29-MAY-1992; 92US-00890719.
PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-00049678.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480655.
XX
XX (GENO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
PA
XX Blumenfeld A, Guseila JF, Breakefield XO, Staegenhaupt S;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-450493/48.
DR
XX
XX Kit for detecting presence of polymorphisms linked to gene associated
PT with familial dysautonomia (FD), comprises specific primers which detect
PT polymorphisms, D9S309 and D9S310 identified in candidate region for FD
PT gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 10; 28pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence for PCR primer #1 is used with PCR primer #2
CC (AAS09244) to amplify DNA marker D9S58. Various oligonucleotide sequences
CC (AAS09239-AAS09272) are described in an invention relating to the (FD).
CC detection of polymorphisms associated with familial dysautonomia (FD).

CC The PD gene has been mapped to chromosome 9q31-q33 by linkage with 10 DNA
CC markers in 26 FD families. A kit to detect the presence of polymorphisms
CC linked to a gene associated with FD, the Riley-Day syndrome (an autosomal
CC recessive disorder characterised by developmental loss of neurons from
CC sensory and autonomic nervous system) in an individual, comprises a
CC nucleic acid primer of at least 15 contiguous nucleotides and at least
CC one other reagent. The kits are useful for diagnosing familial
CC dysautonomia and the test can be used prenatally to screen a foetus, or
CC presymptomatically to screen a subject at risk in affected FD families
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 725 CCTGAGTAGCTGGAGCTACA 744
Db 1 CCTGAGTAGCGGAGCTATA 20
XX
RESULT 1319
AAH37541/c
ID AAH37541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH37541;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 337.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN
XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX Plcoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polymorphic nucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 51; 83pp; English.
PS
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.


```
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX (NERO/) NERO P.
XX (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 842 GCCTGCTGGGCTCCCAA 861
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 GCCCACCCTCGGCTCCCAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1325
XX AAS29490/c
XX ID AAS29490 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS29490;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31469.
XX
XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
XX
XX
```

```
KW anti atherosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
XX additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
XX methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX (NERO/) NERO P.
XX (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
XX
XX Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
XX An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 543 TCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 TCAGCTCCCAATGAGCTTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1326
XX AAS29497/c
XX ID AAS29497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS29497;
XX
XX
```

```
XX XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31628.
DE XX
XX XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
XX anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
XX FT additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
XX FT methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX
XX US2001016575-A1.
XX
XX PD 23-AUG-2001.
XX
XX PF 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX
XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX
XX PA (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX PA (NERO/) NERO P.
XX PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX PA (COWS/) COWSE L M.
XX
XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse L M;
XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX
XX PT An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX
XX PS Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
XX XX
XX XX RAS29501, 1327
XX XX AAS29501/c
XX XX ID AAS29501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX XX AAS29501;
XX XX
XX XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide 31629.
XX XX
XX XX Human; mdm2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX XX atherosclerosis; tumour; cytostatic; anti psoriatic;
XX XX anti arteriosclerotic; vasotropic; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX XX
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX XX modified_base 1..20
XX XX FT /*tag= a
XX XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX XX FT /note= "OTHER= All phosphorothioate linkages,
XX XX additionally bases 1-6 and bases 15-20 are 2'-O-
XX XX methoxyethyl bases, and bases 7-14 are deoxynucleotides"
XX XX
XX XX US2001016575-A1.
XX XX
XX XX PD 23-AUG-2001.
XX XX
XX XX PF 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-00752983.
XX XX
XX XX PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048810.
XX XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280805.
XX XX
XX XX PA (MIRA/) MIRAGLIA L J.
XX XX PA (NERO/) NERO P.
XX XX PA (GRAH/) GRAHAM M J.
XX XX PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX XX PA (COWS/) COWSE L M.
XX XX
XX XX PI Miraglia LJ, Nero P, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Cowse L M;
XX XX WPI; 2001-535565/59.
XX XX
XX XX PT An antisense compound, useful for treating e.g. cancer, comprises
XX XX nucleobases targeted a region (e.g. translation termination codon region)
XX XX of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2.
XX XX
XX XX PS Example 9; Page 18; 81pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, 8-30 nucleobases in
XX XX length targeted to the 5' untranslated region, translation termination
XX XX codon region, 3' untranslated region, coding region or translation start
XX XX site of a nucleic acid encoding human mdm2, where the antisense compound
XX XX modulates the expression of human mdm2. The antisense oligonucleotides of
XX XX the invention are useful for encoding human mdm2 and for inhibiting the
XX XX expression of human mdm2. They may be used for treating an animal having
XX XX a disease or condition associated with amplification of mdm2 gene or
XX XX overexpression of mdm2 e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer
XX XX (blood, brain, breast, lung, or a soft tissue cancer) and psoriasis,
XX XX fibrosis, atherosclerosis or restenosis, tumours, colorectal carcinoma
XX XX and chronic myelogenous leukemia. The antisense compound may be
XX XX administered with a chemotherapeutic agent to overcome drug resistance.
XX XX The antisense compound reduces hyperproliferation of human cells. The
XX XX method, which involves the use of the antisense compound, is also useful
XX XX for detecting the role of mdm2 expression in various cell functions and
XX XX physiological processes and useful in both clinical research and
XX XX diagnostic tools. AAS29242-AAS29507 represent the human mdm2 antisense
XX XX oligonucleotides of the present invention
XX XX
XX XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 213 GGTCTGCACTCCGACCTC 232
|||||
DB 20 GGCTCGATCTCTGACCTC 1

RESULT 1328
ABZ72236
ID ABZ72236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72236;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 208.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX
PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 150; 520bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 686 TCTGCTCCCGGTTCAAGT 705
|||||
DB 1 TCTGCTCCGAGTTCAAGT 20

RESULT 1329
AAD41746
ID AAD41746 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD41746;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RECQL2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #137526.
XX
KW Antisense; RECQL2; Bloom's disorder; prophylaxis; infection; tumour;
KW inflammation; therapy; human; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 9
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base
FT 19..20
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
XX
XX US6399378-B1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-00798096.
XX
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-00798096.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-535979/57.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RECQL2 associated
XX with Bloom's disorder, for modulating RECQL2 expression and treating
XX diseases e.g. Tumors associated with expression of the RECQL2 in humans.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 44; 86bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid
CC encoding RECQL2 (gene associated with Bloom's disorder) to inhibit the
CC expression of RECQL2. Antisense compounds of the invention are useful for
CC treating diseases associated with expression of RECQL2, in humans. They
CC are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g.

CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation. They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human RECQL2 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 866 TGGGATTACAGCGGTAGCC 885
DB 1 TAGGATTACAGGTAGCC 20
RESULT 1330
ABS65464/C
ID ABS65464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS65464;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Human Protein Phosphatase 2 antisense oligonucleotide #22.
DE Human Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha; diabetes; cancer;
XX infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages,
FT bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) bases.
FT All cytidine bases are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX MO200264836-A1.
XX
XX 22-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2002; 2002MO-US003848.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780049.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-657604/70.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
XX Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha, useful in treating diseases
XX associated with the aberrant expression of Protein Phosphatase 2
XX catalytic subunit alpha.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 95; 153pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
XX for modulating the expression of human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2
XX catalytic subunit alpha. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit
XX alpha and for treating diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
XX expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha. Such
XX diseases include diabetes and cancer. The antisense oligonucleotides are
XX also useful for diagnosis, therapeutics, and prophylaxis, e.g. to
XX prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. They are
XX also useful as research reagents for distinguishing between functions of
XX various members of a biological pathway. ABS65400-ABS65477 represent
XX human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha antisense
XX oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate backbone

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 875 AGCGGTGAGCCACACGCC 894
DB 20 AGCGGTGAGCCACCTTGCCC 1
RESULT 1331
ABS67841/C
ID ABS67841 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS67841;
XX
DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Human casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotide #2.
DE Human casein kinase 2-alpha prime; diabetes mellitus;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
KW liver cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytoskeletal;
KW antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense therapy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200262951-A2.
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002MO-US002772.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780173.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-627539/67.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein
XX kinase 2-alpha prime, useful for diagnosing and/or treating a disease or
XX condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 129pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
XX for modulating the expression of human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
XX prime. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
XX expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime, and for treating diseases or
XX conditions associated with aberrant expression of casein kinase 2-alpha
XX prime. Such diseases include diabetes mellitus, and hyperproliferative
XX disorders (particularly cancers e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, or
XX liver cancer). The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnosis,
XX therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
XX distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
XX pathway. ABS67840-ABS67917 represent human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
XX prime antisense oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate
XX backbone
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 658 AGTGCGCAATCTGGCTCA 677
AGTGCGCAATCTGGCTCA 677

DB 20 AGTGGCGCAATCTCAGCTCA 1

RESULT 1332
ABS67843/C
ID ABS67843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABS67843;
XX
XX
DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotide #4.
XX
XX
KM Human; casein kinase 2-alpha prime; diabetes mellitus;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
KM liver cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic;
KM antidiabetic; antimicrobial; phosphorothioate;
KM antisense therapy; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200262951-A2.
XX
XX
PD 15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX
PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002772.
XX
XX
PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780173.
XX
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI McKay R, Freiler SM, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-627539/67.
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein
PT kinase 2-alpha prime, useful for diagnosing and/or treating a disease or
PT condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 129pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
CC for modulating the expression of human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
CC prime. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime, and for treating diseases or
CC conditions associated with aberrant expression of casein kinase 2-alpha
CC prime. Such diseases include diabetes mellitus, and hyperproliferative
CC disorders (particularly cancers e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, or
CC liver cancer). The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. ABS67840-ABS67917 represent human or mouse casein kinase 2-alpha
CC prime antisense oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate
CC backbone
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
QY 993 CCGGGCTCAAGGATTC 1012
DB 20 CCTGGTCAAGGATTC 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1333
ABS52459
ID ABS52459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABS52459;
XX
XX
SQ

DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human LINE-1 DNA associated PCR primer #2.
XX
XX
KM ss, long interspersed nuclear element; LINE-1; p40; PCR; primer; ORF1;
KM ORF2; L1; Alzheimer's disease; autoimmune disease; schizophrenia;
KM systemic lupus erythematosus; multiple sclerosis; scleroderma;
KM insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; rheumatoid arthritis; pemphigus;
KM psoriasis; autoimmune thyroid disease; polymyositis; vitiligo;
KM mixed connective tissue disease; dermatomyositis; Sjogren's syndrome;
KM pemphigoid; primary biliary cirrhosis; chronic active hepatitis;
KM Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pernicious anaemia.
XX
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX
PN WO200262197-A2.
XX
XX
PD 15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX
PF 19-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049353.
XX
XX
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256673P.
XX
XX
PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL SURGERY.
XX
XX
PI Crow MK;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-643381/69.
XX
XX
PT Identifying a gene involved in a complex disease, e.g. schizophrenia,
PT comprises detecting genes having full-length L1 element in their intronic
PT region or high sequence fidelity to L1 consensus sequence in the 5' or 3'
PT regulatory region.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 137; 138pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to identifying a gene involved in a complex disease
CC comprising identifying genes containing full-length L1 elements in their
CC intronic region or containing a full length L1 element with high sequence
CC fidelity to the L1 consensus sequence in their 5' or 3' regulatory region
CC (L1= long interspersed nuclear element, LINE-1). Also included are (1)
CC identifying an individual at risk for or suffering from a complex disease
CC comprises: (a) identifying or detecting the amount of intronic regions of
CC genes containing full length L1 elements or in 5' or 3' regulatory
CC regions of genes containing a full length high fidelity consensus L1
CC sequence of the individual's DNA from a sample; and (b) comparing the
CC presence of the L1 sequence or its amount in the intronic regions of
CC genes or the 5' or 3' regulatory regions with a control sample of DNA
CC from an individual not susceptible to or at risk for or currently
CC suffering from a complex disease, where the genes identified are involved
CC in a complex genome; (2) treating or preventing a complex disease by
CC administering an agent selected from an L1 antisense oligonucleotide, an
CC antibody directed against L1 mRNA, and an antibody directed against a
CC protein encoded by an L1 element; (3) identifying an individual at risk
CC for or suffering from a complex disease, by detecting antibodies or auto
CC antibodies directed against ribonucleo-protein particles having L1 mRNA
CC complements, L1 DNA, mRNA or protein products which indicates that the
CC individual is at risk for or suffering from a complex disease
CC (Alzheimer's disease, autoimmune diseases, schizophrenia, systemic lupus
CC erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, pemphigus, psoriasis, autoimmune thyroid disease,
CC scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease, polymyositis,
CC dermatomyositis, Sjogren's syndrome, pemphigoid, vitiligo, primary
CC biliary cirrhosis, chronic active hepatitis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative
CC colitis and pernicious anaemia). Detection of the protein products of L1
CC elements, either ORF1/p40 or ORF2 gene products can be used to indicate
CC the presence in cells, tissue, or body fluids of potential immune system
CC triggers that can induce or exacerbate autoimmune disease. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer included in the sequence listing but not
CC referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 199 ATGTGTGCTGAGGCTGCTC 218
|||||
DB 1 ATGTGTGCTGAGGCTGCTC 20

RESULT 1334

ABL45396
ID ABL45396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL45396;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2440.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 6; Page 53; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 732 AGCTGGACTACAGCGGCC 751
|||||
DB 1 AGCTGGACTACAGCGGCC 20

RESULT 1335
ABL44330
ID ABL44330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL44330;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1374.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 4; Page 32; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 500 CTCACGAGGCTTCACTC 519
|||||
DB 1 CTCACGAGGCTTCACTC 20

RESULT 1336

ABL44022
ID ABL44022 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL44022;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

```

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1066.
DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JF2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 26; 528pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 379 TCAGCCTCCCAAGTCTGG 398
DB 1 TCAGCCTCCCAATTAATG 20
RESULT 1337
ID ABL44316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABL44316;
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1360.
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN JF2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 31; 528pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 931 CTCACCTGTTACCGAGCT 950
DB 1 CTCACCTGTTACCGAGCT 20
RESULT 1338
ID ABK68938 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABK68938;
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human phosphotyrase kinase beta antisense oligonucleotide #51.
XX Human; phosphotyrase kinase beta; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
XX infection; inflammation; tumour formation; antidiabetic;
XX antiinflammatory; cyostatic; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages,
XX optionally bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyloxy (2'-
XX MOE) bases, where the 2'-MOE cytidines are also
XX

```

FT 5'methylcytidines"
XX WO200222637-A1.
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028586.
XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-00662250.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-351873/38.
XX
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of
PT phosphotyrase kinase beta, useful for treating metabolic disorder e.g.
PT diabetes, prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 83; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for
CC modulating the expression of human phosphotyrase kinase beta. The
CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target and
CC inhibit the expression of human phosphotyrase kinase beta. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human phosphotyrase
CC kinase beta in human cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
CC condition associated with expression of phosphotyrase kinase beta such as
CC a metabolic disorder e.g. diabetes. The compounds are useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC antisense compounds are useful in the preparation of a pharmaceutical
CC formulation. They are highly specific, have an enhanced affinity for the
CC nucleic acid target, and are safely and effectively administered to
CC humans. ABK6888-ABK6895 represent human phosphotyrase kinase beta
CC antisense oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 675 TCACCTGCACTCTGCTCC 694
DB 1 TCACCTGCACTCTGCTCC 20
RESULT 1339
AAL38209
ID AAL38209 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL38209;
XX
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 52.
DE
XX Hepatocellular carcinoma; immunomodulatory; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;
KW haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
KW haemostatic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
KW 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Chimeric.
OS
XX WO200220547-A1.
XX
XX 14-MAR-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haemostatic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 772 TTGTATTTAAGTAGAGACG 791
DB 1 TTGTATTTAAGTAGAGACG 20
RESULT 1340
ABS53184/C
ID ABS53184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS53184;
XX
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Forward PCR primer 1, for allelic discrimination of the odc -3175 SNP.
DE
XX Human; PCR; primer; ornithine decarboxylase; odc; 5'; susceptibility;
KW epithelial cancer; A-allele; G-allele; polyamine level; carcinogenesis;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; molecular beacon probe; skin;
KW digestive system; oesophageal; gastric; colon; prostate; breast;
KW haematopoietic; lung; cervical; cancer; melanoma; carcinoma;
KW allelic discrimination.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002081611-A1.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-00911935.
 PF 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-00516357.
 XX (LANK-) LANKENAU MEDICAL RES CENT.
 XX O'Brien TG, Guo YU;
 XX WPI; 2002-635464/68.
 DR
 XX Assessing susceptibility of humans to epithelial cancer comprises the
 PT determination of A- or G-alleles of the ornithine decarboxylase (odc)
 PT gene which is an indicator of susceptibility to epithelial cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 20; Page 12; 28pp; English.
 CC The invention discloses a method for assessing the relative
 CC susceptibility of a human to an epithelial cancer. The method involves
 CC determining whether the human comprises an A-allele of the ornithine
 CC decarboxylase (odc) gene, where its presence indicates a greater
 CC susceptibility to epithelial cancer than one without the allele. Odc is
 CC involved in establishing cellular polyamine levels and the susceptibility
 CC of a tissue to carcinogenesis is related to these polyamine levels. This
 CC can be achieved by determining the sequence of a region of the gene
 CC containing the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) or by contacting a
 CC polynucleotide derived from the human's genome with a first molecular
 CC beacon probe which is complementary to a SNP target region of the odc
 CC gene (e.g. at positions -3175, -3004, -1936, +263, +317, +5294, +5915,
 CC +6697, +7487 or +7886 relative to the transcription start site of the
 CC gene). The invention discloses a kit for assessing susceptibility of a
 CC human to an epithelial cancer which comprises the primer and
 CC oligonucleotide probes for determining the presence or absence of the A-
 CC allele. The method is useful in assessing the relative susceptibility of
 CC a human to an epithelial cancer, such as skin, digestive system,
 CC oesophageal, gastric, colon, prostate, breast, haematopoietic, lung and
 CC cervical cancers, carcinoma or melanoma and in assessing whether a test
 CC compound is an inhibitor or an inducer of carcinogenesis. The sequence
 CC presented is the forward PCR primer 1, which was used for allelic
 CC discrimination of the human odc -3175 SNP
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 684 CCTGTCCTCCCGGGTTCAA 703
 DB 20 CCTGTCCTCCCGAGTTCAA 1
 RESULT 1341
 ABK11979
 ID ABK11979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK11979;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human D9S58 genetic marker PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; linkage; familial dysautonomia; FD; D9S58; neuronal loss;
 KW chromosome 9q31-q33; prenatal diagnosis; Riley-Day syndrome; ss; PCR;
 KW primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2002025528-A1.
 PD 28-FEB-2002.
 FT
 PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907190.

XX 29-MAY-1992; 92US-00890719.
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-00049678.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480655.
 PR 07-DEC-1999; 99US-00455683.
 XX
 PA (BLUM/) BLUMENFELD A.
 PA (GUSE/) GUSELLA J F.
 PA (BREA/) BREAKFIELD X O.
 PA (SLAU/) SLAUGENHAUPT S.
 XX
 PI Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF, Breakfield XO, Slaugenhaupt S;
 PT WPI; 2002-267528/31.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting a polymorphism linked to a gene associated with familial
 PT dysautonomia, involves analyzing human chromosome 9 for the presence of
 PT the polymorphism.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 6; 17pp; English.
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a polymorphism
 CC linked to a gene associated with familial dysautonomia (FD). Familial
 CC dysautonomia is an autosomal recessive disorder characterised by the
 CC developmental loss of neurons from the sensory and autonomic nervous
 CC system. The method of the invention comprises analysing human chromosome
 CC 9 and detecting the presence of a polymorphism located between the
 CC genetic markers D9S53 and D9S105 inclusive, and linked to the gene
 CC associated with familial dysautonomia. The invention also includes
 CC nucleotide sequences for detecting a polymorphism associated with
 CC familial dysautonomia. Using the method of the invention it was possible
 CC to show that the gene for FD is located on human chromosome 9q31-q33. The
 CC method and sequences of the invention are useful for the diagnosis of
 CC familial dysautonomia and for the identification of carriers of the
 CC disease gene, such information will facilitate prenatal diagnosis and
 CC help reduce the number of new cases of FD. The present sequences
 CC represent an oligonucleotide primer that can be used to screen for the
 CC D9S58 genetic marker on chromosome 9, this primer was used to map the
 CC location of the familial dysautonomia gene
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 725 CCTGAGTAGCTGGGACTACA 744
 DB 1 CCTGAGTAGCCGGGACTATA 20
 RESULT 1342
 ABS65069/c
 ID ABS65069 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS65069;
 XX
 DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 KW ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; human; antisense gene therapy;
 KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
 KW liver cancer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"

```
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX WO200262954-A2.
XX 15-AUG-2002.
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX MPI; 2002-643409/69.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein
XX kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for
XX treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein
XX kinase 2-beta.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 142pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and
XX which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Casein
XX kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridizes with an 8-nucleobase
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein
XX kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the
XX compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or
XX tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta
XX is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the
XX new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.
XX The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
XX Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated
XX with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or
XX hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer,
XX prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful
XX for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
XX infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
XX kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX of the invention targeting human casein kinase 2-beta
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 969 CTCGGCTCACTGCACCTCT 988
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTCGGCTCACTGCACCTCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1343
XX AAL45049
XX ID AAL45049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL45049;
```

```
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NF-kappaB activity enhancer PCR primer #11.
XX
XX Human; NF-kappaB enhancer; allergy; atrophy; asthma; pollenosis;
XX airway hypersensitivity; autoimmune disease; endotoxin shock; sepsis;
XX microbial infection; hepatitis B; hepatitis C; diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2001352986-A.
XX
XX 25-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00175475.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00175475.
XX
XX (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
XX MPI; 2002-191857/25.
XX
XX A new polypeptide useful in the development of agents to treat e.g.,
XX autoimmune diseases and diabetes.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 49; 52pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
XX several protein capable of enhancing the activity of NF-kappaB. These can
XX be used in the treatment of allergy, atrophy, asthma, pollenosis, airway
XX hypersensitivity, autoimmune diseases, graft-vs.-host diseases, endotoxin
XX shock, sepsis, microbial infections, chronic hepatitis B, chronic
XX hepatitis C, insulin-dependent or independent diabetes and many other
XX diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer for a coding sequence of a
XX protein of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 698 GTTCACTATTTCTCTGCC 717
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 GTTCAACCAATTCCTGCC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1344
XX ABR08416
XX ID ABR08416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABR08416;
XX
XX 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cathepsin B promoter PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 51.
XX
XX Human; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor;
XX inhibitor; cancer; age-related disease; promoter; atherosclerosis;
XX cytoskeletal; antiarteriosclerotic; nootropic; neuroprotective;
XX nephrotoxic; antiarthritic; arthritic; renal disease;
XX Alzheimer's disease; amyloidosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200266681-A2.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002784.
XX
XX 01-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265840P.
```

```
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-00861925.
XX
XX (UNIT ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
XX Poole J, Roninson IB, Chang B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-674960/72.
XX
XX New recombinant expression construct, useful for identifying compounds
XX that inhibit the induction of genes induced by cyclin-dependent kinase
XX inhibitors for preventing or treating cancer, renal failure or
XX Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 129; 137bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a recombinant expression construct
XX encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian
XX gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor. The construct
XX is useful for identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes
XX induced by CDK inhibitors. The compounds are useful for preventing or
XX treating a disease caused by CDK inhibitor induced gene expression, e.g.
XX cancer other than colon cancer, renal failure, Alzheimer's disease,
XX amyloidosis, age-related diseases, atherosclerosis or arthritis. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a human promoter
XX suitable for use in the construct of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 723 CTCCTGAGTAGCTGAGACTA 742
DB 1 CTCCTGAGTAGCTGAGACTA 20
RESULT 1345
AADS5399
ID AADS5399 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AADS5399;
AC
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PKR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 139452.
DE
XX
XX Human; protein kinase R; PKR; PRKR; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory;
XX interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase; DAL; del;
XX p1/eIF2 alpha protein kinase; gene therapy; infection; tumour; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003022222-A2.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PD
```

```
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028870.
XX
XX
XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953611.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313184/30.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
XX encoding protein kinase R, useful for treating animal having disease or
XX condition associated with protein kinase R such as an autoimmune
XX disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 77; 61bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of protein kinase R (also known as PKR,
XX PRKR, interferon-induced double stranded RNA-activated p68 kinase, DAL,
XX del, and p1/eIF2 alpha protein kinase). The compositions contain
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
XX nucleic acids encoding PKR. The antisense compound is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of PKR and for modulating the process of RNA-
XX mediated interference (RNAi) in a cell. It is useful for treating an
XX animal having a disease or condition associated with PKR. It is also
XX useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research reagents
XX and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of biological
XX pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. It is useful prophylactically,
XX e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PKR DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 220 AACTCCGACCTCAGATGAT 239
DB 1 AACTCCGACCTCAGATGAT 20
RESULT 1346
ABZ79344
ID ABZ79344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ79344;
AC
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha gene PCR primer, SEQ ID 31.
DE
XX
XX Human; enzyme; acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha; ACC-alpha; cancer;
XX breast; ovary; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2002100896-A2.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002; 2002WO-FR002015.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00007740.
XX
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002FR-00002788.
XX
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX (UTLX-) UNIV LYON 1 BERNARD CLAUDE.
XX
XX Dalla Venezia NL, Magnard CM, Lenoir GM, Similnikova-Erard O;
XX
XX PI
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XX
DR WPI; 2003-175165/17.
XX
XX In vitro diagnosis of cancer, particularly breast and ovarian cancer, or
PT susceptibility, comprises detecting alterations in the acetyl coenzyme A-
PT carboxylase alpha gene or protein expression.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 10; 566p; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-
CC alpha (ACC-alpha; see AB279442), which can be used for in vitro diagnosis
CC of cancer (or of an increased risk of developing it), by detecting ACC-
CC alpha gene mutations or polymorphisms, or altered ACC-alpha protein
CC expression, relative to a control population. The method is particularly
CC used to diagnose cancer, especially of breast or ovary, or for assessing
CC the risk of developing such cancers. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer, which was used in an example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 382 GCCTCCCAAGTCTGGGAT 401
DB 1 GCCTCCCAAGTCTAGGAT 20
RESULT 1347
ACC79697/c
ID ACC79697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC79697;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX 7S cloning forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:17.
XX
XX Human; DELTA-N p73; apoptotic; anti-apoptotic; protein therapy;
XX apoptosis apoptosis inhibition; transactivation; tumour resistance;
XX chemotherapy; radiotherapy; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003025010-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-GB004238.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322436P.
XX
XX (EIRX-) EIRX THERAPEUTICS LTD.
XX
XX Hayes I, Melino G, De Laurenzi V, Barcaroli D, Candi E;
XX Bernasola F, Tobler A, Novak U;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-363127/34.
XX
XX New human delta-N p73 proteins and nucleic acids encoding them, useful
XX for diagnosing, preventing and treating diseases associated with
XX decreased or increased apoptosis, or for predicting a predisposition to
XX cancer.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 99; 206pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes isolated human DELTA-N p73 nucleic acid
XX molecules (I). (I) have apoptotic and anti-apoptotic activities, and can
XX be used in protein therapy. The DELTA-N p73 nucleic acids may be used for
XX inhibiting apoptosis or the expression of a p53, p63, or an N-terminal
XX transactivation (TA) p73 molecule in a cell, for predicting tumour
```

```
CC resistance to treatments involving p53, p63, and/or TA p73-induced
CC apoptosis, or involving chemotherapy or radiotherapy agents, for
CC predicting a predisposition to cancer, or for identifying compounds which
CC modulate the expression of DELTA-N p73 molecules. The DELTA-N p73 can
CC especially be used for diagnosing, preventing and treating diseases
CC associated with decreased or increased apoptosis. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 540 GCCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGC 559
DB 20 GTCTCAGCCTCCGAGTAGC 1
RESULT 1348
ABX75089
ID ABX75089 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX75089;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #146.
XX
XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiaesthatic; antiinflammatory;
XX anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
XX bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
XX adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200283077-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
XX (SCHE-) SCHERING CORP.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
XX Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX
XX Example 10; Page 157; 650pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
XX identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
XX regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
XX severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiaesthatic,
XX antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
XX The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
XX preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
XX asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
XX disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
XX bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
```

CC acid molecule encoding VEGFR-1. Also described: (1) a composition

XX

0000791637C/500

Query Match	1.7%	Score 16.8;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03;		
Matches 18;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0
391 AGTGGCTGGGATTACAGCGCT 410				
20 AGTGGTGGGATTACAGCGCAT 1				
RESULT 1351				
ABZ71059/C				
ID ABZ71059	standard; DNA; 20 BP.			
AC ABZ71059;				
XX				
XX				
DT 28-APR-2003	(first entry)			
XX				
XX				
DE Human HKR1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:87.				
XX				
XX				
KW Human; HKR1; cytostatic; HKR1 inhibitor; hyperproliferative disorder;				
KW cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; control;				
KW phosphorothioate; ss.				
XX				
XX				
OS Homo sapiens.				
Key	Location/Qualifiers			
FT modified_base	1..20			
FT	/*tag= a			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages"			
FT	1..5			
FT	/*tag= b			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"			
FT	16..20			
FT	/*tag= c			
FT	/mod_base= OTHER			
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"			
XX				
XX				
PN				

XX 16-JAN-2003.
PD 02-JUL-2002; 2002MO-US021090.
PF 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-00898556.
XX
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-00898556.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett FC, Freier SM;
XX
PI WPI, 2003-210336/20.
XX
PR New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HKR1, useful for treating a disease/condition
PT associated with HKR1, such as hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. lung,
PR brain or breast cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 73; 105pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding HKR1, and inhibits the expression of HKR1. Also
XX described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length that specifically
XX hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding HKR1; (2) a composition comprising the
XX compound and a carrier or diluent; (3) a method for inhibiting the
XX expression of HKR1 in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues
XX with the compound so that expression of HKR1 is inhibited; and (4) a
XX method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with HKR1 by administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic
XX amount of the compound so that expression of HKR1 is inhibited. HKR1
XX antisense oligonucleotides have cytosolic activities and can be used as
XX HKR1 inhibitors. The compound, composition and methods are useful for
XX treating a disease or condition associated with HKR1, such as a
XX hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. lung, brain or breast cancer, by
XX inhibiting the expression of HKR1. They are also useful in research and
XX diagnostics for modulating the expression of HKR1. The present sequence
XX represents a human HKR1 chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having
XX 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap, which is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide used in the inhibition of human HKR1 in an example from
XX the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO.1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0,
XX
XX 930 TCTCACTCTGTTATCCAGGC 949
XX |||||||||
XX 20 TCTCACTCTGTTGCTTAGGC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1352
XX ADA20923/C
XX ID ADA20923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADA20923;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:96.
XX
XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antiinfective; virucide;
XX antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
XX familial amyloidotic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hypoplasia;
XX diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
XX aberrant apoptosis; human; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2003008543-A2.
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
XX associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
XX or Alzheimer's disease.
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
XX protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
XX The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
XX of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
XX described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
XX or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
XX tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
XX protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
XX BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,
XX antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
XX antiviral activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
XX antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
XX expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
XX or Alzheimer's disease.
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 139pp; English.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 651 GGAGTCAATGGCGCAATCT 670
XX 20 GGAGTCAATGGCGCAATCT 1
```

```
RESULT 1353
ADA20924/C
ID ADA20924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADA20924;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:97.
XX
XX BCL2-associated X; BAX; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; antiviral;
XX antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
XX familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
XX diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
XX aberrant apoptosis; human; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2003008543-A2.
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
XX associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
XX or Alzheimer's disease.
XX Claim 3; Page 87; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
XX protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
XX The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
XX of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
XX described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
XX or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
XX tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
XX protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
XX BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has neurotropic, neuroprotective,
XX antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
XX antiviral activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
XX antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
XX expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
```

CC associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral
CC sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
CC cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
CC scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
CC The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
CC present sequence represents a human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 867 GCGATTACAGCGCTGACCCA 886
Db 20 GCGATTACAGCGCATGTCCCA 1
RESULT 1354
ID ADB16959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADB16959;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE EKN1-9F human-specific intronic PCR primer for DYXC1.
XX
XX EKN1-9F; ss; human; DYXC1; dyslexia; neurological disorder;
XX reading disability; phonological processing; rapid naming;
XX verbal short-term memory; primer; PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003068814-A1.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2003; 2003WO-FI000110.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355782P.
XX
XX (LICN) LICENTIA LTD.
XX
XX Kere J, Taipale M, Nopola-Hemmi J, Kaminen N;
XX WPI; 2003-646482/61.
XX
XX New isolated, purified DYXC1 nucleic acid for studying brain processes,
XX e.g. reading, phonological processing, rapid naming or verbal short-term
XX memory, or for diagnosing dyslexia or assessing the predisposition to
XX dyslexia.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 23; 135pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated human gene DYXC1 that is
XX functionally related to dyslexia, more particularly it describes single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms thought to predispose an individual in to
XX developing dyslexia. This is a neurological disorder with a genetic basis
XX (DYXC1 has been isolated to chromosome 15q21), which manifests itself as
XX a specific reading disability. Specifically, DYXC1 is can be useful in
XX study of brain processes such as reading, phonological processing, rapid
XX naming and verbal short-term memory. Accordingly, the present invention
XX describes methods and materials for analysing allelic variations in the
XX DYXC1 gene, and also provides DYXC1 as an antigen for the production of
XX antibodies used in the diagnosis of dyslexia. This oligonucleotide is the
XX EKN1-9F PCR primer that is specific for human intronic DYXC1, and is used
XX to amplify exon 9 in an exemplification of the invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 384 CTCCTCAAGAGTCTGGGATTA 403
Db 1 CTCCTCAAGTGTGGGATTA 20
RESULT 1355
ID ADA27318/c
XX ADA27318 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA27318;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microsatellite M2_4_9 PCR primer #2.
XX
XX
XX ss; primer; PCR; HLA-related research; HLA class II-associated disease;
XX transplantation matching; recombination hot spot identification;
XX linkage disequilibrium study; human; microsatellite.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003108940-A1.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-00314405.
XX
XX 15-NOV-2000; 2000US-00713616.
XX
XX (INOK/) INOKO H.
XX
XX Inoko H, Tamiya G, Matsuzaka Y;
XX WPI; 2003-616782/58.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primer capable of specifically hybridizing to a DNA
XX having the sequence of the flanking regions of a microsatellite (e.g.
XX M249), useful for HLA-related research, e.g. transplantation matching.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 7; 20pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer capable of
XX specifically hybridizing to a DNA having the sequence of the flanking
XX regions of a microsatellite selected from M2-4-9, M2-2-9, M2-2-12, M2-3-
XX 11, M2-2-20, M2-2-21, M2-2-22, M2-2-23, M2-2-24, M2-4-26, M2-2-
XX 29, M2-2-32, M2-4-32, M2-4-33, M2-4-37, M2-3-22, M2-2-36, M2-5-11, M2-2-
XX 46, and M2-2-48. The primer is useful for determining the number of
XX repeat units of the microsatellite cited above. The primer is useful in
XX HLA-related research, such as genetic mapping of HLA class II-associated
XX diseases, transplantation matching, population genetics, and
XX identification of recombination hot spots as well as linkage
XX disequilibrium studies. The present sequence represents the human
XX microsatellite M2_4_9 PCR primer #2.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 807 GCCAGTTGATCTGATCTC 826
Db 20 GCCAGATGCTGATCTC 1
RESULT 1356
ID ABT44385/c
XX ABT44385 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT44385;

```
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT Chimeric antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 192360 to inhibit human ESR.
XX
XX Oestrogen receptor beta; ESRB; steroid hormone; female sexual maturation;
XX bone maintenance; cardiovascular system; ER beta; oestrogen receptor 2;
XX ESR2; Alzheimer's; uterine leiomyomata; cytostatic; kidney neoplasm; ss;
XX cellular proliferation; cancer; human; antisense; chimeric.
XX
XX Chimeric - Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003050133-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039200.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005058.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KM, Roach MP, Koller E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-577284/54.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen receptor beta gene
XX expression, particularly useful for treating cancers, specifically
XX leiomyoma, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, breast cancer, bone cancer
XX or lymphoma.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 81; 160pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of oestrogen receptor beta (ESRB). Oestrogen is a steroid
XX hormone that exerts a wide range of effects throughout the human body
XX being primarily involved in female sexual maturation. Additionally,
XX however, oestrogen targets male reproductive tissues, is known to be
XX important in bone maintenance and plays a protective role in the
XX cardiovascular system. This hormone receptor, ESRB (also known as ER
XX beta, oestrogen receptor 2 and ERS2) has been mapped to chromosome 14q22-
XX q24, a region known to be associated with early onset of Alzheimer's
XX disease, uterine leiomyomata and neoplasms of the kidney. Furthermore,
XX ESRB has been localised to metastatic cells indicating an involvement in
XX cellular proliferation. Accordingly, the selective inhibition of ESRB by
XX the cytostatic antisense oligonucleotides of this invention could provide
XX a therapeutic target for the treatment of cancer, as well as other ESRB-
XX related disorders. This oligonucleotide sequence is the chimeric human
XX antisense oligo used to inhibit expression of human ESRB, the aim of the
XX invention. Note that it has two terminal five nucleotide 2'-methoxyethyl
XX (2'-MOE) wings separated by a ten deoxynucleotide gap. The
XX oligonucleotide backbone is phosphorothioate throughout
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 730 GTAGCTGGAGCTACAGCGC 749
XX |||||
XX 20 GTAGCTGGAGCTACAGCTGC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1357
XX ADB81564/c
XX ID ADB81564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB81564;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligo (SeqID 81) used to inhibit human ERF2C1 DNA.
```

```
XX antisense; ss; human; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1;
XX ERF2C1; Co-erf2C; erf2C; Golgi ER protein 95kDa; GERP95; Q99;
XX gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; cancer; polycystic kidney disease;
XX cystic fibrosis; progeria syndrome; cytostatic; antileukemic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
XX 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
XX 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2003040321-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035324.
XX
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007078.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-449448/42.
XX
XX New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human
XX collapsin response mediator protein 2, useful for preparing a composition
XX for treating hypercholesterolemia or hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.,
XX cancer.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 77; 120pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
XX the expression of human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1
XX (ERF2C1). ERF2C1 is located on chromosome 1p34-35, and is also known as
XX Co-erf2C, erf2C, Golgi ER protein 95kDa, GERP95 and Q99. It is an
XX intracellular membrane associated protein thought to be involved in
XX cellular differentiation, such that altered expression of ERF2C1 can
XX affect cell growth, morphology and tumorigenicity. Accordingly,
XX antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of ERF2C1 in cells
XX or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat various conditions
XX including hyperproliferative disorders, familial hypercholesterolaemia
XX and cancer, as well as polycystic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis and
XX progeria syndrome. As such, the oligos of the present invention can be
XX described as having cytostatic and antileukemic activities. This
XX oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression
XX of the human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1 (ERF2C1) DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 640 TCACCAGGCTGAGTGACG 659
XX |||||
XX 20 TCCTCCAGGCTGAGTGACG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1358
XX ADB81567/c
XX ID ADB81567 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB81567;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
```

```
XX DE Antisense oligo (SeqID 84) used to inhibit human E1F2C1 DNA.
XX XX antisense; ss; human; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1;
XX KM E1F2C1; Co-e1F2C; e1F2C; Golgi ER protein 95kDa; GERp95; Q99;
XX KM gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX KM familial hypercholesterolaemia; cancer; polycystic kidney disease;
XX KM cystic fibrosis; progeria syndrome; cytoskeletal; antileukemic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
XX FT 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
XX FT 5-methylcytidines"
XX PN WO2003040321-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035324.
XX PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007078.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Ward DT, Walt AT;
XX DR WPI; 2003-449448/42.
XX PT New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human
XX PT collapse response mediator protein 2, useful for preparing a composition
XX PT for treating hypercholesterolemia or hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.,
XX PT cancer.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 77; 120pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
XX CC the expression of human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1
XX CC (E1F2C1). E1F2C1 is located on chromosome 1p34-35, and is also known as
XX CC Co-e1F2C, e1F2C, Golgi ER protein 95kDa, GERp95 and Q99. It is an
XX CC intracellular membrane associated protein thought to be involved in
XX CC cellular differentiation, such that altered expression of E1F2C1 can
XX CC affect cell growth, morphology and tumorigenicity. Accordingly,
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of E1F2C1 in cells
XX CC or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat various conditions
XX CC including hyperproliferative disorders, familial hypercholesterolaemia
XX CC and cancer, as well as polycystic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis and
XX CC progeria syndrome. As such, the oligos of the present invention can be
XX CC described as having cytoskeletal and antileukemic activities. This
XX CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression
XX CC of the human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1 (E1F2C1) DNA
XX CC of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
DB Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 661 GGCGCAATCTTGCTCACTG 680
DB 20 GGCGCAATCTTGCTCACTG 1
RESULT 1359
ADB90595
ID ADB90595 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB90595;
```

```
XX XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DT Human pituitary protein-related DNA sequence #3.
XX DE
XX XX human; PGSP1a; PGSP1b; PGSP2; P1-a; pituitary; pituitary disease;
XX KM autoimmune pituitary inflammation; joint disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KM primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH WO2003072779-A1.
XX PN 04-SEP-2003.
XX PD 26-FEB-2003; 2003WO-JP002109.
XX PF 27-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00051022.
XX PR (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX PA Tatsumi K, Tanaka S, Amino N, Okubo K;
XX PI WPI; 2003-671872/63.
XX DR Proteins expressed specifically in human pituitary and antibodies to them
XX PT for diagnosis and treatment of pituitary-associated and joint diseases.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 58pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of human
XX CC proteins (PGSP1a, PGSP1b, PGSP2 and P1-a) that are specifically expressed
XX CC in the human pituitary. The DNA and protein sequences of the invention
XX CC are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of pituitary disease (e.g.
XX CC autoimmune pituitary inflammation) and joint diseases (e.g. rheumatoid
XX CC arthritis). The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of
XX CC the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
DB Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 540 GCCTCAGCCTCCGAGTAC 559
DB 1 GCCTCAGCCTCCGAGTATC 20
RESULT 1360
ADB89590
ID ADB89590 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB89590;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human COREST antisense oligonucleotide #ISIS 165030.
XX KM Cytoskeletal; antisense therapy; co-repressor;
XX KM Rel silencing transcription factor; COREST; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX KM developmental; hyperproliferative; disorder; neuronal cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX FT /note= "all cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= a
```

```
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'MOE) wing"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'MOE) wing"
PN WO2003011890-A1.
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024370.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920671.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256431/25.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of conditions with aberrant expression or
XX activity of COREST, such as developmental and/or hyperproliferative
XX disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 81; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound comprising 8-50
XX nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a co-
XX repressor for RE1 silencing transcription factor (COREST), where the
XX compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
XX COREST. The COREST antisense oligonucleotide has any of 72 specifically
XX claimed sequences of 20 bp, given in the specification. The methods and
XX compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with
XX aberrant expression or activity of COREST, such as a developmental
XX disorder and/or a hyperproliferative condition like neuronal cancer. The
XX current sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for the
XX inhibition of human COREST mRNA levels. Nucleotides of the invention have
XX 2-MOE wings and a deoxy gap.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 383 CCTCCCAAGTCTGGGATT 402
XX |||||
XX 1 CCTCCCAAGTCTGGGATT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1361
XX ADC89591/c
XX ID ADC89591 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADC89591;
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human COREST antisense oligonucleotide #1S1S 165031.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antisense therapy; co-repressor;
XX RE1 silencing transcription factor; COREST; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX developmental; hyperproliferative; disorder; neuronal cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX
XX FT
```

```
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT /note= "all cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'MOE) wing"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'MOE) wing"
PN WO2003011890-A1.
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024370.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920671.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256431/25.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of conditions with aberrant expression or
XX activity of COREST, such as developmental and/or hyperproliferative
XX disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 82; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound comprising 8-50
XX nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a co-
XX repressor for RE1 silencing transcription factor (COREST), where the
XX compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
XX COREST. The COREST antisense oligonucleotide has any of 72 specifically
XX claimed sequences of 20 bp, given in the specification. The methods and
XX compositions of the present invention are useful for the diagnosis,
XX prevention and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with
XX aberrant expression or activity of COREST, such as a developmental
XX disorder and/or a hyperproliferative condition like neuronal cancer. The
XX current sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for the
XX inhibition of human COREST mRNA levels. Nucleotides of the invention have
XX 2-MOE wings and a deoxy gap.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 722 CCTCTGAGTACTGGGACT 741
XX |||||
XX 20 CCTCTGAGTACTGGGACT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1362
XX ADD21697/c
XX ID ADD21697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD21697;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #260.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
```

```
XX  WO2003048315-A2.
PN
XX
XX  12-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX  02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
PF
XX
XX  04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
PR
XX
XX  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX  Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
PI  Manoharan M;
XX
XX  WPI; 2003-577263/54.
DR
XX
XX  Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT  region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT  useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT  mdm2 expression.
XX
XX  Example 9; SEQ ID NO 262; 289pp; English.
PS
XX
XX  The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC  the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC  useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC  oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC  disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC  restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC  apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC  represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC  The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC  phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX  Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY  213 GGCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 232
DB  20 GGCTCGAAGCTCCGACCTC 1
XX
XX  RESULT 1363
XX  ADD21700/C
XX  ID ADD21700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AC ADD21700;
XX
XX  DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX  DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #263.
XX
XX  KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX  hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX  atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX  2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  PN WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX  PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX  PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX  PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX  PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX  Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
PI
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PI  Manoharan M;
XX
XX  WPI; 2003-577263/54.
DR
XX
XX  Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT  region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT  useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT  mdm2 expression.
XX
XX  Example 9; SEQ ID NO 265; 289pp; English.
PS
XX
XX  The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC  the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC  useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC  oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC  disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC  restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC  apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC  represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC  The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC  phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX  Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY  842 GCCTGCTCGGCTCCCAAA 861
DB  20 GCCGACCTCGGCTCCCAAA 1
XX
XX  RESULT 1364
XX  ADD21693/C
XX  ID ADD21693 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AC ADD21693;
XX
XX  DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX  DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #256.
XX
XX  KW antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX  hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX  atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX  2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  PN WO2003048315-A2.
XX
XX  PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX  PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
XX  PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
XX  PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX  Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
PI  Manoharan M;
XX
XX  WPI; 2003-577263/54.
DR
XX
XX  Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT  region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT  useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT  mdm2 expression.
XX
XX  Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 258; 289pp; English.
PS
XX
XX  The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
```

CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 316 GTAGAAACAGGGTTTCACTG 335

Db 20 GTAGAGACAGGGGTTTCACCG 1

RESULT 1365

ADD21686/C

ID ADD21686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADD21686;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #249.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; human; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
XX atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
XX 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO2003048315-A2.

XX 12-JUN-2003.

XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Miregila LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;

XX Manoharan M;

XX WPI; 2003-577263/54.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
XX region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
XX useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
XX mdm2 expression.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 251; 289pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating: hyperproliferative
XX disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
XX restenosis. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
XX represents a human mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
XX phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 543 TCAGCTCCCACTAGCTGG 562

Db 20 TCAGCTCCCACTAGCTGG 1

RESULT 1366

ADG28968

ID ADG28968 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADG28968;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer SEQ ID 51 used to amplify human cathepsin B promoter DNA.

XX recombinant expression construct; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor; CDK;
XX virucide; cytosolic; neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarteriosclerotic;
XX antiarthritic; nephrotropic; viral infection; cancer; renal;
XX age-related disease; Alzheimer's; atherosclerosis; arthritis;
XX gene therapy; human; ss; PCR; primer; cathepsin B promoter.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2003073062-A2.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027584.

XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315791P.

XX (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.

XX Roninson IB, Poole J;

XX WPI; 2003-731624/69.

XX New recombinant expression construct for identifying and modulating
XX expression of genes regulated by cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, such
XX as genes involved in viral infection, cancer, renal diseases or age-
XX related diseases.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 51; 143pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel recombinant expression construct
XX encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian
XX viral or cellular gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)
XX inhibitor. The construct of the invention demonstrates virucide,
XX cytosolic, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarteriosclerotic,
XX antiarthritic and nephrotropic activities and may be useful in
XX identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes involved in
XX viral infection, cancer, renal diseases or age-related diseases including
XX Alzheimer's disease, atherosclerosis or arthritis, such genes being
XX induced by cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors. Furthermore, the construct
XX may have gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the
XX PCR primer which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 723 CTCCTAGTACTGGACTA 742

Db 1 CTCCTAGTACTGGACTA 20

RESULT 1367

ABZ97899 ID
ABZ97899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ97899;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.

Human, antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antihistaminic; antileukotriene; anti-inflammatory; antiallergic;
antiasthmatic; hypoxanthine; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

Homo sapiens.
MO200285308-A2.
PN PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0266137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13141; 872bp; English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an anti-inflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypoxanthine, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an anti-inflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pied No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

537 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCAAGT 556
|||||
Db 1 CCTGCCTTAGCTCCCGAGT 20

RESULT 1370

ID	ABZ97901
XX	ABZ97901 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ABZ97901;
AC	ABZ97901;
XX	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT	
XX	Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
DE	
XX	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy; KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; RW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds. XX XX Homo sapiens. OS PN WO200285308-A2. XX XX 31-OCT-2002. PD XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135. PP XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P. PR XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC. PA XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S; PI XX WPI; 2003-229219/22. DR PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or PT ubiquinone. PS XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13143; 872pp; English. PS XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the CC initiation codon, coding regions, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches	18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	722 CCTCCTGAGTAGTGCGAAT 741
DB	CCTCCGAGTAGTGGATT 20
RESULT	1371

```
AB289546/c
ID AB289546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB289546;
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4788; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 428 TTTTATTTATTTTAA 447
Db 20 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 1
RESULT 1372
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AB299069
ID AB299069 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB299069;
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14311; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 179 AGTAGAGATGAGTTTCTCC 198
Db 1 AGTAGAGATGAGTTTCTCC 20
RESULT 1373
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AB289863/c
ID AB289863 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB289863;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5105; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AB297264
ID AB297264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB297264;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human nucleic acid sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12506; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AB297912
ID AB297912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB297912;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13154; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 737 GGACTACAGCGCCGACAC 756
DB 1 GGACTACAGCGCCGACAC 20

RESULT 1378

AB299070
ID AB299070 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB299070;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14312; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 791 GGGTTTCCATGTTGGCA 810
DB 1 GGGTTTCCATGTTGGCA 20

RESULT 1379

AB297383
ID AB297383 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB297383;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmacological composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12625; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+01;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
XX |||||
XX 1 GCTGGATTATAGCATGAG 20

RESULT 1380

AB298001
ID AB298001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB298001;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmacological composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13243; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 932 TCACCTGTGTTACCCAGGCTG 951
XX |||||
XX 1 TCACCTGTGTCACCCAGGCTG 20

RESULT 1381

ID	ABZ99063	standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX	ABZ99063	
XX	ABZ99063	
DT	17-OCT-2003	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.	
XX		
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;	
KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;	
KW	antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;	
KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;	
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;	
KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
XX	WO200285308-A2.	
XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.	
XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.	
XX		
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S.	
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.	
XX		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired	
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its	
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or	
PT	ubiquinone.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14305; 872bp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a	
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the	
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,	
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of	
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or	
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention	
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,	
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytosolic activity. The composition may have a	
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or	
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also	
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels	
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine	
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or	
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,	
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.	
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed	
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences	
XX		
XX		
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
Query Match	1.7%;	Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%;	Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	1023 CTCCACAGACGCTGGATT	1042
DB	1 CTCCACAGACGCTGGATT	20

RESULT 1382

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ABZ89846/C  ABZ89846 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ABZ89846;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypocensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5088; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX 753 CCACGCTAGCTAATTTT 772
XX ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
XX Db 20 CCATGCCACGCTAATTTT 1

```

RESULT 1382

RESULT 1383

AB299108
ID AB299108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB299108;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antiseptic gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14350; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 535 CTCTGCTCAGCTCCCAA 554
Db 1 CTCCACACTGAGCTCCCAA 20
RESULT 1384

AB299109
ID AB299109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB299109;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antiseptic gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14351; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 381 AGCTCCCAAGGCTGGGA 400
Db 1 AGCTCCCAAGGCTGGGA 20
RESULT 1385

ID	ABZ939056	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ABZ939056	
XX	AC	
XX	ABZ939058;	
XX	17-OCT-2003	(first entry)
XX	Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.	
XX	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;	
XX	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;	
XX	antiasthmatic; hypocensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;	
XX	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;	
XX	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;	
XX	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
XX	WO200285308-A2.	
XX	31-OCT-2002.	
XX	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.	
XX	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.	
XX	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
XX	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraaagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
XX	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;	
XX	WPI; 2003-229219/22.	
XX	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired	
XX	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its	
XX	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or	
XX	ubiquinone.	
XX	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14300; 872bp; English.	
XX	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a	
XX	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the	
XX	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,	
XX	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of	
XX	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or	
XX	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an	
XX	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention	
XX	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,	
XX	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a	
XX	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or	
XX	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also	
XX	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an	
XX	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels	
XX	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine	
XX	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or	
XX	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,	
XX	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.	
XX	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed	
XX	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	
XX	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;	
XX	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;	
XX	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
XX	673 GCTCACTGCAACTCTGCT 692	
XX		
XX	1 GCTCACTGCAACTCTCACT 20	

ID	ABZ98004
XX	ABZ98004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	.
XX	ABZ98004;
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE	Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX	'
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW	antiasthmatic; hypocensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KX	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PX	WO200285308-A2.
PD	31-OCT-2002.
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002MO-USO13135.
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PA	(BPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX	WPI; 2003-229219/22.
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiqunone.
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13246; 872bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WINDO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No.1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
DB	647 GGCTGAAGTGCATGGCGCA 666 1 GGCTGAAGTGAAGTGACA 20

```
AB292725
ID AB292725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AB292725;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7967; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 774 GTATTTTGTAGATGGG 793
XX |||||
XX Db 1 GTATCTTTAGTAGACGG 20
```

RESULT 1388

```
AB297905
ID AB297905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AB297905;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13147; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 656 GCAAGTGGCGCAATCTTGCT 675
XX |||||
XX Db 1 GCAAGTGGCGCAATCTCGCT 20
```

RESULT 1389

AB299064
ID AB299064 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB299064;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS
XX XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14306; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

0Y 1033 GCTGGATTACGGGACCTG 1052
|||
Db 1 GCTGGATTACGGGACCTG 20

RESULT 1390

AB299099
ID AB299099 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB299099;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS
XX XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14341; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ - Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

0Y 751 CACCAAGCCTAGCTAATTT 770
|||
Db 1 CACCAAGCCTAGCTAATTT 20

RESULT 1391

ABZ99088
ID ABZ99088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ99088;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14330; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 646 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGC 665
DB 1 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGC 20

RESULT 1394

ABZ89865/C
ID ABZ89865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ89865;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5107; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 472 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGT 491
DB 20 AGCGTGAAGTGCAGTGCAGTGT 1

RESULT 1395

ABZ99061
ID ABZ99061 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ99061;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX KW Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200285308-A2.
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S; XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14303; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 703 AGTATTCTCTGCGCCGAGC 722
DB 1 AGTATTCTCTGCGCCGAGC 20

RESULT 1396

ABZ99087
ID ABZ99087 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ99087;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX KW Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200285308-A2.
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S; XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14329; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 936 TCTGTTACCCAGCGCTGAGT 955
DB 1 TCTGTTACCCAGCGCTGAGT 20

RESULT 1397

AB297900
ID AB297900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB297900;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PE 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1142; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 542 CTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561
DB 1 CTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 20

RESULT 1398

AB289853/C
ID AB289853 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB289853;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PE 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5095; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 543 TCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 562
DB 20 TCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 1

RESULT 1399

KW ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
 KW Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic; diagnosis;
 KW non-recombining region; human; NRY; polymorphic fragment; ds-
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US200334285-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002622.
 XX
 PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
 XX
 PA (OEFRN/) OEFRNER P J.
 XX (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
 XX
 PI Oefner PJ, Underhill PA;
 XX WPI; 2003-843259/78.
 DR
 PT Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid
 PT sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in
 PT the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
 XX
 PS Claim 24; Page 66; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and
 CC identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample
 CC indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer
 CC pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is
 CC a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for
 CC determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic
 CC origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a
 CC human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at
 CC least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic
 CC acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome
 CC given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male
 CC individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This
 CC sequence represents a fragment of the non-recombining region of the human
 CC Y chromosome (NRY) comprising a polymorphism that can be used to
 CC determine ethnic origin of a male.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 200 TGTGTGTCAGGCTGCTCG 219
 20 TGTGTGTCAGGCTGCTCG 1
 XX
 RESULT 1402
 ABD32139
 ID ABD32139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD32139;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14350.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;

KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14350; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 535 CTCCTGCTCAGGCTGCCA 554
 1 CTCCTGCTCAGGCTGCCA 20
 XX
 RESULT 1403
 ABD32140
 ID ABD32140 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD32140;
 XX

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14351.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14351; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 381 AGCCTCCCAAGTGTCTGGGA 400
|||||
Db 1 AGCCTCCCAAGTACCGGGA 20
RESULT 1404
ABD32094
ID ABD32094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABD32094;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14305.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14305; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1023 CTCCTACGAGCTGGGATTA 1042
|||||
Db 1 CTCCTACGAGCTGGGATTA 20
RESULT 1405
ABD32118
ID ABD32118 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD32118;
XX
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14329.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PN
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
PT
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14329; 763pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 936 TCTGTACCGAGCTGAGT 955
|||||
Db 1 TCTGTACCGAGCTGAGT 20
RESULT 1406
ABD28955
ID ABD28955 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD28955;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7967.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PN
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
PT
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7967; 763pp; English.
PS

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC inflammatory, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 774 GTATTTTACGATGAGG 793
DB 1 GTATTTTACGATGAGG 20

RESULT 1407
ABD30930
ID ABD30930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30930;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13141.
XX
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN W0200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA

XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13141; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX inflammatory, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 537 CCTGCTTACGCTCCGAGT 556
DB 1 CCTGCTTACGCTCCGAGT 20

RESULT 1408
ABD25409/C
ID ABD25409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25409;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1122807-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4421.
XX
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 XX PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4421; 763bp; English.
 XX CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 XX CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 XX CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 XX CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 XX CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 XX CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 XX CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 XX CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 XX CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 XX CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 XX CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 XX CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 XX CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 XX CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 XX CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 XX CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 XX CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 XX CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 XX CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 XX CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 XX CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 XX CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 XX CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 XX CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 XX CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 XX CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 XX CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 XX CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 XX CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 XX CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC QY 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTT 446
 CC ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 CC DB 20 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTT 1

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Human PDBAC-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14311.
 XX KW Human, antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 XX KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 XX KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 XX KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 XX KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 XX KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 XX KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 XX PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14311; 763bp; English.
 XX CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 XX CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 XX CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 XX CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 XX CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 XX CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 XX CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 XX CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 XX CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 XX CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 XX CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 XX CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 XX CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 XX CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 XX CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 XX CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 XX CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 XX CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 XX CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 XX CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 XX CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 XX CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 XX CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 XX CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 XX CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 XX CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 XX CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 XX CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 XX CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 XX CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 543 TCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562

CC 20 TCGGCTCCCGAGTAGCTGG 1

CC RESULT 1412

CC ABD30943

CC ID ABD30943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

CC AC ABD30943;

CC DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

CC Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13154.

KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC WO200285309-A2.

CC 31-OCT-2002.

CC 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

CC 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

CC (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

CC Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

CC Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

CC WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13154; 763BP; English.

CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 737 GGACTACAGCGCCACACAC 756

CC 1 GGACTACAGCGCCCGCTAC 20

CC RESULT 1413

CC ABD25110/C

CC ID ABD25110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

CC AC ABD25110;

CC DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

CC A1125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4122.

KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC WO200285309-A2.

CC 31-OCT-2002.

CC 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

CC 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

CC (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14306.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.

WO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandraaagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Agular D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14306; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer, transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	1.7%	Score 16.8;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03;		
Matches 18; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0

```

QY      1033 GCTGGATTACGGGCACTG 1052
          |||||
Db      1 GCTGGATTACAGGCACCCG 20

```

RESULT 1416
ABD25776/c
ID ABD25776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD25776

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AI085559 DNA fragment.

KW Human; antisense

KW surfactant dep

KW beta-adrenergic

KW emphysema; chro

33 XX

XX
DN 10030039E300-22

XX 31 OCT 2003

XX
DE 22-APR-2003, 20

XX 24 APR 2001 30

XX (EPTG) EPTGENT

XX
XX
NUGO TM T V

PI Miller S, Tang

DR WPI; 2003-09305
yy

Pharmaceutical

PT nucleic acids

XX
CEC

Ph.D.

CC comprising oil

CC reducing adenoma

oligonucleotide expression of

CC dysfunction or
CC the intervention

CC device, in separate instructions for

CC of the invention
CC analgesic hydro-

CC beta-adrenergic
CC treating a renal

CC composition con
CC or availability

CC reduce the amount of pulmonary obstruction

CC with a disease

CC Inflammation, and
CC distress syndrome

hypertension, and

07 1033 GCTGGGATTA CGGGCAGCTTG 1052
 Db 1 GCTGGGATTA CGGCACCTCG 20
 RESULT 1416
 ID ABD25776/c
 XX ABD25776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABD25776;
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE A1085559 DNA fragment.
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; de.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285309-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Ngye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PT
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4788; 763bp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides; (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary

CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.

CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
DB 20 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 1
RESULT 1417
ABD32092
ID ABD32092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD32092;
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14303.
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antileukemic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS MO200285309-A2.
PN 31-OCT-2002.
PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14303; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antileukemic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 703 AGTATTCCTCCGCCCCAGC 722
DB 1 AGTATTCCTCCGCCCCAGC 20
RESULT 1418
ABD30931
ID ABD30931 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD30931;
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13142.
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antileukemic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS MO200285309-A2.
PN 31-OCT-2002.
PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13142; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 542 CTCAGCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561

Db 1 CTTAGCTCCGAGTAGCTG 20

RESULT 1419
ABD31032

ID ABD31032 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD31032;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13243.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EP7G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13243; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TCACCTGTACCCAGGCTG 951

Db 1 TCACCTGTACCCAGGCTG 20

RESULT 1420
ABD28965

ID ABD28965 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD28965;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE N58473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7977.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 XX bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7977; 763pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
 XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 XX hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 361 TCAAGCAGTCCACCTGCCTC 380
 XX |||||
 XX 1 TCAAGTATTCACCTGCCTC 20

DE Human IL4-R derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 12625.
 XX Human; antisense, bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hyperextension;
 XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285309-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 XX bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 12625; 763pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 XX hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 864 GCTGGGATTACAGCGTGCAG 883

Db 1 GCTGGATTATGCGATGAG 20
|||||
RESULT 1422
ABD26076/C
ID ABD26076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26076;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5088.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5088; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to

CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 753 CCAGCCTAGCTAATTTT 772
|||
Db 20 CCATGCCCGAGCTAATTTT 1
RESULT 1423
ABD26090/C
ID ABD26090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26090;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5102.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
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XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5102; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
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XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or

CC creating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC transplantation, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer,
CC hypertension rejection, rejection of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 676 CACTGCAACCTGCTCC 695
DB 20 CACTGCAACCTGCTCC 1

RESULT 1424
ABD26093/C
XX ABD26093 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABD26093;
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5105.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5105; 763bp; English.
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers; (b) the oligonucleotides; (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cancer,
CC transplantation rejection, rejection of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 484 AGTGTGTGATCTCGGCTCA 503
DB 20 AGTGTGTGATCTCGGCTCA 1

RESULT 1425
ABD30936
XX ABD30936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABD30936;
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13147.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
 XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13147; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoc constriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoc constriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 656 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 675
 DB 1 GCAGTGGCGCGCATCTCGGCT 20
 RESULT 1426
 ABD31035
 ID ABD31035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABD31035;
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13246.
 XX
 XX Human; antisease; bronchoc constriction; allergy; hyposcretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; es; primer.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX

PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PP
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPFIG-) EPGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13246; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoc constriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoc constriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 647 GCGTGAAGTCGAGTGGCGCA 666
 DB 1 GCGTGAAGTCGAGTGGCGACA 20
 RESULT 1427
 ABD32101
 ID ABD32101 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABD32101;
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14312.
 XX

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14312; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 791 GGGGTTACCATGTTGGCA 810
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||

DB 1 GGGTTTACCATGTTGGCA 20
 RESULT 1428
 ID ABD30945
 ID ABD30945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABD30945;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RANTES-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13156.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13156; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of

CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 770 TTTGTAATTTAGTAGAGA 789
Db 1 TTTGTAATTTAGTAGACA 20

RESULT 1429

ABD2130
ID ABD2130 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD2130;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14341.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Myce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14341; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered

CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 751 CACCACGCTAGCTAATTT 770
Db 1 CACCATGCTGCTAATTT 20

RESULT 1430

ABD28960
ID ABD28960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD28960;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX NS6473-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7972.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Myce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7972; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

201 GTTGTGACGCTGTCTTCA 220
1 GTTGGCCAGCGCTGTCTTGA 20

RESULT 1431

ABD26095/C
ID ABD26095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD26095;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA463249-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5107.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR MPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5107; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

472 AGGATGAAGTGCAGTGT 491
20 AGCCTGAAGTGCAGTGT 1

Db 20 AGCCTGAAGTGCAGTGT 1

RESULT 1432

ABD32089
ID ABD32089 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD32089;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14300.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

RESULT 1434
ADP86417
ID ADF66417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF66417;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE VLA4 antagonist-related PCR primer #2.
XX
KW VLA4 antagonist; acute leukaemia; screening; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003097097-A1.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
XX
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP004704.
XX
PA (NIT/) NITSU Y.
XX
PA (MATS/) MATSUNAGA T.
XX
PI Nitsun Y, Matsunaga T, Miyake K, Sakamaki S, Akiyama T, Fujimi A,
PI Tanaka I, Takemoto N;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-012487/01.
XX
PT Treatment and/or prevention of acute leukemia with medicinal compositions
PT containing VLA4 antagonist, also applicable in diagnosing its prognosis
PT and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2; 72pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises VLA4 antagonists that may optionally be used with
CC other anticancer agents for the treatment of acute leukemia. The VLA4
CC antagonists of the invention may be used to treat, prevent and diagnose
CC acute leukaemia, the VLA4 antagonists may also be used to screen drug
CC candidates. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was
CC used in an example of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 663 CGCAATCTTGCTCACTGCA 682
DB 1 CGCGATCTCGGCTCACTGCA 20
RESULT 1435
ADG86786
ID ADG86786 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADG86786;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PPAR antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 136865.
XX
KW Human; ss; PPAR delta; peroxisome proliferative activated receptor delta;
KW antisense gene therapy; cytosolic; osteopathic; antidiabetic; cancer;
KW osteoporosis; diabetes; endocrine disorder.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cyridines are 5
FT -methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
PN US2003224514-A1.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Gaarde W, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-022078/02.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides of 8-80 nucleobases, useful for treating
PT cancer, diabetes, osteoporosis or various endocrine disorders.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 22; 155pp; English.
XX
SQ

The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide comprising 8-80
nucleobases in length targeted to the coding region of a nucleic acid
molecule encoding PPAR-delta (peroxisome proliferative activated receptor
delta), where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of the PPAR-
delta and has any of the 66 sequences of 20 amino acids fully defined in
the specification. Also included are a compound of 8-80 nucleobase portion
length that specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion
of a preferred target region on a nucleic acid molecule encoding PPAR-
delta and a composition comprising the antisense oligonucleotide and a
carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified
internucleoside linkage (preferably a phosphorothioate linkage), at least
one sugar moiety (preferably 2'-O-methoxyethyl moiety) and at least one
modified nucleobase (which is a 5-methyl cytosine). The antisense
compounds are useful for treating cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes or
various endocrine disorders. The human PPAR delta gene is located on
chromosome 6p21. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of
the invention targeting human PPAR delta.

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 CAAGCAGCTGGATTACGG 1046
DB 1 CAAGTACTGGATTACAGG 20

RESULT 1436
ADG86939/c
ID ADG86939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADG86939;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PPAR antisense oligonucleotide target sequence #1.
XX
KW Human; ds; PPAR delta; peroxisome proliferative activated receptor delta;

XX Petronis A;
 XX WPI; 2004-062375/06.
 DR
 PT Detecting an epigenetic abnormality associated with a disease by
 PT identifying, within a eukaryotic genome, a locus having a hypomethylated
 PT sequence specific for the disease and an endogenous multi-copy DNA
 PT element.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 257bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a method for detecting an epigenetic abnormality
 CC associated with a disease. The method involves identifying, within a
 CC eukaryotic genome, a locus having a hypomethylated sequence specific for
 CC the disease and an endogenous multi-copy DNA element, such as a
 CC retroelement - endogenous retroviral sequences (ERV), SINE sequences, Alu
 CC sequences, LINE sequences and LI sequences. The method of the invention
 CC is useful for detecting a genetic abnormality associated with a disease,
 CC e.g. Huntington's disease, schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. The present
 CC DNA sequence represents a human Alu sequence PCR primer that was used in
 CC an example of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 389 AAAGTCTGGGATTACAGC 408
 DB 20 AAAGTCTGGGAGTACAGC 1
 XX
 RESULT 1439
 ADI30044
 ID ADI30044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADI30044;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human dual specific phosphatase 4 DNA, antisense oligonucleotide #64.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; human; dual specific phosphatase 4;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; apoptosis;
 KW cytosolic; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length at each
 FT end. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 XX
 PN US2003232441-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174460.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174460.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-061286/06.
 XX

PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 PT nucleic acid encoding dual specific phosphatase 4, useful for treating
 PT cancer, developmental disorder or a condition arising from aberrant
 PT apoptosis.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 77; 61bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid encoding dual specific phosphatase 4. The antisense compound
 CC comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with
 CC the nucleic acid and inhibits the expression of dual specific phosphatase
 CC 4. The antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside
 CC linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate linkage. It also comprises at
 CC least one modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
 CC sugar moiety. The antisense oligonucleotide further comprises at least
 CC one modified nucleobase, preferably a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for the treatment of diseases such as
 CC hyperproliferative disorders, developmental disorders, and diseases
 CC associated with aberrant apoptosis. The present sequence represents an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide used in the examples of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 836 TGATTCCTGCTCGCCT 855
 DB 1 TGATTCCTGCTCGCT 20
 XX
 RESULT 1440
 ADH76711
 ID ADH76711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH76711;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE MCHRL genomic sequence analysis primer #20.
 XX
 KW melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRL; anorectic; gene therapy;
 KW obesity; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003104489-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
 XX
 PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
 XX
 PA (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
 XX
 PI Platzer M, Platzer C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
 PI Reichwald K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
 XX
 PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
 PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRL gene or a susceptibility to
 PT the disorder.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 42; 76bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
 CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
 CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
 CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1

CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide
CC represents an MCHRI primer of the invention.
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 480 GTGAGTGTGTGATCAGCAG 499
1 GTGAGTGTGTGATCTCGG 20
RESULT 1441
ADH76713/C
ID ADH76713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH76713;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE MCHRI genomic sequence analysis primer #22.
XX
KM melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1; MCHRI; anorectic; gene therapy;
KM obesity; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN W02003104489-A2.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-EP005917.
XX
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00012569.
XX
PA (UYPH-) UNIV PHILIPPS MARBURG.
XX
PI Platzner M, Platzner C, Gudermann T, Hebebrand J, Hinney A;
PI Reichwald K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-062377/06.
XX
PT New diagnostic composition, useful for diagnosing obesity related to the
PT presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility to
PT the disorder.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 42; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel diagnostic polynucleotide composition.
CC The polynucleotide composition comprises: a sequence encoding a
CC polypeptide with defined sequences given in the specification; a sequence
CC capable of hybridizing to a melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1
CC (MCHRI) gene; a polynucleotide encoding an MCHRI polypeptide; or a
CC sequence comprising one or more of the nucleotide exchanges (SNP's) given
CC in the specification and at least 8 bases of surrounding sequence of the
CC MCHRI gene. The composition has anorectic activity. The polynucleotide
CC composition may be used in gene therapy to treat the disorders of the
CC invention. The composition is useful for diagnosing obesity related to
CC the presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene or a susceptibility
CC to the disorder. The MCHRI protein or polynucleotide is useful for
CC preparing a medicament for treating or preventing obesity related to the
CC presence of a molecular variant of the MCHRI gene. This polynucleotide

CC represents an MCHRI primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 1004 GCGATTCCTGCTCAGCC 1023
20 GCGATTCCTGCTCAGCC 1
RESULT 1442
ADH77272/C
ID ADH77272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH77272;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein oligo seqid 162.
XX
KM cytostatic; PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein inhibitor;
KM PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KM aberrant cellular differentiation; human;
KM PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein; antisense technology;
KM antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003232442-A1.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00175492.
XX
PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00175492.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-052174/05.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a
PT PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein, useful for treating cancer or a
PT disease arising from aberrant cellular differentiation.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 162; 119pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to, and which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding a PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein, and inhibits the
CC expression of a PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein. The compound,
CC composition and methods are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein, such as a
CC hyperproliferative disorder e.g. cancer, or a disease or condition

CC arising from aberrant cellular differentiation. They are also useful in
CC research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of PAZ/PIWI domain
CC -containing protein. This sequence represents a human PAZ/PIWI domain-
CC containing protein antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 219 GAATCTCCGACCTCAGATGA 238

Db 20 GAATCTCTGACCTCAGTGA 1

RESULT 1443

ADH77198

AC ADH77198; standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein oligo seqid 88.

KW cytostatic; PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein inhibitor;
KW PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KW aberrant cellular differentiation; human;
KW PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein; antisense technology;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine

FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 15..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2003232442-A1.

PD 18-DEC-2003.

PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00175492.

PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00175492.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Double KW;

DR WPI; 2004-052174/05.

PT New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a

PT PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein, useful for treating cancer or a

PT disease arising from aberrant cellular differentiation.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 88; 119pp; English.

CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted

CC to, and which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule

CC encoding a PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein, and inhibits the

CC composition and methods are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with PAZ/PIWI domain-containing protein, such as a
CC hyperproliferative disorder e.g. cancer, or a disease or condition
CC arising from aberrant cellular differentiation. They are also useful in
CC research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of PAZ/PIWI domain
CC -containing protein. This sequence represents a human PAZ/PIWI domain-
CC containing protein antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 219 GAATCTCCGACCTCAGATGA 238

Db 1 GAATCTCTGACCTCAGTGA 20

RESULT 1444

AD181381/C

ID AD181381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human P2X4 gene-specific antisense oligonucleotide #1.

KW antisense oligonucleotide; P2X4; P2X4-associated diseases;
KW neurological disorder; bone disorder; osteoporosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer; phosphorothioate backbone; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN US2004002152-A1.

PD 01-JAN-2004.

PF 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-00187659.

PR 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-00187659.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Double KW;

DR WPI; 2004-081656/08.

PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating P2X4 expression, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions associated with P2X4, e.g.
PT neurological disorders, osteoporosis or rheumatoid arthritis.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 13; 67pp; English.

CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to a
CC nucleic acid encoding P2X4. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of P2X4 in cells or tissues to treat diseases
CC associated with P2X4 expression, such as: neurological disorders, bone
CC disorders (e.g. osteoporosis), or rheumatoid arthritis. The present DNA
CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for the human P2X4 gene.
CC The present DNA sequence is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer with a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 CCCAAGTCTGGGATTACA 405

Db 20 CGCAAGTCTGGGATTACA 1

ID ADJ59777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59777;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #26.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 633; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 737 GGACTACAGGCGCCACCAC 756
Db 1 GGACTACAGGCGCCGCTAC 20
XX
RESULT 1448
ADJ59866
ID ADJ59866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59866;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #115.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 722; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 932 TCACTCTGTATCCAGGCTG 951
Db 1 TCACTTTGTACCCAGGCTG 20
XX
RESULT 1449
ADJ60948
ID ADJ60948 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60948;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #14.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1804; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1023 CTCCACAGAGCTGGGATTA 1042
DB 1 CTCCACAGAGCTGGGATTA 20
RESULT 1450
ADJ59764
ID ADJ59764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ59764;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #13.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 620; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 537 CTTGCTTAGGCTCCGAGT 556
DB 1 CTTGCTTAGGCTCCGAGT 20
RESULT 1451
ADJ60955
ID ADJ60955 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ60955;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #21.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1811; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 791 GGGGTTCCACCATGTTCGCCA 810
 1 GGGGTTCCACCATGTTCGCCA 20
 XX
 RESULT 1452
 ADJ60984
 ID ADJ60984 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ60984;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #50.
 XX
 KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W02004011613-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1840; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 751 CACCACGCTAGCTATTTT 770
 1 CACCACGCTAGCTATTTT 20
 XX
 RESULT 1453
 ADJ59766
 ID ADJ59766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ59766;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #15.
 XX
 KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W02004011613-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

```

XX  Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT  initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT  CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT  disease e.g., asthma.
PS  Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 622; 85pp; English.
XX  The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC  initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC  end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC  interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC  oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC  oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC  respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC  of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC  useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC  of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC  chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC  respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC  (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC  (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC  obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC  invention.
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY  722 CCTCTGAGTAGCTGGAGCT 741
DB  1 CCTCCGAGTACTGGAGATT 20

RESULT 1454
ADJ60973
ID  ADJ60973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  ADJ60973;
AC
XX  06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #39.
DE
XX
XX  interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM  airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM  cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM  pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM  ss.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX  WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX  05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX  25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX
XX  29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX
XX  (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX  Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI  Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI  WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
XX  Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT  initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT  CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT  disease e.g., asthma.

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XX  Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1829; 85pp; English.
PS
XX  The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX  initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC  end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC  interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC  oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC  oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC  respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC  of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC  useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC  of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC  chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC  respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC  (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC  (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC  obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC  invention.
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY  646 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 665
DB  1 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGCATGC 20

RESULT 1455
ADJ61656
ID  ADJ61656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  ADJ61656;
AC
XX  06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  IL-4Ra receptor #13.
DE
XX
XX  interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM  airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM  cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM  pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM  ss.
XX
XX  Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX  WO2004011613-A2.
PN
XX
XX  05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX  25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX
XX  29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX
XX  (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX  Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI  Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI  WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX
XX  Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT  initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT  CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT  disease e.g., asthma.
PS  Example 5; SEQ ID NO 2512; 85pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC  initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

```

CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents a receptor of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 864 GCGGATTACAGCGGTGAG 883
Db 1 GCTGGATTATAGCGCATGAG 20
RESULT 1456
ADJ59779
ID ADJ59779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59779;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #28.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW 86.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 635; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 770 TTTTGATTATTTAGTAGACA 789
Db 1 TTTTGATTATTTAGTAGACA 20
RESULT 1457
ADJ60946
ID ADJ60946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60946;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #12.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW 86.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN MO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1802; 85bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 703 AGTTATTCCTGCCCCAGC 722
DB 1 AGTGATCTCCTCCTCAGC 20
RESULT 1458
ADJ60949
ID ADJ60949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ60949;
AC
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #15.
DB
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1805; 85bp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1033 GCTGGATTACGGCACCCTG 1052
DB 1 GCTGGATTACGGCACCCTG 20
RESULT 1459
ADJ60972
ID ADJ60972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ60972;
AC
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #38.
DB
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
PF
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
DR
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1828; 85bp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 936 TCTGTTACCCAGCTGAGT 955
DB 1 TGTGTGCCCCAGCTGAGT 20
RESULT 1460
ADJ59202
ID ADJ59202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59202;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL 4R #57.
XX
interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 58; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1461
ADJ59765
ID ADJ59765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59765;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #14.
XX
interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 621; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1462
ADJ59770
ID ADJ59770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59770;
XX
DB 542 CTCAGCTCCCAAGTACTG 561
1 CTTAGCTCCCGAGTACTG 20
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #19.
DE
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 626; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 656 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 675
DB 1 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 20

```

RESULT 1463
ADJ60943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60943;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #9.
XX

```

KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1799; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 673 GCTCACTGCAACCTTGCT 692
DB 1 GCTCACTGCAACCTTGCT 20

```

RESULT 1464
ADJ59869 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59869;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide associated to RANTES #118.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIDEMESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shababuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX DR MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 725; 85bp; English.
XX SQ The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX SQ Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX SQ end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX SQ Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX SQ oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX SQ respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX SQ of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX SQ useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX SQ of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX SQ chosen from allergy, inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX SQ respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX SQ (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX SQ (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX SQ obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX SQ invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 647 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGCA 666
Db 1 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGACA 20
RESULT 1465
ADJ60993
ID ADJ60993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60993;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDB4C #59.
XX
KW Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX

PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIDEMESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shababuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX DR MPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1849; 85bp; English.
XX SQ The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX SQ Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX SQ end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX SQ Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX SQ oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX SQ respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX SQ of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX SQ useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX SQ of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX SQ chosen from allergy, inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX SQ respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX SQ (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX SQ (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX SQ obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX SQ invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 535 CTCCTGCTCAGCTCCCAA 554
Db 1 CTCCTGCTCAGCTCCCAA 20
RESULT 1466
ADJ60994
ID ADJ60994 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60994;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDB4C #60.
XX
KW Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX

XX Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 10; 145bp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel method of estimating disease risk or
XX prognosis of an individual by sequence polymorphism analysis, especially
CC polymorphisms in the human chromosome 19q. The invention further relates
CC to: estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from
CC cancer to a disease treatment; a primer or probe for use in the method of
CC estimating the disease risk or prognosis of an individual or for
CC estimating a treatment response of an individual suffering from cancer to
CC a disease treatment; an antibody directed to an epitope of a RAI gene
CC product; and a kit for use in the method of estimating the disease risk
CC or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response of
CC an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment, comprising at
CC least one primer or probe and optionally amplifying means for nucleic
CC acid amplification. The novel method is useful for estimating the disease
CC risk or prognosis of an individual or for estimating a treatment response
CC of an individual suffering from cancer to a disease treatment. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a primer/probe used for detecting
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms in the DNA of human chromosome 19 of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 GTGCACTGCTGTCATCAG 459
DB 20 GTGCACTGCTGTCATCAG 1
RESULT 1469
ADJ96296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ID ADJ96296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADJ96296;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #14.
XX
XX Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KM antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004014051-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 37; 175bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targetted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
CC sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
CC specification.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 GTGCACTGCTGTCATCAG 459
DB 20 GTGCACTGCTGTCATCAG 1

CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
CC sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
CC specification.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 1077
DB 1 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 20
RESULT 1470
ADJ96332/C
ID ADJ96332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADJ96332;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human breast cancer-1 associated antisense oligonucleotide #50.
XX
XX Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KM antisense therapy; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004014051-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 73; 175bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targetted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC associated antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in the
CC sequence listing differs from that given in example 15 of the
CC specification.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 1077
DB 1 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGA 20

Db 20 ACGCCCGGCTAATTTTGTGA 1

RESULT 1471
ADJ96456/C
ID ADJ96456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ96456;
AC
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human breast cancer-1 target oligonucleotide #41.
DE
XX Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KM antisense therapy; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004014051-A1.
XX
XX 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 32; 175pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC target oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGTGA 1077
Db 20 ACGCCCGGCTAATTTTGTGA 1

RESULT 1472
ADJ96392
ID ADJ96392 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ96392;
AC
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human breast cancer-1 antisense oligonucleotide #197041.
DE
XX Breast cancer-1; diagnosis; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KM antisense therapy; human; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidines are
FT 5'-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004014051-A1.
XX
XX 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199676.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Brown-Driver VL, Dobie KM;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-121557/12.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of breast
PT cancer-1, such as breast, ovary, prostate and/or peritoneum cancers.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 31; 175pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to novel antisense compounds targeted
CC to breast cancer-1 proteins and their encoding nucleic acids. The
CC invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases and conditions associated with aberrant expression and activity
CC of breast cancer-1 such as a hyperproliferative disorder in particular
CC breast, ovary, prostate and peritoneum cancers. The invention is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is human breast cancer-1
CC antisense oligonucleotide. Note: This sequence given in example 15 of the
CC specification differs from that given in the sequence listing.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGTGA 1077
Db 1 ACGCCCGGCTAATTTTGTGA 20

RESULT 1473
ADL14967
ID ADL14967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL14967;
AC
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human glaucoma-related optineurin (OPTN) exon 6 PCR primer SF6.
DE
XX Human; glaucoma; optineurin; OPTN; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX EP138590-A2.
XX

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PD 11-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2003; 2003BP-00447201.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00226612.
XX
XX (SYSM-) SYSMEX CORP.
XX
XX Kouchi Y, Masago A, Takahata T;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-146134/15.
XX
XX Gene assay for predicting future onset of glaucoma, particularly primary
XX open angle glaucoma or normal ocular tension glaucoma, comprises
XX detecting a mutation of at least one base of the optineurin gene.
XX
XX Claim 9; SEQ ID NO 19; 31pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer SF6 for exon 6 ADL14952 of the
XX glaucoma-associated gene, OPTN (optineurin) ADL14949. The invention
XX relates to a gene assay method for predicting future onset of primary
XX open angle glaucoma and/or normal ocular tension glaucoma. This involves
XX detecting a mutation in the OPTN gene coding sequence, specifically a
XX substitution of G for A at position 619 and/or a substitution of A for G
XX at position 898 of the OPTN coding sequence. The mutation(s) is detected
XX using a nucleic acid amplification method using primers specific for the
XX different exons of the coding sequence, including primers SF6 and SF6
XX ADL14968 for exon 6.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 574 TGCACCACTACCTGCGCTA 593
XX 1 TGTGCCACTACCTGCGCTA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1474
XX ADL23335/C
XX ID ADL23335 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADL23335;
XX
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer #1 for amplification of D3S1611.
XX
XX KM ss; primer; diagnosis; cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; CIN;
XX allelic deletion; FHIT; fragile histidine triad gene; PR;
XX progesterone receptor; DLEC1; deleted in lung and oesophageal cancer 1;
XX TRIM29; tripartite motif-containing 29; microsatellite; D3S1260;
XX D1S35; D1S528.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO2004018711-A2.
XX
XX PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
XX PF 20-AUG-2003; 2003WO-GB003637.
XX
XX PR 24-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00019890.
XX PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405717P.
XX
XX (UNLO ) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.
XX
XX Ming-Qing D;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-226867/21.

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XX
XX Diagnosing cervical intraepithelial neoplasia comprising detecting an
XX allelic deletion in genes selected from FHIT, PR, DLEC1 or TRIM 29 by
XX comparing the FHIT, PR, DLEC1 and/or TRIM 29 polynucleotides or proteins
XX present in the samples.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 17; 56pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a primer which was used in the method of the
XX invention for diagnosing susceptibility to persistence or progression of
XX cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) in an individual suffering from
XX the disease. The method comprises detecting an allelic deletion in one or
XX more genes selected from FHIT (fragile histidine triad gene), PR
XX (progesterone receptor), DLEC1 (deleted in lung and oesophageal cancer 1)
XX or TRIM29 (tripartite motif-containing 29) by comparing the FHIT, PR,
XX or TRIM29 polynucleotides or proteins present in the samples
XX derived from non-dyskaryotic and dyskaryotic samples, respectively. The
XX method is carried out using a kit comprising a panel of two or more pairs
XX of primers, where each pair of primers is suitable for amplifying a
XX microsatellite DNA marker selected from D3S1300, D3S1260, D1S35 or
XX D1S528, or a panel of two or more specific binding agents, where each
XX binding agent is capable of distinguishing between the normal and allelic
XX deletion forms of a polynucleotide or protein selected from FHIT, PR,
XX TRIM29 or DLEC1. The method is useful for diagnosing susceptibility to
XX persistence or progression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in an
XX individual suffering from the disease.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 384 CTCCTCAAGTGTGCGATT 403
XX 20 CTCCTCAAGTGTGCGATT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1475
XX ADL81396
XX ID ADL81396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADL81396;
XX
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Gene 216 polymorphism sequencing primer #52.
XX
XX KM asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2004022215-A1.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PF 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
XX PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.
XX PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX
XX (KEIT/) KEITH T.
XX (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
XX (BERD/) BERDEWEGH P V.
XX (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
XX (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
XX (SIMO/) SIMON J.
XX (ALLEN/) ALLEN K.
XX (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
XX Keith T, Little RD, Berdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

```

PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-142647/14.
DR
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 208; 485bp; English.
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of
CC nucleic acid molecules each given in the specification. The composition
CC and methods are useful in diagnosing or treating asthma or bronchial
CC hyperresponsiveness, and other diseases such as obesity or inflammatory
CC bowel disease. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 686 TCTGCTCCCGGTTCAAGT 705
DB 1 TCTGCTCCCGGTTCAAGT 20
RESULT 1476
ADK74414
ID ADK74414 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADK74414;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1748.
DE
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
PF
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1748; 417bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate

CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 426 CTTTATTATTATTATT 445
DB 1 CTTTATTATTATTATT 20
RESULT 1477
ADL32377
ID ADL32377 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADL32377;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA Segid 4410.
DE
XX
XX human, medicine, signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
KM oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1396543-A2.
PN
XX
XX 10-MAR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
PF
XX
XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
XX
PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-204755/20.
DR
XX
XX
PT New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNAs) useful for synthesizing full
PT length human CDNAs.
XX
XX
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4410; 1340bp; English.
XX
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
CC length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers
CC to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
CC target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
CC encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
CC glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
CC for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
CC ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
CC human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PD 01-APR-2004.
 XX 05-SEP-2003; 2003US-00655847.
 XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160807.
 XX (GAAR/) GAARDE W.
 PA (FREI/) FREIER S M.
 PA (WATT/) WATT A T.
 XX
 PI Gaarde W, Freier SM, Watt AT;
 XX WPI; 2004-282460/26.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotide, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid encoding PPAR-delta, useful for preparing a composition for treating
 PT hyperproliferative disorder, e.g., cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 0pp; English.
 XX
 PS This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid encoding PPAR-delta, which specifically hybridize to and
 CC inhibit expression of PPAR-delta. The oligonucleotide specifically
 CC hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding the PPAR-delta and comprises at least one
 CC modified internucleoside linkage, which is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar
 CC moiety or at least one modified nucleobase, which is a 5-methylcytosine.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preparing a composition for
 CC treating hyperproliferative disorder, e.g., cancer. The oligonucleotides
 CC of the invention have cytoskeletal activity and can be used for gene
 CC therapy.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1027 CAAGACGCTGGATTACGGG 1046
 Db 1 CAAGTGGCTGGATTACGGG 20
 RESULT 1481
 ADM14052/C
 ID ADM14052 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM14052;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:239.
 XX
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; nocrotic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 PN
 PD WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX
 XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Glaxo JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischaemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 239; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
 CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoskeletal,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocrotic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 863 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTGA 882
 Db 20 TGCTGGATTACAGCGCTGA 1
 RESULT 1482
 ADM15037/C
 ID ADM15037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM15037;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1224.
 XX
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;

KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1224; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1..7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 776 ATTTTACTAGATGGGCT 795
|||||

DB 20 ATTTTACTAGATGGGCT 1
RESULT 1483
ADM15443/C
ID ADM15443 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15443;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1630.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gliese JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1630; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,

CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 371 CACCGCCTCGCCTCCCA 390
DB 20 CACCGCCTCGCCTCCCA 1

RESULT 1484
ADM14566/C
ID ADM14566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14566;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:753.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PAAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,

PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischaemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 753; 132pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 Chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 TCTGCCCCAGCCTCTGAG 730
DB 20 TCCCGCCTCGCCTCTGAG 1

RESULT 1485
ADM14625/C
ID ADM14625 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14625;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:812.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PP
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 812; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 679 TGCAGCCTCTGCTCCCGG 698
DB 20 TGCAGCCTCTGCTCCCGG 1
RESULT 1486
ADM14799/c
ID ADM14799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX ADM14799;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:986.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomeal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.

XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 986; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 676 CACTGCACTCTGCTCCG 695
DB 20 CACTGCACTCTGCTCCG 1
RESULT 1487
ADM15381/c
ID ADM15381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX
XX ADM15381;
XX

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1568.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1568; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 394 GCTGGATTACAGCGGTGCA 413
DB 20 GCTGGATTACAGCGGTGCA 1
RESULT 1488
ADM14381/C
ID ADM14381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADM14381;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:568.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 568; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,


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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 688; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antirheumatic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 710 CTCCTGCCCCAGCTCTCTGA 729
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTCGCGCTCCAGCTCTCTGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1491
XX ADM15122/C
XX ID ADM15122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADM15122;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1309.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antirheumatic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
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```
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1309; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antirheumatic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1066 CTAATTTTGTATTTTCACTT 1085
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 CTAATTTTGTATTTTCACTT 1
```


XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1334, 132pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGES-1). The
CC human MPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC MPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC MPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with MPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyrostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroproctective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as MPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with MPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophtalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Oy 214 GTCTGCAACTCCGCAGCTCA 233
|||||
Db 20 GTCTGCAACTCCTGGCCTCA 1

RESULT 1494
ADM13851/C
ID ADM13851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADM13851;
XX
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:38.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGES-1; mpGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophtalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.

PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	(PMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	Gierse JK;
XX	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX	ischemia.
XX	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 38; 132pp; English.
XX	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX	9q4.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 1.6e+03;
XX	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
QY	1001 CAAGGATTCTCTGTCCTCA 1020
DB	20 CAAGGATTCTCTCGCCCTCA 1
RESULT 1495	
ADMI4695/C	
ID	ADMI4695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADMI4695;
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:882.
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	Key Location/Qualifiers

XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1 useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 678; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective, vasotropic,
CC opthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1006 GATTCTCCTGCTCAGCCTC 1025
DB 20 GATTCTCCTGCTCAGCCTC 1
RESULT 1499
ID ADM14603/c
XX ADM14603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14603;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DB Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:790.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiatic; neuroprotective; vasotropic; opthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; opthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT modified_base
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Glaxo JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 790; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiatic, neuroprotective, vasotropic,
CC opthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 673 GCTCACTGCAACCTGCTGCT 692
DB 20 GCTCACTGCAACCTGCTGCT 1
RESULT 1500
ID ADM14641/c
XX ADM14641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14641;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DB Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:828.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiatic; neuroprotective; vasotropic; opthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW

Query Match	Best Local Similarity	1.7%;	Score 16.8;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Matches 18;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;	
674	CTCACTGCAACTCTGCCTC	693			
20	CTCACTGCAAGCTCCGCTC	1			

ID	ADM14769/C	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADM14769;	
DT	01-JUL-2004	(first entry)
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:956.	
XX	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;	
XX	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;	
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antiplatelet;	
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;	
KM	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;	
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;	
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;	
KW	reflexion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;	
KX	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
PT	modified_base	1..20
PT		/tag= b
PT		/mod_base= OTHER
PT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
PT		residues are 5-methylcytidines"
PT	modified_base	1..5
PT		/tag= a
PT		/mod_base= OTHER
PT		/note= "2',-O-methoxyethyls"
PT	modified_base	16..20
PT		/tag= c
PT		/mod_base= OTHER
PT		/note= "2',-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	WO2004028458-A2.	
XX	08-APR-2004.	
XX	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
XX	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.	
XX	Gierse JK;	
XX	WPI, 2004-305094/28.	
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid	
XX	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,	
XX	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or	
XX	ischemia.	
XX	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 956; 132p; English.	
XX	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide	
XX	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The	
XX	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to	
XX	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,	
XX	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding	
XX	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and	
XX	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of	
XX	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal	
XX	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric	
XX	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclostatic,	
XX	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,	
XX	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,	
XX	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can	
XX	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound	
XX	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or	

CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 677 ACTGCACCTCTGCTCCCG 696
DB 20 ACTGCAGCTCTGCTCCCG 1

RESULT 1502
ADM15380/c
ID ADM15380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM15380;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1567.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Glerse JK;

XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1567; 132bp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide

CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoskeletal,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC ophthalmic, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 TCTGTTACCGAGCTGAGT 955
DB 20 TCTGTTGCCCACTGAGT 1

RESULT 1503
ADM14342/c
ID ADM14342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14342;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:529.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

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PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 529; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 996 GGGCTCAGCGATTCCTCG 1015
XX |||||
XX 20 GGGTTCAGCGATTCCTCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1504
XX ADM14458/C
XX ID ADM14458 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14458;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:645.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX

```

```

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT residue= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 645; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1058 ACACCCCGCTAATTTTGTGTA 1077
XX |||||
XX 20 ATACCCGACTAATTTTGTGTA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1505
XX ADM13854/C
XX ID ADM13854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM13854;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:41.
XX

```


KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 41; 132pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

QY 1000 TCAGCGATTCTCTCTTC 1019
Db * 20 TCAGCGATTCTCTCTTC 1
RESULT 1506
ADMI4675/c
ID ADMI4675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADMI4675;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:862.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN WO2004028458-A2.
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 862; 132pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal

CC	having a disease or condition associated with mpGES-1.
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiact, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mpGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	condition associated with mpGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	709 TCCTCGCCGAGCCTCTG 728
Dd	20 TTCCTGGCTTCAGCTCTCTG 1
RESULT 1507	
ID	ADM14025/C
AD	ADM14025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADM14025;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mpGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:212.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGES-1; mpGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiac; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
PI	Gierse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2004-305094/28.

XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 212; 132bp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	391 AGTGTGGGATTACAGCGCT 410
Ddb	 20 AGTGCTGGATGCACAGCAT 1
RESULT 1508	
ID	ADM14469/C
XX	ADM14469 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADM14469;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:656.
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	modified_base
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	modified_base
FT	/tag= c

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FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gierse JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 656; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX      Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      672 GGCTCACTGCACCTCTGCC 691
XX      DB      20 GGCTCACTGCACCTCTGCC 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1509
XX      ADM14642/c
XX      ID      ADM14642 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ADM14642;
XX
XX      DT      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      DE      Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:829.
XX
XX      KW      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

```

```

XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      modified_base 1..20
XX      /tag= b
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX      modified_base 1..5
XX      /tag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      modified_base 16..20
XX      /tag= c
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gierse JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 829; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX      human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX      Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      1005 CGATTCTCCGCTCAGCCT 1024
XX      DB      20 CGATTCTCCGCTCAGCCT 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1510
XX      ADM14763/c
XX      ID      ADM14763 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

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XX ADM14763;
AC
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:950.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 950; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclooxygenase,
XX antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
```

```
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 643 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGTGG 662
DB 20 CCCAGCTGAGTGCAGTGG 1
RESULT 1511
ADM14262/C
ID ADM14262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14262;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:449.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 449; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
```

XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA	Gierse JK;
XX	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR	
XX	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
XX	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 597; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. MPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophtalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	
532 ATCCTCGGCTCAGACTCC 551	
20 ATTCTCCGGCTCAGACTCC 1	
RESULT 1513	
ID ADM14596/C	
ADM14596 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX ADMM14596;	
XX	
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)	
XX	
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:783.	
XX	
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;	
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;	
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;	
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;	
KM immunoprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;	
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;	
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;	
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;	
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.	
XX	
OS Homo sapiens.	
XX Synthetic.	
FM Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base	1..20
FT /tag= b	
FT /mod_bases= OTHER	
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine	

```
FT modified_base residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 783; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 675 TCACGCAACCTTCGCTCC 694
XX |||||||
XX 20 TCACGCAACCTTCGCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1514
XX ADML14660/C
XX ID ADML14660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADML14660;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:847.
XX
XX DE chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX
XX KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
```

```
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 847; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1056 CCACACCCGCTAATTTTG 1075
```

Db 20 CCATACCCAGCTAATTTTG 1

RESULT 1515
ADM14676/C
ID ADM14676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14676;
XX
XX
DE 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:863.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FH modified_base 1.20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 863; 132p; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,

CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 ACCACACCCGCTAATTTT 1074
Db 20 CCATACCCAGCTAATTTT 1

RESULT 1516
ADM14829/C
ID ADM14829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14829;
XX
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1016.
XX
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key
XX modified_base 1.20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid

PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1016; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotrophic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 792 GGGTTCACATGTTCCGAC 811
DB 20 GGGTTCACATGTTCCGAC 1
RESULT 1517
ADM14269/c
ID ADM14269 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14269;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:456.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX modified_base residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHARMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 456; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotrophic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1004 GCGATTCTCTGTCACGCC 1023
DB 20 GCGATTCTCTGTCACGCC 1
RESULT 1518
ADM14328/c
ID ADM14328 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14328;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:515.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

Seq Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1057 CACACCCCGCTAATTTTGT 1076
DB 20 CATACCCAGCTAATTTTGT 1
RESULT 1520
ADM15246/c
ID ADM15246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM15246;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1433.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; cardiotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
XX MO2004028458-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
PF
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gliese JK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1433; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Seq Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 213 GGCTTCGAACCTCCGACCTC 232
DB 20 GGCTTCGAACCTCCGACCTC 1
RESULT 1521
ADM15325/c
ID ADM15325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADM15325;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1512.
XX
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX
XX MO2004028458-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
PF
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR
XX
XX

PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX Gierse JK;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 DR
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1512; 132pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 793 GGGTTCACGATGTCGCCAGG 812
 20 GGTTCACGATGTCGCCAGG 1
 RESULT 1522
 ADML15564/C
 ID ADML15564 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ADML15564;
 AC
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1751.
 XX
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KM neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH 1. .20
 FT modified_base /+tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1. .5

FT /+tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16. .20
 FT /+tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX
 PN WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-APR-2004.
 PD
 XX
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 PR
 XX
 PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 XX Gierse JK;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 DR
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1751; 132pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 369 TCCAGCTGCTCGAGCTCCC 388
 20 TCCAGCGGCTCGGCTCCC 1
 RESULT 1523
 ADML13922/C
 ID ADML13922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ADML13922;
 AC
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:109.
 XX
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KM

CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 682 AACCTCTGCTCCCGGGTTC 701
Db 20 AGCTCCGCTCCCGGGTTC 1
RESULT 1525
ADM14674/c
ID ADM14674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14674;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:861.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX PR
XX (PAAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX Gierse JK;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

PT ischemia.
XX
XX claim 4; SEQ ID NO 861; 132pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 678 CTGCAACCTCTGCTCCCGG 697
Db 20 CTGCAACCTCTGCTCCCGG 1
RESULT 1526
ADM14776/c
ID ADM14776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM14776;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:963.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.

XX	08-APR-2004.
PD	
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
XX	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PR	
XX	
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	
P1	Gierse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 963; 132bp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX	
QY	680 GCACCTCTGCTCCCGGCT 699
DB	20 GCAGCTCGGCTCCCGGCT 1
XX	
RESULT 1527	
ADMI4800/C	
ID	ADMI4800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADMI4800;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:987.
XX	
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1..20
/*tag= b	
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"	
modified_base	1..5
/*tag= a	
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
/*tag= c	
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
WO2004028458-A2.	
08-APR-2004.	
25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.	
Gierse JK;	
WPI; 2004-305094/28.	
New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding MPGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.	
Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 987; 132bp; English.	
The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (MPGS-1). The human MPGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding MPGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid MPGS-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of MPGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with MPGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antidiabetic, immunoprotective, cardiant, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as MPGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with MPGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.	
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches	18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1054 CACCACACCCGCTAATTTT	1073
20 CACCATACCAGCTAATTTT	1
RESULT 1528	
ADM14814/C	
ID	ADM14814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADM14814;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (First entry)

CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotrophic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 937 CTGTACCCAGGCTGAGTG 956
 Db 20 CTGTGCCCCAGCTGAGTG 1
 RESULT 1530
 ADM15526/C
 ID ADM15526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADM15526;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1713.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 FH
 XX
 Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /+tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT 1..5
 FT /+tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT 16..20
 FT /+tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX
 PN WO2004028458-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 XX
 PA (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX

PI Gierse JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischaemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1713; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid encoding
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotrophic,
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 370 CCACCTGCTCAGCCTCCCA 389
 Db 20 CCACCGGCTCGGCTCCCA 1
 RESULT 1531
 ID ADO46482
 AC ADO46482 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1848.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR4; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD33; ICAM; VCAM; triypase a;
 KW triypase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 FH
 XX
 Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /+tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT 1..5
 FT /+tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT 16..20
 FT /+tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI, 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
PS
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1849; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 535 CTCCTGCTCAGCCTCCCA 554
DB 1 CTCCTGCTCAGCCTCCCA 20
RESULT 1532
ADO44692
ID ADO44692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO44692;
AC
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #58.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUHH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI, 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
PS
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 58; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 864 GCTGGATTACAGCGCTGAG 883
DB 1 GCTGGATTATAGGCATGAG 20
RESULT 1533
ADO46473

ID ADO46473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO46473;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #1839.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
PR
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1840; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 751 CACCACGCTGCTAATTT 770
XX
XX Db 1 CACCACGCTGCTAATTT 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1534
XX ADO45356
XX ID ADO45356 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO45356;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #722.
XX
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
PR
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
DR
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 722; 174bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the

CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TCACCTCTGTTACCCAGGCTG 951
1 TCACCTTGTCACCCAGGCTG 20

RESULT 1535
AD046438
AD046438 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46438;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1804.

Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004049022-A1.

PD 11-MAR-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHR/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.

PI NYCE JM, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1805; 174pp; English.

CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1033 GCTGGGATTACGGGCACTTG 1052
1 GCTGGGATTACGGGCACTTG 20

AD046432

AD046432 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46432;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1798.

Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004049022-A1.

PD 11-MAR-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. CCR1,
 PT inflammation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1799; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 673 GCTCACTGCAACCTCTGCCT 692
 DB 1 GCTCACTGCAACCTCACCCT 20
 RESULT 1537
 ADO46461
 ID ADO46461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46461;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1827.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT inflammation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1828; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 936 TCTGTACCCAGCGCTGAGT 955
 DB 1 TGTGTGCCAGCGCTGAGT 20

RESULT 1538
ADO46483
ID ADO46483 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO46483;
AC
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #1849.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. CCR1,
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1850; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary

CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 381 AGCCTCCCAAGTGTGGA 400
XX |||||
XX 1 AGCCTCCCAAGTGTGGA 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1539
XX ADO45260
XX ID ADO45260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO45260;
AC
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #626.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
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XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 626; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention

CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, allergic rhinitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 656 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 675

Db 1 GCAGTGGCGCATCTTGCT 20

RESULT 1540

ADO46435

ID ADO46435 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46435;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide #1801.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004049022-A1.

PN 11-MAR-2004.

PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

PA (TANG/) TANG L.

PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.

PA (MILL/) MILLER S.

PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

PA (LUIH/) LUI H.

PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX

DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1802; 174bp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from asthma, allergic rhinitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 703 AGTATTTCTCTGCCCCGCGC 722

Db 1 AGTATTTCTCTGCCCCGCGC 20

RESULT 1541

ADO46462

ID ADO46462 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46462;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide #1828.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004049022-A1.

PN 11-MAR-2004.

PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR MPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1829; 174bp; English.
 PS The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC 5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC allergic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 646 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCGC 665
 Db 1 AGGCTGAGTGCAGTGC 20
 RESULT 1542
 ADO46443
 ID ADO46443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46443;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1809.
 XX
 XX Human, sg; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;

KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 PN 11-MAR-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR MPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1810; 174bp; English.
 PS The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC 5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC allergic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 179 AGTAGAGATGAGTCTTC 198
 Db 1 AGTAGAGATGAGTCTTCACC 20

-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM, tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM, tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 770 TTTTGATTTTGTAGTAGCA 789
DB 1 TTTTGATTTTGTAGTAGCA 20

RESULT 1545

ID ADO47047 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO47047;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #2413.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004049022-A1.

PN 11-MAR-2004.

PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

PA (TANG/) TANG L.

PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.

PA (MILL/) MILLER S.

PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

PA (LIHH/) LI H.

PA (CONG/) CONG H.

PI Myce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S,

PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,

PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.

PT asthma.

XX Example 5; Page 163; 174pp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 GCTGGGATTTCAGGCGGTGAG 883

DB 1 GCTGGGATTTCAGGCGGTGAG 20

RESULT 1546

ID ADO45254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO45254;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #620.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004049022-A1.

PN 11-MAR-2004.

PD

PR 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 620; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 537 CCTGCTCAGCTCCCAACT 556
 CC |||||
 CC 1 CCTGCTTAGCTCCCGAGT 20
 CC
 CC RESULT 1547
 CC ADO45267
 CC ID ADO45267 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
 CC
 CC AC ADO45267;
 CC XX
 CC DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 CC XX
 CC DE Human oligonucleotide #633.
 CC XX
 CC KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;

KW CCR1, CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 KW tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 KW
 KW Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
 XX
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 XX (TANG/) TANG L.
 XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
 XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 XX (LUHH/) LU H.
 XX (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 633; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 737 GGACTACAGGCGCCACAC 756

Db 1 GGACTACAGCGCCCGCTAC 20
|||||
RESULT 1548
AD045359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADO45255;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #621.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM trypsin b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenoma; adenoma A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 621, 174p; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC trypsin a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC trypsin b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenoma and/or levels of adenoma A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with

CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP, 3 A, 7 C, 5 G, 5 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best local similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 542 CTCAGCTCCCAAGTCTG 561
Db 1 CTTAGCCTCCCGAGTAGCTG 20
|||||
RESULT 1549
AD045359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADO45359;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #725.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM trypsin b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenoma; adenoma A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 725, 174p; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region

CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR3, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperinflation, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCCCA 666
 |||||
 Db 1 GGCTGAGTGCAGTGGCCCA 20

RESULT 1550

ID ADO46444 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADO46444;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1810.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US200409022-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

XX (TANG/) TANG L.

XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.

XX (MILL/) MILLER S.

XX (SHAH/) SHAHAUDDIN S.

XX (LUH/) LU H.

XX (CONG/) CONG H.

XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1811; 174bp; English.

XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR3, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperinflation, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 791 GGCTTCCACATGTTGCCCA 810
 |||||
 Db 1 GGCTTCCACATGTTGCCCA 20

RESULT 1551

ID ADO46437 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADO46437;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #1803.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US200409022-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX PT asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1804; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Roraxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CC CCR1, CCR3, Roraxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, tryptase a,
XX CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1023 CTCCTCAGCAGCTGGGATTA 1042
XX |||||
XX 1 CTCCTCAGTACTGGGATTA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1552
XX ADO11743/c
XX ID ADO11743 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADO11743;
XX
XX DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Single multiplex PCR primer #1115.

XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX KW single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
XX KW genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX KW gene expression profiling.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO2004033649-A2.
XX
XX PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
XX PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
XX PI Li H, Li J;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
XX DR
XX PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
XX PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 38; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
XX CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
XX CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
XX CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
XX CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
XX CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
XX CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
XX CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
XX CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
XX CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
XX CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
XX CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
XX CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
XX CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
XX CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
XX CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
XX CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
XX CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
XX CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
XX CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 636 TCTGTACCCAGGCTGGAGT 655
XX |||||
XX 20 TTTGTACCCCGGCTGGAGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1553
XX ADO52208
XX ID ADO52208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADO52208;
XX
XX DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 82.
XX
XX KW cyrostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;

XX	AD052272;
AC	
XX	
DT	12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 148.
XX	
KM	cyrostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;
KM	IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;
KW	hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM	antisense technology; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT	are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..15
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	15..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	
PN	US2004102395-A1.
XX	
PD	27-MAY-2004.
XX	
PF	22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX	
PR	22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Bennett CF, Dobie KM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-399725/37.
XX	
PT	New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of
PT	apoptosis (IAP)-like and inhibits expression of IAP-like, useful for
PT	modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT	hyperproliferative disorder.
XX	
PS	Example 14; SEQ ID NO 146; 58pp; English.
XX	
XX	The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC	a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC	where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC	encoding IAP-like comprising 16000 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC	expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibitor of expression of
CC	IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC	diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC	the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC	selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC	comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC	and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC	like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC	It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC	expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC	represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC	oligonucleotide.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 989 GCCTCCCGGCTCAAGCGAT 1008
|||
DB 20 GCCTCCCGGCTCAAGCGAT 1

RESULT 1555

ADP45835
ID ADP45835 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADP45835;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Extend primer 27 used to genotype human ICAM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 SNP.

XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1; human rhinovirus receptor; BB2;
KW CD54; cell surface glycoprotein p3.58; ICAM-4;
KW Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; ICAM-5; telencephalin; chromosome 19p13;
XX ss; primer; PCR; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; probe.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2004047623-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.

XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.

XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of polymorphic variations in the ICAM, MAPK10, KIAA0861, NIMA1 or GALE
PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
PT from a subject.

XX Example 4; Page 83; 289pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
XX more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytosolic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
XX breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
XX cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
XX response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
XX current sequence is that of an Extend primer (also described as probe) of
XX the invention which was used to genotype human intercellular adhesion
XX molecule ICAM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 gDNA. ICAM-1 (human rhinovirus receptor;BB2
XX ;CD54;cell surface glycoprotein p3.58) has been mapped to chromosome
XX position 19p13.3-p13.2. ICAM-4 (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group;LW) has
XX been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2-cen and ICAM-5
XX (telencephalin) has been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1085 TAGAGGCGGGTTTCAACCAT 1104
|||
DB 1 TAGAGAGCGGGTTTCACTAT 20

RESULT 1556

ADP46278/C
ID ADP46278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADP46278;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Extend primer 59 used to genotype human KIAA0861 polymorphism.

XX breast cancer; cytosolic; gene therapy; human; ss; primer; PCR; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW Rho family guanine-nucleotide exchange factor; KIAA0861;
KW chromosome 3q27.3; probe.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2004047623-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.

XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.

XX PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT of polymorphic variations in the ICAM, MAPK10, KIAA0861, NIMA1 or GALE
PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
PT from a subject.

XX Example 6; Page 99; 289pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
XX more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytosolic
XX applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
XX breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
XX cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
XX response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
XX current sequence is that of an Extend primer (also described as probe) of
XX the invention which was used to genotype human Rho family guanine-
XX nucleotide exchange factor KIAA0861 gDNA which has been mapped to
XX chromosomal position 3q27.3.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 673 GCTCAGTCAACCTCTGCT 692
|||
DB 20 GCTCAGTCAACCTCTGCTT 1

RESULT 1557

XX AAQ75719
ID AAQ75719 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ75719;

XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 429 TTTATTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 448
XX 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1558
XX AAQ75730
XX ID AAQ75730 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75730;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
CC
CC Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC
CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC
CC 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAAT 614
CC 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAAT 20
CC
CC
CC RESULT 1559
CC AAQ75728
CC ID AAQ75728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
CC
CC AAQ75728;
CC
CC 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
CC
CC Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
CC
CC Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
CC aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
CC
CC Synthetic.
CC
CC JP06303997-A.
CC
CC 01-NOV-1994.
CC
CC 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
CC
CC 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
CC
CC (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
CC
CC WPI; 1995-018287/03.
CC
CC Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
CC PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
CC
CC Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
CC
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-075798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
CC
CC Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC
CC Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
CC Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CC
CC 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAAT 614
CC 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTAAT 20
CC
CC
CC RESULT 1560

AA075727
 ID AA075727 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AA075727;
 XX
 XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 DE
 XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS JP06303997-A.
 PN
 XX 01-NOV-1994.
 PD
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 PF
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 PA
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AA075547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 595 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAT 614
 DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAT 20
 RESULT 1561
 AA075722
 ID AA075722 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AA075722;
 XX
 XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 DE
 XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS JP06303997-A.
 PN
 XX 01-NOV-1994.
 PD
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 PF
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX

XX
 XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 PA
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AA075547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 429 TTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 448
 DB 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAAAG 20
 RESULT 1562
 AA075712
 ID AA075712 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AA075712;
 XX
 XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 DE
 XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS JP06303997-A.
 PN
 XX 01-NOV-1994.
 PD
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 PF
 XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 PA
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AA075547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 163 TTTTGTATTTTCTTGTAGTA 182
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTTGTATTTTCTTGTAGTA 21

RESULT 1563
 AAQ75721
 ID AAQ75721 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ75721;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
 XX
 XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
 KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP06303997-A.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
 XX
 PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
 XX
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSE files AAQ75547-075798)
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 TTTATTTTATTTTCTTGTAG 448
 |||||
 DB 1 TTTTGTATTTTCTTGTAG 20

RESULT 1564
 AAA96626
 ID AAA96626 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA96626;
 XX
 DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to generate a biotinylated 318 bp HPRT probe.
 XX
 KM HPRT; enhanced homologous recombination; EHR; recombinase;
 KW gene targeting; gene recombination; phenotype screening; PCR primer; ss.

XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200056872-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 22-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007626.
 XX
 PR 22-MAR-1999; 99US-0125536P.
 XX
 PA (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.
 XX
 PI Jain SK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-638261/61.
 XX
 XX Cloning a target nucleic acid for gene targeting, recombination,
 PT phenotype screening and biovalidation of drug targets, involves utilizing
 PT enhanced homologous recombination techniques.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 50; 68pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAA96626-27 were used to generate a probe for HPRT. The probe
 CC is used in the course of the invention. The specification describes a
 CC method for cloning a target nucleic acid. The method involves providing
 CC an enhanced homologous recombination (EHR) composition comprising a
 CC recombinase, a targeting polynucleotide, and a separation group. These
 CC are then contacted with a target library, from which the target nucleic
 CC acid is isolated, using a robotic system. The EHR technique is useful for
 CC gene targeting, recombination, phenotype screening and biovalidation of
 CC drug targets
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 493 ATCACAGCTCACTGACGCT 512
 |||||
 DB 1 ATCACAGTTCACCTCAGCCT 20

RESULT 1565
 AAZ72283/C
 ID AAZ72283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ72283;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6639.
 XX
 KM Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KM diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GSEST) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 1646; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 313 GTGTGTAAGAAACAGGCTTCA 332
XX Db 21 GTGTGTAAGAAACAGGCTTCA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1566
XX AAH39786
XX ID AAH39786 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAH39786;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 2582.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
XX absence or identity of single polymorphic polymorphism in a nucleic
XX acid sample.
XX

PS Claim 1; Page 63; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
XX primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
XX sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
XX includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
XX oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
XX SNP flanking sequence, the SNPs primer is used as a genotyping primer.
XX The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
XX performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
XX identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
XX assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
XX individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
XX caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
XX agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Leisch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
XX dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
XX osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
XX traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
XX disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
XX diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
XX inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
XX microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
XX paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
XX for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 685 CTCTGCTCCCGGGTCAAG 704
XX Db 1 CTCTGCTCCCGGGTCAAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 1567
XX ABS60534/C
XX ID ABS60534 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABS60534;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #283.
XX
XX Amino-peptidase P, XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
XX technykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX angioedemism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200261131-A2.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L/) HUI L.
 XX Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 DR WPI, 2002-619265/66.
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 PS Disclosure; Page 801; 977pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNPE2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDRKB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDRKB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC nucleotide position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressin inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1085 TAGAGCGGCGGTTTACCAT 1104
 DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGCTCTACCAT 1
 RESULT 1568
 ABS60764/c
 ID ABS60764 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS60764;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #401.
 XX

KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNPE2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDRKB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDRKB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L/) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 DR WPI, 2002-619265/66.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 PS Disclosure; Page 876; 977pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNPE2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDRKB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDRKB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC nucleotide position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressin inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The

CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 TAGAGCGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGCTCTCACCAT 1

RESULT 1569
ABS60765/c
ID ABS60765 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS60765;

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #402.

XX Aminoacylase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200261131-A2.

PD 08-AUG-2002.

PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.

PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

XX (HUI/L) HUI L.

PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;

DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angiodaema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.

PS Disclosure; Page 876; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminoacylase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KUK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a

CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angiodaema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 TAGAGCGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGCTCTCACCAT 1

RESULT 1570
ABS60535/c
ID ABS60535 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS60535;

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #284.

XX Aminoacylase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200261131-A2.

PD 08-AUG-2002.

PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
XX
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX (HUI/L) HUI L.
XX
XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 802; 977pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APNRP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor
CC comprising one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection. Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1085 TAGAGCGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
DB 20 TAGAGTCGGGGTCTCACCAT 1
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 1571
ABQ93617
ID ABQ93617 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
XX ABQ93617;
AC

XX
XX 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX
XX Human DISC1/DISC2 PCR primer disc2 fl.
DE
XX
XX Human, Disrupted in Schizophrenia 1; DISC1, neuroleptic; gene therapy;
XX neuropsychiatric disorder; schizoaffective disorder; bipolar disorder;
XX bipolar affective disorder; adolescent conduct disorder; schizophrenia;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200258637-A2.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002186.
XX
XX 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-00770107.
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Meyer JM, Barrington-Martin R, Parker A, Barnes GT;
XX WPI; 2002-590791/63.
XX
XX New human Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1 and DISC2 genes containing
PT single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for preventing or treating
PT neuropsychiatric disorders e.g. schizophrenia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 17; Fig 4; 169pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1
CC allelic variant polynucleotide. The polypeptides of the invention have
CC neuroleptic activity. The polynucleotides may have a use in gene therapy.
CC DISC1 or DISC2 nucleic acid molecules are useful for diagnosing or
CC treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with specific
CC DISC1 or DISC2 alleles and/or aberrant DISC1 expression or activity e.g.
CC neuropsychiatric disorder such as schizoaffective, bipolar, unipolar
CC affective or adolescent conduct disorder or schizophrenia. Similarly, the
CC compound that inhibits DISC1 protein activity may be used in the method
CC for treating such neuropsychiatric disorders. The sequences shown in
CC ABQ93575-ABQ93658 represent the PCR primers used in the invention to
CC amplify the sequences of DISC2 and DISC2
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 685 CTCTGCGTCCCGGGTTCAAG 704
DB 1 CTCTACTCCAGGTTCAAG 20
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 1572
ABL58478
ID ABL58478 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABL58478;
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX HPRT probe generating primer hExo3-2A.
XX
XX Enhanced homologous recombination; EHR; recombinase; hybridisation;
XX gene targeting; nucleic acid isolation; HPRT; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200227035-A2.
XX
XX
XX

PD 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030762.
XX
PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236410P.
XX
XX (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.
XX
PI Zarling DA, Caspi R, Stephens KM, Sergeant RG, Lehman C, Pati S;
XX WPI; 2002-405058/43.
XX
XX High throughput integrated genomic method for gene targeting, by
PT contacting enhanced homologous recombination composition with a target
PT nucleic acid library or nucleic acid sample under hybridization
PT conditions.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 97; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to high throughput integrated genomics, or
CC isolating target nucleic acid (NA) or genomic DNA. The method involves
CC contacting an enhanced homologous recombination (EHR) composition
CC comprising a recombinase, a first and second target polynucleotide
CC complementary to each other and a separation group, with a library of NA
CC or DNA or with one or more NA samples under conditions favouring
CC hybridisation. The method is useful for gene targeting, recombination,
CC phenotype screening, biovalidation of drug targets, DNA cloning, DNA
CC modification, isolation of gene families, orthologues and paralogues,
CC identification of alternatively spliced isoforms, gene mapping,
CC diagnostic testing for single and multiple nucleotide polymorphisms,
CC differential gene expression and genetic profiling, nucleic acid library
CC production, subtraction and normalization, in situ gene targeting
CC (hybridization) in cells, in situ gene recombination in cells and
CC animals, high throughput phenotype screening of cells and animals,
CC phenotyping small molecule compounds, screening for pharmaceutical drug
CC regulators, and biovalidation of drugs in transgenic recombinant cells
CC and animals. Sequences ABUS8478-79 represent PCR primers for generating a
CC HRR gene probe for clone isolations
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 493 ATCAGCTCAGCTCAGCT 512
DB 1 ATCAGCTCAGCTCAGCT 20
RESULT 1573
ABS66754
ID ABS66754 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABS66754;
AC
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #19.
XX
XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
KM renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200259142-A2.
PN
XX 01-AUG-2002.
PD
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000796.
PF
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.
PR
XX

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
XX
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
DR
XX
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for
PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 66; 198pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP
CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method
CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a
CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor
CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful
CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant
CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is
CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug
CC resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 834 TGTGATCGGCTGCTCGGCTG 853
DB 1 TGTGATCGGCTGCTCGGCTG 20
RESULT 1574
ABS66755/c
ID ABS66755 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABS66755;
AC
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #20.
XX
XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
KM renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200259142-A2.
PN
XX 01-AUG-2002.
PD
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000796.
PF
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.
PR
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
XX
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
DR
XX
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for
PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 66; 198pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP
CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method
CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a

CC	molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor
CC	of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful
CC	for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant
CC	of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is
CC	cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug
CC	resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region
XX	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0;
Gaps 0

QY 834 TGTGATCTGCCTGCTCGGC 853
||||| | | | | | | | |
Db 21 TGTGATCGGCCCGCTCGGC 2

RESULT 1575
ADCC42667/c
ID ADCC42667 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX		
AC	ADc42667;	
XX		
DT	18-DEC-2003	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human FANCD2 PCR primer hFANCD2 exon43aF	

cancer; Fanconi Anaemia; FA; BRCA; cytostatic; microarray;
 chemosensitizing; ss; PCR; primer.
 Synthetic.
 WO2003039327-A2.
 15-MAY-2003.
 06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018153.
 02-NOV-2001; 2001US-0098027.
 02-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045561.
 (DAND) DATA FARBBER CANCER INST.
 (UYOR-) UNIV OREGON HEALTH SCI.
 D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M, Fox EA;
 WPI; 2003-441436/41.
 Diagnosing or determining cancer or increased risk of cancer in a
 patient, by testing Fanconi Anemia/BRCA pathway gene or protein for a
 cancer-associated defect, that indicates cancer or increased risk of
 cancer.
 Example 14, Page 103, 160pp, English.
 The invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing or determining if a
 patient has cancer or is at increased risk of cancer, involving testing a
 Fanconi Anaemia (FA)/BRCA pathway gene or protein for the presence of a
 cancer-associated defect, where the presence of one or more cancer-
 associated defects is indicative of cancer or an increased risk of cancer
 in the patient. The method of the invention has cytostatic activity. The
 method is useful for determining if a patient has cancer, or is at
 increased risk of developing cancer, e.g. breast, ovarian or prostate
 cancer. A microarray of the invention is useful for determining if a
 patient has cancer, or is at increased risk of developing cancer, by
 hybridising a nucleic acid sample to the nucleic acid sequences from the
 array, and detecting the presence of mutations in FA/BRCA pathway genes
 in the nucleic acid sample from the patient, where detecting the presence
 of mutations is indicative of a patient who has cancer, or is at
 increased risk of developing cancer. A method of the invention is useful
 for screening a chemosensitizing agent, and the agent obtained is useful
 for treating a patient having a cancer. The present sequence is used in

CC the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
SQ

Query Match	1.7%	Score 16.8;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%	Pred. No. 1.6e+03;		
Matches 18;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;
				Gaps 0.

Qy	868	GGATTACAGGCGTGAGCCAC	887
Db	20	GGATTACAAGCATGAGCCAC	1

RESULT 1576
ADCC42296
ID ADCC42296 standard; DNA; 21 BP

XX	ADCA2296;
AC	
XX	
DT	18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase, HPRT, PCR primer hpxo3-2A.
XX	
KW	ss; primer; PCR; hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase; HPRT;
KW	nucleic acid isolation; high-throughput integrated genomic;
KW	phenotype screening; gene targeting; drug target biovalidation.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	US2003082551-A1.
XX	
PD	01-MAY-2003.
XX	
PF	28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967323.
XX	
PR	28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967323.
XX	
PA	(ZARL/) ZARLING D A.
PA	(CASP/) CASPI R.
PA	(STEP/) STEPHENS K M.
PA	(SERG/) SERGEANT R G.
PA	(LEHM/) LEHMAN C.
PA	(PATI/) PATI S.
XX	
DI	Zarling DA, Caspi R, Stephens KM, Sergeant RG, Lehman C, Pati S;
DR	WPI; 2003-743883/70.
XX	
PT	Isolating a target nucleic acid or genomic DNA comprises using an
PT	enhanced homologous recombination composition and contacting with a
PT	library of target nucleic acid or genomic DNA library using a robotic
PT	system.
XX	
PS	Example 1; Page 31; 52pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of isolating a target nucleic acid or
CC genomic DNA. The method is useful for isolating a target nucleic acid,
CC e.g. a portion of a target gene, a regulatory sequence, or a nucleic acid
CC comprising single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), a target genomic DNA,
CC e.g. mammalian chromosome which is a fragment of genome separated from
CC cDNA. The method provides high-throughput integrated genomics useful for
CC phenotypic screening, isolation of full-length cDNA clones, identification
CC of functional domains, validation of selected sequence, gene targeting,
CC recombination and biovalidation of drug targets. The present sequence
CC represents the hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase HPRT PCR primer
CC hexoc-2A.
XX
XX Sequence 2i BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 493 ATCAGCTCAGCTGAGCCT 512
 |||||
 1 ATCAGAGTTCAGCTCCAGCCT 20

RESULT 1577

ADK01281
 ID ADK01281 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADK01281;

06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #1.

ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
 blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

Rattus sp.

DE10208794-A1.

04-SEP-2003.

28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

(DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

WPI; 2003-714082/68.

Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
 patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
 PT and constant regions.

Example; Page 4; Bpp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
 nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
 reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
 agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
 comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
 have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
 least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
 that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
 binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
 agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
 comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
 capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
 interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
 metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
 conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
 is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
 stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
 physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
 The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
 hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
 activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
 additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
 acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
 mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
 representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
 allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
 can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
 method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
 genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
 capture probes used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
 |||||
 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTAA 20

RESULT 1578

ADK01284
 ID ADK01284 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADK01284;

06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #4.

ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
 blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

Rattus sp.

DE10208794-A1.

04-SEP-2003.

28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

(DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

WPI; 2003-714082/68.

Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
 patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
 PT and constant regions.

Example; Page 4; Bpp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
 nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
 reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
 agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
 comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
 have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
 least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
 that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
 binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
 agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
 comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
 capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
 interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
 metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
 conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
 is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
 stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
 physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
 The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
 hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
 activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
 additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
 acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
 mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
 representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
 allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
 can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
 method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
 genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent

CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 426 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 447
 |||||
 Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 20

RESULT 1579
 ADK01341
 ID ADK01341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01341;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #61.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
 KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
 PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
 CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
 CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
 CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
 CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
 CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It

CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
 CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
 CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
 CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
 CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 427 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 446
 |||||
 Db 2 TTTTATTTTATTTTATTTTAA 21

RESULT 1580
 ADK01283
 ID ADK01283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADK01283;
 XX

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #3.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
 KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

XX Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
 PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
 CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food

CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 427 TTTTATTATTTATTTT 446

Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTT 20

RESULT 1583

ADK01332 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADK01332;

06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #52.

ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;

blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

Rattus sp.

DE10208794-A1.

04-SEP-2003.

28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

(DEGS) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

WPI; 2003-714082/68.

Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
PT and constant regions.

Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture

CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 427 TTTTATTATTTATTTT 446

Db 1 TTTTATTTTATTTT 20

RESULT 1584

AD123739 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AD123739;

06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

Human LPDLR PCR primer #19.

lipase; LPDL; LPDLR; lipase deficiency; atherosclerosis;

fatty liver disease; dyslipidaemia; hypercholesterolaemia;

hypertriglyceridaemia; mixed dyslipidaemia; lipid deficient state;

lipoprotein deficient state; human; ss; PCR; primer.

Homo sapiens.

WO2003055995-A2.

10-JUL-2003.

23-DEC-2002; 2002WO-CA001998.

21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341786P.

10-JAN-2002; 2002US-034603P.

(WENX/) WEN X.

(STEM/) STEWART A K.

(TSUI/) TSUI L.

(HEGE/) HEGELE R A.

Wen X, Stewart AK, Tsui L, Hegele RA;

WPI; 2003-56944/53.

Novel isolated LPDL or LPDLR lipase polypeptides, useful for identifying
PT substances that bind to the protein and which are useful for treating
PT diseases associated with lipase function e.g. atherosclerosis and
PT hypercholesterolemia.